Race Problem

Advertiser, Montgomery

From Pittsburgh comes announcement that the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission has again made a posthumous award to a Georgian who lost his life in the effort to save a fellow man.

Montgomery, Ala.

This was the episode. On June 29, 1945, William [illegible] Coombs, a sawyer employed at the lumber mill of W. L. Golden in Heard County, saw a boat overturn in the Chattahoochee River. Its occupants were two young Negroes. One of them held onto the boat. The other floundered in the water, panic stricken. Mr. Coombs plunged into the river and dragged the Negro to the boat. He himself, seemingly exhausted, was drowned.

The Carnegie Fund has awarded a medal and a death benefit of $80 a month to Mr. Coombs' widow, to be paid until her five children finish high school. 2-7-46

A humble white man in rural Georgia dying to save the life of a Negro! In the ideological battle of the rabblerousers of the North and in the machinations of the politicians playing for the vote of Harlem, all poor whites in the South hate all Negroes and all Negroes hate all whites.

Hardly a year passes but that this newspaper, reporting the news of Georgia, chronicles the death of some Georgian seeking to save the life of a fellow man of other color.

In June, 1944, we told how Rebie Stokes, farmer of Newton County, went down into a well in which a pump was being installed, and brought to safety Johnny Green, who was being overcome by gas and had cried out his desperation. Mr. Stokes reached bottom, tied a rope around the Negro and himself clung to it while they were being pulled to the top. His grasp failed, he fell again to the bottom and died.

In race relations there is much to be accomplished in the South, and in the North as well. But, we believe, the surest improvement will come not from the mandates of visionary reformers, but from the gradual evolution of sentiment. And that evolution can best be achieved by the leadership of people of good will.

The cases we have cited are, of course, extraordinary. Few whites, few men of color, have the opportunity to offer their lives for others. And perhaps even fewer are those who in such emergency would display the heroism of Farmer Rebie Stokes and Sawyer William Coombs. 2-7-46

But the facts indicate what a great many Southern people believe; that is, there is no race problem so great that it cannot be resolved among good white men and good colored men.—Atlanta Journal.

The Schomburg Honor Roll

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, Director of the Schomburg Collections of Negro Literature, has made public the names of 12 Negroes and 6 white Americans who have distinguished themselves in the field of public service during 1946. The list is sufficiently impressive to merit the serious consideration and study of all Americans interested in racial goodwill and mutual progress. The award is made annually and is made to determine the 12 Negroes or organizations or institutions, who have done the most for the improvement of race relations "in terms of real democracy."

Saturn. 2-13-47

While we give generous approval of the entire list, for our specific purpose, we call attention to the work of only four of those so honored. Percy Greene, editor of The Jackson (Miss.) Advocate, we believe, deserves every ounce of the recognition which can be given, for he braved imminent danger, through the threats of the mob, intimidations by white news editors and personal interference, in order to bring his people to testify against Senator Theodore Bilbo. He richly merits the citation.

In Georgia of course, Governor Arnall waged a reasonably courageous and consistent fight for democracy, through his attempted reforms in government and politics. His recent book entitled, "The Shore Dimly Seen," is perhaps the most apt appraisal of what he actually achieved during his four-year term. The full measure of the man is now too early to predict, since he will grow as the times reflect the wisdom of the causes which he espoused during his tenure in office.

Already we have had occasion to comment in these columns of Mrs. Emma Clement's service, and her recognition as the outstanding American mother. The lengthened shadow of a mother is found in the work and service of her children. And judging from that premise we can end by a mere suggestion that the public will take notice of what these children, including the head of Atlanta University, and they will behold her work and her great devotion.

Finally, the work of the Georgia Association of Citizens Democratic Clubs, an organization of Negro democrats formed in June, 1944, was sufficiently impressive to win a place of honor. The honor is well merited, attested by the favorable comments throughout the country by whites and blacks alike, because of the Herculean achievement of spearheading the move to secure nearly 150,000 registered Negro voters within a five months' period and getting out a record vote of 100,000 Negroes to the polls. We think it is also deserving of mention that the Association won another laurel in inaugurating the Franklin D Roosevelt Dinner, now in its second year. "Nowhere else in America," declared Senator C. C. Wimbish in Atlanta recently, "can any Negro group be found where 100 of its public spirited citizens would put down, as you here have done, $10 for a single dinner to advance the fight on freedon's road." That, we think, is also a significant achievement, especially when it is remembered that Atlantans, regardless to party affiliations or denominational connections, gladly supported the effort.

Thurs. 2-13-47

Honor Roll of Race Relations of 1946

Ellis Arnall, Negro Democrats Among Others Cited For Democratic Service

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Tues.

50

2-11-47

NEW YORK (ANP) — Names of the 12 Negroes and six white persons on the Honor Roll of Race Relations of 1946 were announced by Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick of the New York Public library Sunday.

Each year a nationwide poll is conducted by the Schomberg Collection of Negro literature of the New York Public library to determine the 12 Negroes (individuals, organizations, or institutions) over the same period, who have done the most for the improvement of race relations "in terms of real democracy." This is a frature of Negro History week. No attempts is made to rank the names.

Dr. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg collection, said in the course of the announcement that the efforts of those named "help make our country worthy of being the permanent home of the United Nations."

WHITES

Secretary of the Navy, James V. Forrestal, for his directives abolishing racial segregation in the United States Navy. (The most comprehensive of the orders removing limitations upon Negro naval personnel was issued Feb. 28, 1946.) Miss Margaret Halsey, for her book, "Color Blind."

Ex-Gov. Ellis Arnall for his fight for democracy in Georgia.

Dr. James H. Rodabaugh, Curator of the Ohio State Historical society and director of the Ohio War commission, for gathering and preserving historical records of the Negro in Ohio.

ANTIOCH COLLEGE, for appointing Prof. Walter Anderson the first Negro to head its department of music. (Incidentally Prof. Anderson is one of the few Negroes to head any department in any American college which has a predominately white student body and faculty.)

Orson Welles, for his radio campaign against racial and religious bigtory.

NEGROES

Wm. H. Hastie, for his apppoint islands, the first Negro to be a governor of an American state or territory.

Dr. Alain Locke, for his election as president of the American Association for Adult education.

Miss Shirley Graham for her biography of Frederick Douglass which won the Julian Messenger prize of $6,500 for the best book race relations.

Levi Jackson, for his football record at Yale university.

Mrs. Emma Clement for earning the "American Mother of 1946" vote the first Negro mother so designated.

2-11-47

Percy Greene, editor of the Jackson, Miss. "Advocate," for his assistance in gathering witnesses for the senate committee investigating election irregularities.

Frank Yerby, for his novel, "The Foxes of Harrow," whose sales exceeded those of any other book ever written by a Negro American.

The Citizens Democratic Committee of Georgia, for its campaign to bring out the Negro vote.

Canada Lee, actor and co-producer, for "On Whitman Avenue," Broadway play exposing unfair housing practices in the North.

The King Cole Trio, winner of the vote of popular music magazines as having contributed the most to popular music during the past year.

Alfred D. Brooks, for winning his M. A. degree, being adjudged by the American Foundation for the Blind as the student who has shown the greatest intellectual improvement during the year.

Negro in America Course at Jefferson

Featured among the courses offered during the Spring term at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Avenue of the Americas, is "The History and Problems of the Negro in America," with Doxey A. Wilkerson.

This course, which will examine the Negro question in America today in the light of its basic origins and historic development, will be given Wednesday evenings from 6 to 8 p.m. for a period of eight weeks, beginning Wednesday, May 8.

Registration for this course, as well as for the more than 100 others offered by the Jefferson School, is now going on.

EDUCATION IN REVIEW

Institute for Religious and Social Studies Extends the Scope of Its Activities

By BENJAMIN FINE

Opening this fall with a 50 per cent increase over last year's record enrollment, the Institute for Religious and Social Studies, established in 1938 by the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, has expanded its program to include an analysis of the educational and spiritual problems found in a postwar world.

Designed to develop a greater awareness of the contributions which various religious traditions have made to the advancement of civilization, the institute is supported by the cultural leaders of this country, regardless of race or creed. Representatives of the leading religious faiths participate in the weekly meetings and in the annual conference conducted by the institute.

Because of the widespread interest aroused in this area, the institute, which is under the direction of Dr. Louis Finkelstein, president of the Jewish Theological Seminary, has extended its activities to other parts of the country. A center is now in operation at Chicago, in cooperation with the University of Chicago, and at Boston, sponsored by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

From the present indications, more than 1,000 educators, clergymen and theological students will attend the institute courses this fall. Nearly 100 prominent men and women, outstanding in their fields, will conduct seminars and courses during the year. Sessions are held once a week, lasting the major part of the day. Here in New York City the courses opened two weeks ago and are held each Tuesday at the seminary building. The Chicago series will open on Dec. 2, and the Boston program on Dec. 3.

Plans for the Far West

Plans for the expansion of the institute program to still other sections of the country are now being considered. Dr. Finkelstein has recently returned from the Far West, where with religious and cultural leaders he discussed the possibility of establishing a branch on the Coast. Although no definite commitment has been made, it appears that a fourth center will be formed in California soon.

But this is just the beginning. It is Dr. Finkelstein's belief that eventually similar institutes will be established throughout the country and in Canada. They would be operated under the aegis of theological and educational centers in almost every State of the Union.

Never since its founding has the institute received the support and acclaim it is getting this fall. Attributing this increased interest to the end of the war and to the emergence of the many problems the country now faces, Dr. Finkelstein stressed that the approach to all issues is on an entirely non-sectarian basis. He pointed out that the institute provides a meeting place where representatives of all the different cultures of the nation can meet as equals and discuss common problems in a stimulating environment.

In a sense, the institute has become a scholarly and scientific fellowship of clergymen, educators and religious teachers, seeking authoritative information concerning the basic issues that now confront mankind. By understanding each other, by recognizing the nature of the existing problems, it is hoped that the spiritual leaders can help meet some of the perplexing issues of the day—or at any rate, bring them out into the open.

Mass Communication

In the wake of the increased attendance, the institute has broadened its offerings. Many courses presented for the first time this year deal with the crisis in a general way, and go beyond the confines of religion or education. Both in New York and in Boston courses are offered on the problems found in the transmission of ideas through mass communication.

That the program presented by the institute is more than the usual interfaith or interdenominational series of conferences has been proved during the past few years. Instead, it has become an educational enterprise which is able to bring together distinguished scholars and the leading citizens of the community in an effort to find a common ground for action.

In the New York series, for example, emphasis will be placed on the problems of the communication of ideas. A series of weekly lectures and discussions, to be under the direction of Prof. Lyman Bryson of Teachers College, will bring together many of the foremost authorities in this field. The institute holds that in this period of crisis no national problem needs clarification more than the manner in which ideas can be communicated on a mass scale.

Admittedly, the task of transforming the age of general literacy into that of general mastery of knowledge and indispensable information has not yet been solved. As Dr. Finkelstein observes, the belief of the nineteenth-century philosophers that universal ability to read and write would of itself become an immovable foundation for democracy has been proved false.

'Spiritual Autobiographies'

Another new course given this year in New York is one in which famous Americans will present their spiritual autobiographies for analysis by the educators and clergymen who constitute the audience. In this series, Reinhold Niebuhr, Lyman Bryson, George N. Shuster, Mary McLeod Bethune, Mary Simkhovitch, M. L. Wilson and Alfred E. Cohn will give brief summaries of the forces which acted on them and molded their life and thought. In essence, this will follow, somewhat, the pattern of "The Education of Henry Adams" or Cardinal Newman's "Apologia Pro Vita Sua." Thirteen other Americans will contribute to this series, all of which will later appear in a printed volume.

At Chicago the institute is offering a series dealing with builders of American culture. In this course personalities of different religious traditions who hade made notable contributions to American culture will be studied by specialists. The "builders"—including Cardinal Gibbons, Jane Addams, Booker T. Washington, William Rainey Harper and Louis D. Brandeis—have been chosen for their importance to the general pattern of our democracy.

In addition to its weekly courses, the institute conducts an annual conference on science, philosophy and religion, now commonly recognized as one of the most significant contributions in the cultural field. The seventh conference, held at the University of Chicago last September, discussed the problems of culture and power in the modern world. At this, as at the previous meeting, the nation's top-ranking scholars and spiritual leaders joined forces in an effort to analyze many of the critical issues of the day.

$2,500 Prize Offering

To encourage further effort in the broad area of democratic living, the institute is sponsoring a prize essay contest on "Problems of Group Adjustment." The contest is designed to stimulate investigation of problems of group adjustment in the United States. It is the hope of the sponsors that the essays submitted will deal with situations growing out of those tensions which may arise from differences of race, religion, nationality or socio-economic interests. The winning author will receive a $2,500 prize, and his manuscript will be published by Harpers in the Religion and Civilization Series.

This is but another indication of the widened activities that the institute is undertaking. Some of the lectures that have been held in the three centers are among the best to be found on their subject. As the centers are expanded, and branches are initiated in other parts of the country, the influence of this program will be still further increased.

Founded when war was threatening, the Institute for Religious and Social Studies is now striving to make its force felt for lasting peace. It has attained a remarkable growth in its short existence. It may well set an educational and spiritual pattern in this country to help preserve the democratic way of life for all.

Course on Race Relations At St. John's University

The Courier—Pittsburgh, Pa.

BROOKLYN—(ANP)—The Rev. J. C. Pando, C. M., dean of University College, St. John University, has announced that the course "Interracial Relations" will be offered again for the current semester. This courst was first given at the university last year during the first semester.

The course is under the direction of George K. Hunton, editor of the "Interracial Review," secretary of the Catholic Interracial Council of New York, and one of the directors of the Brooklyn Catholic Interracial Council.

'Negro Question In U. S.' Subject of New Course

Amsterdam News New York, N.Y.

A special morning course on the Negro Question in the U.S., taught by Harry Haywood, will be given at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Avenue, Cor. 16th Street, next week, it was announced this week by Howard Selsam, director.

This course has been added to the regular series of 6 morning courses conducted by the Jefferson Sshool this summer.

College Offers Course In Race Relations

Defender. Chicago, Ill.

BROOKLYN.—A course in "Interracial Relations" will be offered this semester at St. John's University, Rev. J. C. Pando, dean of the university college, announced this week.

Given for the first time last year, the course consists of 15 lectures to be held each Tuesday at 4:45 to 8:30 p.m., beginning Tuesday, Sept. 24. George K. Hunton, editor of "Interracial Review," will direct the course.

Democratic Confab Slated

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—(NNPA)—The Committee for Racial Democracy last Saturday issued a call for a conference on racial democracy in the nation's Capital to be held at Asbury M. E. Church, Fourteenth and K Streets, N. W., June 29 and 30.

The aim of the conference is the establishment of a permanent committee for racial democracy in the nation's Capital, composed of community leaders and representatives of community and national organizations, to formulate and carry out a united program of action to insure full civil rights for all residents of the District of Columbia.

Wed. 6-19-46

The first day of the conference will be devoted to panel discussions on discrimination, development of organization structure, adoption of program, and election of the permanent committee. On the afternoon of the second day the new committee will meet and organize.

Daily World

Panel chairmen will be: Education and Recreation, Dr. E. B. Henderson, chairman of the Citizens Committee Against Discrimination in Recreation; Housing and Health, Robert G. Wilson, president of the Washington Urban League; Employment, Joseph H. B. Evans, former regional director of the Fair Employment Practice Committee, and Public Accommodation and Civil Rights, A. Leon Ransom, member of the legal committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

62 Leaders And Scholars In 3rd Race Relations Institute

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.— (SNS) — When the American Missionary Association's Third Annual Institute of Race Relations convenes this week at Fisk University, one hundred-fifty community leaders, teachers, social and religious workers from 35 states will be in attendance. The intensive three-week sessions, from July 1 to 20 will have as lecturers and consultants sixty-two of the country's ablest specialists in problems of human relations. wed. 7-3-46

The Institute comes this year during the centennial celebration of the founding of the American Missionary Association which is rounding out a century of educational and religious service to racial and religious minorities in its effort to "eliminate the sins of caste."

NEAR COLUMBIA

Unique among similar institutes at other of the country's universities, the Fisk Institute is the only one of its kind to be held in the South, on the campus of a Negro University, and with an interracial attendance about equally divided between North and South. This year's Institute meets in the shadow of the country's most recent racial incident. Columbia, Tennessee, the scene of rioting only last March, is just 40 miles away. The institute members will be reminded of the realities of the problem and of the importance of their efforts to develop practical methods of dealing with it in their own communities. wed. 7-3-46

Although planned primarily as an intensive and practical course of study, the Institute is in itself a demonstration "laboratory" in interracial adjustment techniques. It brings together people with different racial, geographic and occupational backgrounds working together for a common objective. Dr. Charles S. Johnson, eminent Fisk sociologist and authority on race relations, is Director both of the Institute and the Department of Race Relations of the American Missionary Association.

U. S. Control Over Cotton Is Advocated

NASHVILLE, July 11. (AP)—Licensing, distribution and supervision of cotton picking and cultivating machinery by a Federal Agricultural agency was advocated before the institute of race relations, meeting for its 11th day today under auspices of the American Missionary Association at Fiske University.

George S. Mitchell of Atlanta, director of veterans services for the Southern Regional Council, suggested to the group of more than 100 persons from 35 states yesterday that this would be one way to preserve the family-type farm in the South.

Otherwise the large cotton planters will buy up the cotton machinery and cannot be prevented from "running the small type of farmer out of business," he said. The machinery would be issued under his plan only to family-type farms, associations of such farms or plantations agreeing to divide their holdings into family-type units.

The problem of displacement of southern workers by cotton machinery poses "as important a crisis as has ever faced the nation," another speaker, Lawrence Duncan of Cleveland, Ohio, official of the U. S. Employment Service, said.

He advocated studying worker displacement, city migration and preservation of human resources because of cotton mechanization by both national and regional planning groups.

The institute heard Dr. Smiley Blanton of Nashville, associate professor of clinical psychology at Vanderbilt University, suggest that fear growing out of childhood emotional conflicts causes much race prejudice.

"The South's attitude toward the Negro is ambivalent," he said, "representing both loves and hates toward the Negro. Contact and living together has brought mutual love attitudes among whites and Negroes, but this conflicts with the culture pattern of white supremacy, and the anxiety from this conflict resolves into infantile hate, fear and subsequently prejudice and guilt," he said.

Ambush Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 8-24-46

CHARLEY JOHNSON'S Third Annual Race Relations Institute recently closed at Fisk U., was scene of this adventure. Col. Fred C. Milner, Chief of Personnel Research and Procedures in the Adjutant General's Office of the War Department, and white of course, talked to the Institute about the army's rather nebulous plan for racial semi-integration, the so-called Gillem Report.

Following his presentation, Ira DeA. Ried, panel discussion coordinator invited general discussion from the floor. A pretty white girl from Amarillo, Texas, said aside to Herb Hannegan of the Agriculture Department: "Now we'll have some fun!"

She got the floor and stated: "I should like the Colonel to tell this group what he told me during the coffee intermission in the lobby."

Mercilessly, Ira repeated the question and turned to the perspiring Colonel who was turning several shades of red. The audience waited expectantly, all ears. "Why-er," said the Colonel miserably, "I don't know what the young lady means."

"Oh yes you do," said the girl, "You told me that there is some basis for Negro inferiority."

The Colonel was trapped. He looked like a victim of the "Fifth Column." He could only say lamely: "Well I couldn't discuss that today as I have no scientific data to support the view."

Fisk Race Relation Institute

Informer Houston Texas Sat. 7-13-46

The Third Annual Race Relations Institute was opened by its director, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, on July 1 and will run until July 20. Brought together for this institute are the best minds in all fields interested in promotion of racial harmony in the United States. The institute this year is a triumph for Dr. Johnson over reactionaries in the city of Nashville and reactionaries on Fisk's own Board of Trustees. Resentment over some of the speeches last year led to a request that the institute be discontinued. This request was refused by the Board of Trustees of Fisk on the grounds that the institute still stood for free speech and that principle would be adhered to. So again this year students interested in the race problem of our country and the underlying principles of harmony within culture are assembled in Nashville and the institute in proceeding in spite of reactionary objections to it

While this is the third institute at Fisk, it reflects long experience and experimentation by Dr. Johnson in race relations institutes. In the 30's, Dr. Johnson was director of race relations institutes at Swarthmore college in Pennsylvania. The techniques and procedures which Dr. Johnson has developed in a course of years make of the Fisk Institute one of the most important gatherings in the country.

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
July 6, 1946

Race Institute Speaker Warns Against Rise of Totalitarianism

Dr. T. V. Smith, professor of philosophy, University of Chicago, warned against the rise of either "left or right wing totalitarianism" last night as he addressed the Race Relations Institute at Fisk University on the subject, "Discipline for Democracy."

Apologizing for an "over simplification" of the terminology Dr. Smith postulated the attainment of "truth" as the purpose of science, and the attainment of "beauty," the purpose of art. The scientists get at individual truths, he held, while the artist synthesizes all truths. But the purpose of both is defeated when the government of a nation becomes totalitarian, he added.

The value of a democracy lies in the "pluralism" of its ideals, Smith declared, "which are not cheap virtues that can be simply 'picked up'." Politicians, as "mediators of conflicts," make possible the pursuance of these ideals by the peoples of a democracy, Smith concluded.

In the afternoon session of the Institute, Dr. Gordon W. Blackwell, director of the University of North Carolina's Institute for Research in Social Science, discussed community organization and planning as a means of meeting problems of both the majority and the minority. Blackwell warned against the centralization of a government to such an extent as to entirely disregard the individual community, a trend which he said presented a real threat of totalitarianism, and suggested that the community combat such tendencies by assuming some of the responsibility of planning.

Full participation of minority groups in these planning boards is to be desired, Blackwell said, and "experience has shown this can be successful in the South." In this region, he held, "there is increasing inclusion of Negro needs in this planning," though often there is no inclusion of the Negro as an "actual participant in the effort."

Role of 'Protest' Groups

Commenting on the same subject, Cleo Blackburn, director of Flanner House, settlement project in Indianapolis, said, "protest and planning groups should not be the same organization." While he held these "protest" groups necessary, Blackburn also emphasized the "planning' level as the one where much good can be done. He stressed the existence of a "minority group problem" as a nationwide situation, to be found just as readily in Indiana as in South Carolina.

Individual relationships were stressed at the Race Relations Institute yesterday when T. V. Smith, University of Chicago philosopher, spoke on "Personal Manner and Racial Ethics." Emphasizing manners as the overt expression of ethical codes, Smith said there should be more "deference" in the everyday relationships of individuals. The deference of a slave for his master is a good thing, Smith declared, "but it should work both ways."

With regard to actual accomplishments in the betterment of race relations, Smith said they could be accomplished in two indirect ways: by the "overhead" method, and by the "underground" method. Political situations offer opportunity for the "overhead" approach, said Smith, for in a democratic society a politician must be equal—"or pretend to be equal"—with those from whom he seeks votes. This "pretense" has a habit of developing into a real feeling, he added. Here he spoke of the importance of "language" in these relationships, indicating that as a man speaks, so he is likely to come to think.

'Underground' Method

The "underground" method referred to by Smith applies to individual relationships. In this connection he made a plea to Negroes to capitalize on the practice of "good manners." "Good manners form the basis of the best sort of democracy," Smith said, accentuating "soft voices" and "deference." With regard to these good manners as a basis for democracy, he asserted that the Japaneso have essentially the best basis for a democracy because of the perfection of their social graces. He located their main fault in their lack of "sportsmanship" in politics, which, he said, is also necessary.

"What the Negro race has to contribute is the perspective for an elegant social approach to one another," the Texas-born philosopher maintained, as he asked for respect between individuals. He closed with a declaration of the essential "loneliness of life," quoting the poet Rupert Brooke as he said, "each walketh in a wilderness." Every individual should respect the "loneliness" in others, he concluded.

Other speeches this morning were centered in the social importance of the Church in the community, and the anthropological approach to race, both of which have been characteristic topics of the meeting.

At 8 p. m. Dr. Smith will appear publicly at the Fisk Chapel in an address on "Discipline for Democracy."

Oriental Americans

As the first week of the Third Annual Race Relations Convention closed this morning, the assembly heard an address by Dr. Galen Weaver, pastor of the Church of the Crossroads, in Honolulu, on "Oriental Americans in the American Scene." Continuing the discussion of minority group problems, Weaver related them especially to "Oriental Americans," here and in the several foreign holdings of the United States.

The center of the address, and the discussion which followed, was the relocation of the West Coast Japanese during the war crisis.

"This evacuation was never really a military necessity," Weaver said, holding that it was the result of agitation of a group of "racist white people" who were well-organized to voice their sentiments.

It was suggested that some restitution be made for Japanese property loss alleged to have been sustained by the "relocated" peoples during their absence, and an incident was cited from the floor, wherein a Japanese-American had said that the chief cause of the relocation was "economic pressure" applied by certain vested interests to get control of profitable Japanese businesses. Even so Weaver declared, considering the conditions surrounding the "relocation," where speed was one of the major requirements, the government agencies did a magnificent job."

The rest of the morning discussion was turned toward the Caribbean territories, with a talk by Eric Williams, of the Caribbean Commission.

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Atlanta Negro Says Talmadge Lacks Mandat

Nashville, Tenn., July 19 (AP)—Georgia's Democratic primary election figured in discussins of the Institute of Race Relations today when an Atlanta Negro educator said Gene Talmadge, the winner for Governor, could not consider the results "a mandate from the people . . . to carry out his policies." 7-20-46

Charles H. Houston, Washington, a member of the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the institute that law alone cannot alter practices of segregation and discrimination, but "education, discussion and pressure of public opinion" will be the determining factors. Sat.

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
July 6, 1946

Transfer of Negroes' Wartime Social Gains Discussed at Fisk

By JAMES PILKINGTON

The transfer of the Negroes' wartime social gains to his civilian post-war life was the center of the discussion yesterday morning at the Race Relations Institute at Fisk University.

Speaking of the economic gains made by the Negro in industry during the crisis, J. Lawrence Duncan, with the United States Employment Services in the Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan area, said that these gains have been made chiefly in the field of industries which will suffer the severest cut-back in the return to normalcy. However, he pointed out that the Negro man has made a significant place for himself in the heavy industries, and that Negro women, coming from rural areas, are continuing to go largely into industry rather than domestic work. He told of what he said was the practice of USES in the Southern states where they do not make an effort to break down discriminatory preferences on the part of employers.

James C. Evans, assistant civilian aid to the Secretary of War, presented the military side of the situation as he spoke on the Doolittle and Gillam Reports for the fuller utilization of manpower during wartime. "The Negro soldier, properly trained, led, and motivated performs like any other soldier—no better and no worse," Evans said.

Evans told of the large return to the Army of Negro veterans, who now consitute one fifth of the reenlistments, rather than one tenth, which is the population percentage of the Negro in America. Evans interpreted these figures as indicative that the Army has been attractive to the Negro, despite such discrimination as he said goes on inside it.

In the panel discussion following these talks it was suggested that the Army promulgate social reforms, in the way of recommended improvements in housing, and permanent FEPC to boost the "motivation" spoken of as a necessity for a good soldier. There was some consideration of this point, but it was noted that it is the purpose of the Army to defend the nation and not foster social reforms.

More clearly defined social aims were recommended for civilian organizations to combat the trend toward "militarism," which the increased Army enrollment is interpreted as. Civilians must make civilian life attractive to returning servicemen, it was felt, to keep them from feeling that they must return to the Army to find "employment," "good food," "education," "non-discrimination," and other attractions offered by this organization.

"Full social justice for every individual of every land" was the plea of Rabbi Ferdinand Isserman, of St. Louis, as he spoke last night to the Race Relations Institute on "Judaism and Race Relations."

Tracing the cause of the second World War to the "insensitiveness" of the world toward Hitler treatment of the Jews, Isserman said that the United States and Great Britain could have prevented the war without the loss of a single life had they put an economic boycott on Germany when she began the Jewish purge. "Liberalism was destroyed in Germany by the creation of a racial myth," he said, which was used as a medium for debasing the German people. The world was insensitive to the treatment of the Jews, he continued, "so Hitler figured if the world didn't care what happened to a minority group in Germany, why would it care what happened in Holland, Poland, etc."

"A mockery of religious professions and democratic ideals" is made when people are "subjected" because of race prejudice, Isserman asserted, saying that "Jim Crow laws are tools to prepetuate the fallacy of racialism."

"No employer should have the right to reject an otherwise qualified employe for reasons of race, creed, or place of birth," Isserman held as he said that employers should be subjected to the larger needs of society. Race tensions in times of economic stress, he said, emphasizing the need for full employment and "equality and justice for all."

Science and religion have been flouted in our country in the treatment of the Negro, Isserman said as he expressed a weakening belief in the social power of the church. Labor unions, and especially the CIO, have been more active along these lines in the past few years than has the church, he said. He spoke of the "sad plight" of America when the NAACP had to petition the UNO because of America's "denial of the basic human rights." But, he said, "a new spirit of justice and brotherhood is astir in the land."

Great moral control will be necessary in the atomic age, Isserman concluded, holding that "fellowship" is no longer a "Utopian goal" but an "imperative."

Rabbi Isserman's address was the second talk of religious nature which the Institute heard yesterday. Paul D. Williams, president of the Southern Regional Council, speaking as a Catholic layman, titled his address "Wanted, A Christian Conscience." He remarked on the incompatibility of "prejudice and segregation" in the Christian religion.

In the afternoon session of the Institute, the United States Employment Service was discussed by representatives of the local state, regional and national branches of the service. Paul Jessen, Tennessee director of the USES, speaking of the purposes of the program, emphasized the fact that no employer is forced, or required in any way, to use the USES unless he wants to. The USES functions as a clearing house, he said, between labor and management, and since the war, special service is given to unemployed veterans.

Segregation within the program was discussed, and it was felt by the Institute that there should be no segregation. In the case of segregated offices, it was suggested from the floor, that there be Negroes employed to render services to Negro applicants. It was generally felt, also, that there should be federal control of the USES so as to foster uniformity within the program, which would be lacking, it was felt, if each state controlled its own program. However, on this point, Jessen indicated that in the past the program had never been run entirely by the states, or entirely by the federal government, either before or during the war.

A discussion of the problems of

Times
New York, N.Y.

OFFERS RACIAL FORMULA

Dr. T. V. Smith Says Good Manners Are Approach to Amity

Sat 7-6-46

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 5 (AP)—Use of good manners by both sides was advocated before the Institute of Race Relations today as the best approach to the moral problems of race relations.

Dr. T. V. Smith, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Chicago and former Representative at Large from Illinois, said recommendations he mad to General MacArthur as a member of the American commission for democratizing the Japanese educational system apply to the racial problem in this country.

Dr. Gordon W. Blackwell, director of the Institute for Research in Social Science of the University of North Carolina, urged community organization and planning as a solution to social problems. He declared, however, that these efforts should provide for the participation by minority groups.

"Integration of minority groups on the basis of full equality in community councils is the only basis consistent with the philosophy of community planning, Christianity and democracy," he said.

other minorities is scheduled to begin with the morning session today. Kermit Eby, director of education and research of the CIO, and Arnold Maremont, of the Maremount Automotive Industries, Chicago, will speak on labor and management in the evening session at 8 o'clock tonight.

Says 80 Per Cent Of U. S Citizens Guided By Bias

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

NASHVILLE — (ANP) — "Four fifths of the American people live mental lives in which group prejudice plays an appreciable part," Dr. Gordon W. Allport, Cambridge Mass., head of Harvard university's department of psychology, told Wednesday's audience of the institute of race relations meeting at Fisk university under auspices of the American Missionary association. Thurs. 7-11-46

Advocating a program of public education to reduce and control prejudice, Dr. Allport said that the danger of riots results from the fact that this prejudice is acted upon in times of great social strain

'Victims of prejudice cannot live balanced and normal lives. They must either become aggressive and fight back, or else sink into a condition of apathy. Less often, but more fortunate, they become humanitarian and sympathetic, for they know what it is to be victims," he asserted.

RACISM PERIL

"The peril of racism is perhaps our greatest danger, for the United Nations cannot succeed unless it operates on the basic similarity and equality of all people," Dr. Allport said. "The world is more race conscious now than ever before and this is a problem which teachers and educators can aid in solving.

"In this educational program, teachers should teach the similarity of all peoples under the skin and that there is no essential difference between races. They should also teach what it feels like to be a victim of prejudice. Victims cannot help becoming aggressive or money-minded or over ambitious, for they live constantly under an unbearable handcap.

"What engenders prejudice is the view that the world is a jungle, a hazardous place where men are basically evil and dangerous," he added. Thurs. 7-11-46

He said that economic security would reduce prejudice but that a sound outlook on life is most important. He pointed out that people with higher general education are less prejudiced and that lynching mobs are always made up of marginal men.

Williard Townsend of Chicago, president of the United Transport Service Employes Union, told the group meeting at Fisk University in its third week that the most important sphere in which they could cooperate is race relations.

In this area joint action would pay dividends "in terms of strengthening the democratic process" and adding "substance to the moral Christian principle," he declared.

Charles H. Thompson of Washington, D. C., dean of Howard University graduate school, told the institute that although progress has been made in the last decade it will take from 50 to 200 years at the present rate to bring southern Negro schools up to a par with white schools.

Negroes Are Given Progress Reports

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 15. (AP) —The adding of Negro policemen to forces in Tampa, Fla., Richmond and Norfolk, Va., and Asheville, N. C., was cited to the Fisk Racial Institute by Dr. Guy B. Johnson of Atlanta, executive director of the southern regional council, as an example of improving racial cooperation.

Dr. Johnson placed in the same category efforts of some white leaders to insure Negroes a vote in Georgia primaries.

He urged that the South take the initiative in working on race problems, "which exist everywhere but with more intensity here."

Emily Woodward of Atlanta, director of the University of Georgia division of forums, told the group entire communities should be used as laboratories to discover the "forms of social change essential to the atomic age."

62 Advisers Participating in 3rd Interracial Institute

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 7-13-46

Problems Attending Post-War Rehabilitation Precentive Programs Being Stressed at Fisk

NASHVILLE—Some 62 of the country's ablest specialists in problems of human relations will participate in the American Missionary Association's third annual Institute of Race Relations which convened at Fisk University here on July 1.

Directed by Dr. Charles S. Johnson, eminent sociologist at Fisk, the three-week conference, which ends on July 20, will be attended by 150 community leaders, teachers and social and religious workers from 35 States.

Occurring during the centennial celebration of the founding of the AMA, the institute is placing primary emphasis on problems growing out of post-war rehabilitation which have racial implications.

Existing Programs Outlined

The first week, already concluded, was given over to the study of the scientific background of race relations and programs of interracial adjustment now operating in various States and cities through official committees.

Among those participating in the attending discussions were Edwin R. Embree of Chicago, president of the Rosenwald Fund; Eric Williams of Washington, member of the International Caribbean Commission, and A. A. Liveright of Chicago, executive director of the American Institute on Race Relations.

Stress on Public Opiniin

Second week discussions will be centered on four major aspects of interracial affairs . . . . labor and management, community and veteran problems and Federal policy and practice. Special subjects under community problems will include housing, restrictive covenants, education, health and recreation.

The role of the press, radio, theatre and other public opinion media will be treated during the final week, with emphasis on methods for dealing with situations involving racial tensions. A special seminar will be devoted to the role of personal religion

Among the lecturers during the second and third weeks will be L. P. Prattis, Pittsburgh Courier editor; Booker T. McGraw and Frank Horne, Washington, Federal Public Housing Agency; Charles Thompson, dean, Howard University Graduate School; Willard Townsend, Chicago, international president, United Transport Service Employees of America, and Charles H. Houston, Washington, noted attorney.

CIO Leader Urges Race Equality

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 17. (AP) Organized labor and the church should work together to assure "economic security, human equality and social justice," a member of the national board of CIO told the Institute of Race Relations last night.

PUTS RUMOR AT BASE OF RACIAL TROUBLE

Times, New York, N.Y.
Wed. 7-3-46

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 2 (U.P.) —Race riots could not be without rumor, Dr. Gordon W. Allport, head of the Department of Psychology at Harvard University, told the Institute of Race Relations at Fisk University today.

"During times of crisis, public strain and racial tension, riots could be controlled if the rumors which produce them could be spotted quickly and dissipated," he said.

"The most dangerous and frequently occurring rumors are those which are hostile to various groups and 66 per cent of the rumors discovered through the clinic at Harvard were of this type."

The most "critical stage" of rumor, Dr. Allport added, was when it implied a threat or impending crisis, and that when this occurred the rumors should be corrected immediately.

Newspapers could serve to reduce rumor by accurate and detailed reporting of what happened, Dr. Allport declared, but that the reporting of racial incidents, "for the most part," was ambiguous and increased the spread of rumor.

Dr. Allport joined Buell G. Gallagher, Professor of Social Ethics at the Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, Calif., in a discussion of the psychological basis of race attitudes.

Says Present Race Amity Efforts Are Far Off Base

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.
7-31-46

NASHVILLE (ANP—"We have not yet begun to explore the possibilities of education in the racial relations' field, and our efforts thus far have been as crude and ineffective as trying to split the atom with an axe," Dr. Hilda Taba, professor of education at the University of Chicago, told the American Missionary Association Institute of Race relations at Fisk University here last week.

Advocating a course in human relations as a part of the regular curriculum from the first through the 12th grades, Dr. Taba declared that special units, special weeks, and special days for teaching harmonious race relations is not sufficient.

Friday

Contact and association with people is essential to identification and understanding, the speaker continued. She criticized the teaching methods of civics and government in our schools as centering "too much on structure and too little on the dynamics of community living."

"Education of a different kind is needed for both majority and minority groups, for we need the kind of education that re-shapes the individual for democratic participation in efforts for community welfare," Dr. Taba concluded.

Labor Unions, Louisville, Ky. Vote for Negro In South Hailed

Courier-Journal

Nashville, Tenn., July 18 (AP)— The entrance of the Negro into politics of the South, coming at the same time as the organization of labor politically, may result in a new "progressivism," Henry Lee Moon, Detroit, assistant to the chairman of C.I.O.-P.A.C., said today.

7-19-46

He told the American Missionary Association Institute of Race Relations:

"Although the C.I.O. has disclaimed any political objective in its Southern organizing drive, the impact of this campaign together with that of the A.F.L. will inevitably be reflected in political activity in the South.

Farm Population to Drop.

Friday

"The organization of Negro and white workers will more clearly demonstrate their common political, as well as economic, interests and will serve to overcome some of the fear and distrust that now exists between the races."

Dr. Arthur Raper, social science analyst for the Department of Agriculture at Washington, said mechanization of Southern agriculture has just begun. By 1956, he predicted, the number of persons on Southern farms will drop from 4,004,000 to 2,800,000 and 65 to 75 per cent fewer families will be needed to cultivate the delta lands.

Warns of Racist Bias

DR. GORDON ALLPORT, head of Harvard University's Department of Psychology declares that Nations cannot succeed unless it

"Four-fifths of the people live mental lives in which group prejudice plays an appreciable part." Speaking before a meeting at Fisk Institute of Race Relations at Fisk University, Dr. Allport further stated, "The peril of racialism is our greatest danger, for the United Nations cannot succeed unless it operates on the basic similarity

Many Viewpoints On Democracy To Be Heard At Fisk Institute

What happens when philosophers, business men, labor leadrs, scientists and government experts all get together to pool their common stock of ideas about American race relations in 1946 will be demonstrated when the Third Annual Institute of Race Relations, sponsored by the American Missionary Association, Division of the Congregational and Christian Churches of America, convenes on the Fisk University campus in Nashville, Tennessee, July 1-20.

Among the distinguished consultants who will join in this experiment, designed to increase the effectiveness of people in any walk of life who have to deal with practical problems of group relations, will be Dr. T. V. Smith, well known University of Chicago professor of philosophy and former Congressman-at-large from Illinois, who has written a book on **The Democratic War of Life** and spent a lifetime putting his ideas into practice. During the war he served as head of the education section of American Military Government in Italy, and still more recently he has been in Japan as one of a Commission sent out by the State Department to advise General MacArthur on the reconstruction of the Japanese educational system along democratic lines. One of his colleagues on the Commission was Dr. Charles S. Johnson, head of the Department of Social Sciences at Fisk University and director of the race relations program of the American Missionary Association, which is sponsoring the Institute. Another of their colleagues on the Commission to Japan was Miss Emily Woodward, Director of the Division of Forums of the University System of Georgia, who will also be a speaker at the Institute.

The point of view of science will be presented at the Institute by such recognized scholars as Dr. Gordon Allport, Chairman of the Department of Psychology of Harvard University, editor of the **Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology**, and the author of books and articles concerned with personality and inter-personal relations; Dr. Ethel Alpenfels, Specialist in Anthropology for the Bureau of Intercultural Education; Dr. Ashley Montagu, Harvard anthropologist and author of the book **Man's Most Dangerous Myth**; and Dr. Ina C. Brown, visiting professor of Social Anthropology at Scarritt College in Nashville. Psychiatry, too, will be represented by Dr. Smiley Blanton, New York psychiatric consultant.

To supplement the findings of science with the lessons of practical experience, there will be such leaders as Lester B. Granger, Executive Secretary of the National Urban League, in the field of social work, Arnold Maremont, Executive Vice-President of Maremont Products, Inc., of Chicago and Kenneth Weisiger, former educational director for the Bell Telephone Company of Georgia, from the field of business; and several representatives from labor, including Kermit Eby, Director of the Department of Education and Research of the CIO. Outstanding men who have been directly engaged in programs for the improvement of inter-group relations will include Tsuru Kido, president of the Japanese-American Citizens' League and Alexander A. Liveright, Executive Director of the American Council on Race Relations.

The point of view of religion will be upheld by such religious leaders as Dr. Samuel Kincheloe of the Chicago Theological Seminary, Dr. Buell Gallagher of the Pacific School of Religion, and Rabbi Ferdinand Isserman, Chairman of the Justice and Peace Commission of the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

The experience of government agencies in dealing with minority problems will be fully presented by an outstanding group including Dr. Frank Horne, Racial Relations Adviser to the Commissioner of the National Housing Agency, Mrs. Thomasina Johnson, Chief of the Minority Groups Section of the United States Employment Service, and James C. Evans, Assistant Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War.

Altogether, about 60 consultants and lecturers will attempt through panel discussions, conferences, and lectures to pass on to the members of the Institute the facts, understandings and strategies which are needed by those who are working for the betterment of group relations in present-day America.

tional figures from the fields of government, religion, social service, education, the press and radio, and industry and labor will constitute the Institute's leadership.

Following an initial period of orientation in the scientific background of race and race relations, the Institute will resolve itself into seminars and panels to work out practical action programs for harmonious group living.

The Institute is designed for persons in various fields, education, social and religious workers, labor and civic group leaders. Governmental employees, journalists, members and staff workers of interracial committees, youth leaders, advanced students and other interested persons.

Application for membership may be addressed to Charles S. Johnson, Director, Institute of Race Relations, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.

Fisk Plans Third Race Institute

This year's Institute of Race Relations, convening under the auspices of the American Missionary Association July 1-20 at Fisk University, will view in its initial sessions the anthropological, sociological and psychological aspects of the problem of race in a world context. Consideration will be given to the present status of colonial and minority peoples and the amplications for their future status in world organization.

Among the leading speakers of the institute will be Will W. Alexander, vice-president and co-director for race relations, Julius Rosenwald Fund; Gordon W. Allport, professor of psychology, Harvard University; Smiley Blanton, psychiatric consultant, New York City; Mabel Carney, professor emeritus of education, Teachers College, Columbia University; Kermit Eby, director, department of education and research, CIO; Edwin R. Embree, president Julius Rosenwald Fund; Lester Granger, executive secretary National Urban League; S. I. Hayakawa, associate professor of English, Illinois Institute of Technology.

Also Frank Horne, racial relations adviser to the Commissioner, National Housing Agency, FPHA; Charles H. Houston, vice-president and consultant, American Council on Race Relations; A. A. Liveright, director, American Council on Race Relations; George S. Mitchell, director of veterans services Southern Regional Council; M. F. Ashley Montagu, associate professor of anatomy, the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia; Willard S. Townsend, member, executive committee CIO; International President, UTSEA; and George L-P Weaver, director, National CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination.

Institute On Race Relations On Fisk Campus

The third annual Institute of Race Relations of the American Missionary Association will convene at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, for a three-week period from July 1 to July 20.

A distinguished group of top na-

Fisk U. Institute On Race Relations in July

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The third annual Institute of Race Relations will be held at Fisk University July 1-20 under the sponsorship of the race relations department of the American Missionary Association.

In an announcement, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director of the Institute, said the program "was conceived during the war as a scientific approach to one aspect of the complex problem of human relationships. It had its origin in a heightened consciousness of the need for greater objectivity and realism in meeting interracial problems—problems which, although thrown into bold relief by the exigencies of war, are no less critical and persistent in times of peace."

National Leaders to Participate

Among the staff of lecturers, consultants, and discussion leaders for the three-weeks Institute will be: Dr. T. V. Smith, head of the department of philosophy University of Chicago; Edwin R Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund; Lester Granger executive secretary of the National Urban League; Emily Wood ward head of Georgia's state department of education; Kermit Eby, director of education and research for the C.I.O.; Frank Horne racial relations adviser to the Commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority; and Dr. Gordon Allport, head of the department of psychology, Harvard university.

In addition to background material on the anthropological, sociological, and psychological phases of race relations, the program will include in its scope consideration of the interracial aspects of the following areas: federal policy and practice on racial minorities; problems of re-employment of the returned veteran; fair employment practice; housing; health; education; tension; the church and related organizations; the radio press, cinema and theatre; the South; suffrage; trade unionism; youth problems; the problems of urbanization; local administration; the police, courts, and other community agencies.

The institute is open to experienced persons in the fields of education, social and religious work, government, journalism, and youth, labor, civic, and interracial activities. A fee is charged to cover the cost of tuition, room and board for the three weeks period. A limited number of scholarships are available, and will be awarded on the basis of education, experience, and recommendations.

Nationally Known Leaders

Some of the other nationally-known leaders participating in the institute's program will be: Smiley Blanton, psychiatric consultant of New York; Mabel Carney, professor emeritus of education Teachers college, Columbia university; S. I. Hayakawa, associate professor of English, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago; Charles H. Houston, vice president and consultant, American Council of Race Relations, and legal counsel, NAACP; Samuel Kincheloe, professor and director of research in the Sociology of Religion, Chicago Theological Seminary; Frayser T. Lane, civic director, Chicago Urban League; Frank McCallister, director, Georgia Workers Education Service, Atlanta; Booker T. McGraw, housing analyst, F. P. H. A.; George Mitchell, CIO Political Action Committee, Atlanta; M. F. Ashley Montagu, associate professor of anatomy, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia; Arthur F. Raper, social science analyst, Division of Farm Population and Rural Welfare, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Ross Sanderson, director of field research, Board of Home Missions of the Congregational and Christian Churches; Willard S. Tonsend, member executive committee, CIO, and international president, United Transport Service Employees of America; Robert R. Taylor, chairman, Chicago Housing Authority, member Mayor's Committee on Race Relations, Chicago; George L. P. Weaver, director, National CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination; A. A. Liveright, executive director, American Council on Race Relations; M. E. Tilley, secretary, Christian social relations of the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta.

Race Relations

Dear Sirs: The third annual Institute of Race Relations of the American Missionary Association will convene at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, for a three-week period from July 1 to July 20. It will be led by distinguished figures in government, religion, social service, education, the press and radio, employees, journalists, members of interracial committees, youth leaders, and industry and labor.

After an initial orientation in the advanced students, and other interested scientific background of race relations, persons. the sessions will consist of seminars and Application for membership may be panels to work out practical programs, addressed to me at the Institute of Race

The institute is designed for educa-Relations, Fisk University, Nashville 8.

CHARLES S. JOHNSON, Director

To Study Problems Of Race At Institute

Journal & Guide

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The year's Institute or Race Relations, convening under the auspices of the American Missionary Association July 1-20 at Fisk University, will view in its initial sessions the anthropological, sociological and psychological aspects of the problem of race in a world context. Consideration will be given to the present status of colonial and minority peoples and the implications for their future status in world organization.

Sat 6-1-46

Subsequent panels and seminars will address themselves to specific minority issues at federal and local levels within the United States, and will seek to devise positive action programs which will substitute democratic participation for intergroup antagonisms.

Areas of consideration will include federal policy; employment and labor; the church; housing; community organization; education; the press, radio and theatre; politics and suffrage; and other related fields.

Norfolk

PERSONALITIES SLATED

Partial listing of personalities who will constitute the leadership of the Institute includes:

Will W. Alexander, vice president and co-director for Race Relations, Julius Rosenwald Fund; Gordon W. Allport, professor of psychology, Harvard University; Smiley Blanton, psychiatric consultant, New York City; Fred L. Brownlee, general secretary, American Missionary Association; Mabel Carney, professor emeritus of education, Teachers College, Columbia University; Kermit Eby, director, department of education and research, CIO; Edwin R. Embree, President, Julius Rosenwald Fund; Lester Granger, executive secretary National Urban League; and relations adviser to the commissioner, National Housing Agency.

Va.

S. I. Hayakawa, associate professor of English, Illinois Institute Federal Public Housing Authority; Charles H. Houston, vice-president and counsultant, American Council on Race Relations and legal counsel, NAACP; of Technology; Frank Horne, DeHart Hubbard, racial relations adviser, Federal Public Housing Authority, Samuel Kincheloe, professor and director of research in the sociology of religion, the Chicago Theological Seminary; Frayser T. Lane, civic director, Chicago Urban League.

Sat 6-1-46

A. A. Liverright, director, American Council on Race Relations; James T. Maddox, special assistant to the chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Frank McCallister, director, Georgia Workers Education Service; Booker T. McGraw, housing analyst, National Housing Agency; George S. Mitchell, director of veterans services, Southern Regional Council.

Norfolk

M. F. Ashley Montagu, associate professor of anatomy, the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia; R. Maurice Moss, executive secretary, the Urban League of Pittsburg, Arthur Raper, social science analyst, Division of Farm Population and Rural Welfare, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Ira DeA. Reid, chairman, Department of Sociology, Atlanta University; Ross Sanderson, director of field research, Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Christian Churches; Robert R. Taylor; chairman, Chicago Housing Authority, member Mayor's Committee on Race Relations.

Va.

Also Willard S. Townsend, member executive committee CIO and international president, United Transport Service Employees of America; George L. P. Weaver, National CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination; Emily Woodard, director, divison of forums, University System of Georgia.

Institute Told Need Of Aid To Education

Forward

Memphis, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(NNPA) —Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the graduate school at Howard University and editor of "The Journal of Negro Education," last Friday urged federal aid in education in an address to the Institute of Race Relations at Fisk University.

Friday 7-26-46

One of the chief drawbacks to the solution of the race problem in this country, Dr. Thompson asserted, is the wide differences in expenditures per pupil for the education of white and colored children in the public schools of the United States.

"As long as these disparities continue," he asserted, "the South will be denied the fullest capacities of all of its citizens, while the North, as a more promising area, will continue to attract migrating groups, which will add to present problems. The South suffers, and the North reaps the effects of a bad system. The problem is a national one, not sectional or local."

7-26-46

Dr. Thompson expressed opposition to the Southern system of separate colored public schools. In such schools, he said, it would require a capital outlay of $60,-00,000 to assure colored children in 17 states the same quantity and quality of education available to white children.

Five million Southern adults 25 years of age and older have had less than five years of schooling, Dr. Thompson said. He added that slightly more than half of these are colored. He said the disparity in capital expenditures between white and colored pupils in the South was 212 per cent in 1940, compared to 48 per cent in 1900. This indicates, he said, "that there has been no increase in capital outlay to meet the increase in Negro population." 7-26-46

Race Relations Institute:

Full Employment Basic to Solving Minority Problems

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 7-27-46

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—"Security for one must be security for all," Kermit Eby Washington, D. C., director of the Department of Research and Education, CIO, told the Institute of Race Relations at Fisk University. He said that "full employment to forestall tension and insecurity among workers is the only sound basis upon which the problems of minorities can be solved."

He said that the CIO is important not because of its leaders but because it "furnishes the basis upon which men of goodwill can fight for the kind of world they wish—a world full of employment, non-discrimination, and peace. "To the 600,000 Negroes among its membership, it is considered an instrument of social justice, and to all members it is the means of achieving security and full employment," Eby declared.

Eby was speaking before the second week's session of the institute, held under auspices of the American Missionary Association, attended by 100 community leaders, teachers, social workers from thirty-five States, along with sixty-two top-national authorities serving as lecturers and consultants.

VETERANS' PROBLEMS

"Administrative deficiencies in agencies set up to serve veterans are largely responsible for the faulty and inadequate services now being given veterans in getting jobs, education, and apprenticeship training," stated George S. Mitchell of Atlanta, director of Veterans Services for the Southern Regional Council.

Citing the United States Employment Service and the Veterans Administration, he said:

"Although the directives of the Veterans Administration are clear in being against discrimination, the administration has not been fair in the use and selection of clerical and professional people who are serving the Negro soldier when he returns home."

Brig. Gen. Arthur G. Trudeau, Washington, D. C., head of the War Department's Personnel and Training Division, proposed that the Army's experience in the rehabilitation of illiterates and near illiterates be applied in civilian life to the problem of raising the level of skill among the general population.

General Trudeau explained that the Army had given the basic tools of reading, writing, and arithmetic to men previously incompetent in these skills in the short period of twelve weeks. From 40 to 45 per cent of the Negro enlistees had to be sent to these schools, and from 6 to 7 per cent of all white enlistees.

FIXED POLICY

Lieut. Col. Fred Hertzberg, director of Information-Education Services of the Army School at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., said that teaching soldiers the relation of the war to problems of racial, religious, and national minorities has resulted in definite achievements insofar as Army racial policy is concerned.

"It has fixed a positive national policy in the Army toward equal opportunities for the Negro soldier, supported by official documents sustaining this policy. It has led to the permanent establishment of an Army school for this training in the Regular Army, and laid the foundation for the fuller use and integration of minorities in the Army," Colonel Hertzberg asserted.

"The private enterprise system, operating strictly upon a commercial basis, has failed miserably to make available in acceptable neighborhoods adequate homes within the means of all families in a community," Robert R. Taylor of Chicago, chairman of the Chicago Housing Authority, told the institute, in discussing the philosophy of public housing.

He pointed out that 53 per cent of the non-farm families of the United States earn less than $2,000 a year, and that "these families not able to rent or buy from enterprise new and acceptable houses. The stark reality is that, currently, we produce homes only for the well-to-do and let "the devil take the hindmost," Taylor asserted. Sat. 7-27-46

JAPANESE-AMERICANS

Corrine Robinson of Washington, D. C., housing analyst for the FPHA, pointed out that the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill, now before the House, will provide for the first time sound financing plans for rental housing and provisions for urban redevelopment.

Abolition of naturalization restriction preventing Japanese from becoming Americans was advocated by Saburo Kido, Salt Lake City, president of the Japanese-American Citizens League. He said that "there should be no specification of race, religion or national origin as qualification for citizenship in a democracy."

Kido described the proposed deportation bill (the Eberhart bill) giving the Attorney General discretionary right to deport aliens, as a serious threat to the rights of Japanese and other minorities.

Race Relations Session Draws Leaders to Fisk

The Afro-Americans Baltimore, Md.

7-13-46 Sat.

Dr. Gallagher Says Church Must Choose Between Caste System and True Religion

NASHVILLE (ANP)—Dr. Buel G. Gallagher, professor of social ethics, Pacific School of Religion told the third annual Institute of Race Relations at Fisk University last week, that the Christian Church today must choose between the maintenance of its caste system and true Christianity.

[He] pointed out that the Christian [chur]ch began as an inclusive church for all races of the Mediterranean.

Only one half of one per cent of the 6,500,000 colored Protestants in the United States worship with persons of other races, Dr. Gallagher said, referring to the statement of Senator Bilbo in 1944 that "the white man is the custodian of the Gospel of Jesus."

Racial Heresy Scored

"There is no precise parallel in earlier Christian history for the present racial heresy that infects Christianity," the speaker declared.

"The notion of race as we know it has been injected into history scarcely a century and a half ago and is a flat denial of the fundamentals of the Christian religion," he emphasized.

"Four-fifths of the American people live mental lives in which group prejudice plays an appreciable part," Dr. Gordon W. Allport, Cambridge, Mass., head of Harvard University's department of psychology, declared.

Victims Unbalanced

Advocating a program of public education to reduce and control prejudice, Dr. Allport said that the danger of riots results from the fact that this prejudice is acted upon in times of great social strain. He opined that:

"Victims of prejudice cannot live balanced and normal lives. They must either become aggressive and fight back, or else sink into a condition of apathy. Less often, but more fortunate, they become humanitarian and sympathetic, for they know what it is to be victims.

"The peril of racism is perhaps our greatest danger, for the United Nations cannot succeed unless it operates on the basic of similarity and equality of all people," Dr. Allport said.

"The world is more race conscious now than ever before and this is a problem which teachers and educators can aid in solving."

35 States Send Aides

A new approach to the problems of racial minorities was urged by Dr. Charles S. Johnson, institute director, at the opening session. Dr. Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president, Julius Rosenwald Fund, said the "rise of civilization (in which every major human group shared) had nothing to do with race."

More than 150 community leaders, teachers, religious and social workers from 35 States are here for the three-week series of lectures and discussions to be led by 62 specialists in human relations' problems.

Hold Race Relations Institute

The Call
Kansas City, Mo
Fri 2-22-46

Jim Crow, Bias, Denounced in St. Louis Meeting

ST. LOUIS. —Nationally known authorities in social science, labor, industry, education and religion were present by the St. Louis Race Relations Institute in a program designed to increase the knowledge and skills of persons interested in the area of race relations and contribute to a general program of education to the community through the press, radio and personal contacts. The institute, sponsored by 34 civic groups, met at the downtown Y. M.C.A. Tuesday, Feb. 12 through Saturday, Feb. 16. The final meeting, on Feb. 27 is to be held at the Soldan high school on Union Blvd.

In the opening sessions, as points of orientation, Charles Lawrance of Fisk university and Dean of the Institute pointed out that race relations are human relations and that discrimination and oppression do not constitute a monopoly for any one racial group. He stated further that the principle of segregation is evil and must be opposed and that all gains in the area of inter-group relations must be predicated upon the existence of a sound economy and a peaceful society. The scientific revolution that is taking place in physics must have its sequel in a similar revolution in the science and art of human relations, asserted Lawrence.

Fri 2-22-46

Suggestive Steps

On Wednesday, Prof. E. Franklin Frazier of Howard university, delivering the keynote address, emphasized the fact that the modern problem of race and cultural relations is inextricably bound up with the process of city growth and the movement of peoples to large cities. From this premise, Dr. Frazier pointed out that Negroes are usually slum-dwellers due to the high incidence of poverty among them and because of racial segregation imposed by restrictive covenants and neighborhood agreements not to sell or rent to Negroes outside certain circumscribed areas. As a result, he asserted, race consciousness is aroused and racial tensions occasionally provoke conflict.

Taking cognizance of certain aspects of Dr. Frazier's address, the interest groups in housing suggested that the following steps be taken: encourage mixed residential districts, and oppose the restrictive covenant vigorously through positive governmental policy and court action; support legislation to increase government housing as a measure to clean up the slums and benefit the low income groups.

FEPC Strong Factor

The interest group in health suggested: encourage and assist the Negro to raise his general economic level with which good health is highly correlated; provide adequate health and sanitary facilities in areas in which Negroes live; and through recognized political channels, support efforts to secure health services for all through assistance by federal, state and local governments.

Suggested by the interest group in community organization: create more projects similar to the Urban League block unit; use homes as forums to discuss community problems; work for minority group representation on policy-making boards in St. Louis' 140 odd social agencies.

On Thursday, with the theme of "Race Relations and Making a Living," Dr. Robert Weaver of Chicago pointed out that the Negro worker has risen and fallen with the general trend of employment in the United States. The Negro was frozen to largely unskilled jobs in World War I, but labor shortages required the usage of all available workers, consequently, he said, the Negro worker moved into semi-skilled and skilled occupations in World War II. The FEPC in this war was also a strong factor in aiding the Negro to get skilled jobs, stated Dr. Weaver. He concluded with two deductions for the future of the Negro in industry: 1. We must have full employment; 2. We need machinery to see that full employment is fair employment.

Fri 2-22-46

Interest Groups Organized

At a luncheon meeting Miss Sara Southall of International Harvester company from the viewpiont of industry, emphasized that non-discriminatory employment policies must be accompanied by a clear-cut and aggressive policy by top management, and a courageous willingness to make it binding upon their workers to carry out this policy. She stated that industry must take the best rather than the prevailing pattern in the community and seek constantly to improve it. In conclusion, Miss Southall stated that segregation is not only morally wrong but indefensible from the point of view of top efficiency and sound economics.

Interest groups were organized on race relations and industry, securing the FEPC and race relations and labor. They suggested that the following steps be taken: with regards to industry: organize a committee composed of industrialists, labor and others to develop a plan for securing more and different types of jobs for Negroes in integrated sections of industrial plants, with regard to securing the FEPC; to fight for FEPC laws on all levels city, state, and federal; use pressure

If we are to live unto God at any time, or in any place, we are to live unto Him at all times and in all places. —Wm. Law.

Six-Day Race Relations Institute To Be Held in St. Louis in February

The Call Kansas City, Mo
1-25-46

ST. LOUIS.—A six-day race relations institute to develop a program for harmonius relationships between racial and religious groups will be held Feb. 12-17 at the downtown branches of the Y. M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. It is being sponsored by a committee composed of representatives from 28 civic, social and religious organizations.

The meeting will be known as the Community Race Relations Institute of Greater St. Louis. According to Mrs. Robert J. Crossen, institute chairman, such outstanding figures as Dr. Will Alexander, vice-president of the Julius Rosenwald Foundation, Prof. E. Franklin Frazier of Howard university, Dr. Charles Johnson, Fisk university, Dr. Alpenfels, anthropologist, Chicago university, Fraser Lane, Urban League, Chicago, Dr. Hilda Taba, American Council of Education and others are slated to address the conference and lead discussions on specific problems.

Announcing conference plans, Mrs. Crossen stated, "We are resolved that Un-American and un-Christian prejudice shall not destroy the fundamentals of decency and fair-play. America can grow and prosper to the extent that all men will have equal opportunity to work, live and build their futures. The world looks to us for leadership and guidance in the establishment of understanding and peace. We can supply that only if our sense of humanity and justice is effective at home."

1-24-46

"We have been impressed by the fact that the war from which we have just emerged had its roots in racial and religious hatred and in man's inhumanity to man; that our victory over the forces of tyrany and aggression was achieved through unity and the common sacrifices of all social, racial and religious groups and that current racial and religious discriminaton threaten the very foundations of our hopes for economic progress and peace."

The committee, in cooperation with the race relations division of the American Missionary association, is planning a program similar to ones being held in many communities throughout the country

CONFERENCE ON PROBLEMS OF MINORITIES APRIL 5

Atlanta Daily World, Ga. Sunday

Citing what it charges is gross neglect of the rights of minority veterans under the G. I. Bill, the American Council on Race Relations Saturday issued a call for a national emergency conference to investigate and take action on the problems of Negro, Japanese American and other minority veterans. 3-24-46

Top officers and veterans' representatives of more than fifty national organizations have been called to New York City to meet in all-day session Friday, April 5, at the Willkie Memorial Building. The conference will hear the results of the American Council's survey of Veterans' Information Centers in twenty-one major cities across the country. Delegates of organizations including the Urban League, the Japanese American Citizens League, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Southern Regional Council will also present their estimates of the manner in which provisions of the G.I. Bill are being withheld from minority veterans. 3-24-46

MAULDIN TO SPEAK

Cartoonist Bill Mauldin will address the delegates at a luncheon, and the business sessions will be conducted by Charles Houston, vice-chairman of the American Council who recently resigned from the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee. 3-24-46

Results of the Council's survey will be presented by Vincent Malveaux, former combat sergeant who served with one of the famous mixed battalions in Germany.

The action of the American Council in calling the emergency conference is the first organized attempt to consider the plight of minority veterans on a national scale. 3-24-46

A. A. Liveright, executive director, said the American Council would seek joint action from all the organizations present to carry the charges of discrimination and inadequate facilities to every government agency involved. An effort will also be made to establish greater cooperation between local branches of the national organizations, so that treatment of minority veterans at the community Information Centers can be improved.

The American Council's survey revealed that whole areas of the G.I. Bill, such as apprenticeship training, are being denied to minority veterans in many communities. Negro veterans are given few opportunities to use their army-acquired skills as mechanics, electricians, etc., and in some instances these same skilled veterans are being "trained" at government expense as porters.

50c

RACE RELATIONS PRESIDENT

The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

CHICAGO—Louis Wirth, professor of sociology, University of Chicago, has been elected president of the American Council on Race Relations. Sat. 1-4-47

Nation's Peace Threatened By Lynchings--American Council

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 8-8-46

CHICAGO, Ill.—(S N S)—Terming the lynching of four Negroes in Monroe, Georgia, "the climax of a series of terror-attacks on minority groups which threatens the internal peace of the nation," the American Council on Race Relations has called upon the hundreds of mayors' and governors' commissions and civic unity councils with which it works to use "every means at your disposal to help bring these "undemocratic acts to a halt."

The American Council, which is the central body in its field, warned that "the attacks have not been confined to any one region of the country or one minority group." In an introduction to a statement by the American Council's board of directors, A. A. Liveright, executive director, said, "The killing of two Negro servicemen in Freeport, Long Island, the firing of Negro homes in Chicago and the burning and bombing of Japanese American homes on the west coast are evidence of the national character of this danger."

Liveright stated that the American Council has evidence that the Ku Klux Klan is attempting to spread its organization to every section of the country, and that violence against minority groups "the Klan and such hate-mongers as Gerald L. K. Smith are seeking to create a public climate in which violence against minority groups may go unchallenged." He urged the mayors' and governors commissions andthe civic unity councils to seek city, state and national government action against groups like the Klan and individuals like Smith. The borad of directors' statement urged these bodies "to join with other community and national groups in establishing a bulwark of opposition to disunity and support of genuine freedom for the whole population."

Copies of the two statements have been sent to United States Attorney General Tom C. Clark with a letter stating that the Department of Justice "has responsibility not only for prosecuting the lynch-criminals in such cases after they occur, but for taking steps to protect our citizenry and prevent such cases before they occur." Attorney General Clark was urged to place adequate Federal Bureau of Investigation forces in areas where conditions indicate such incidents can be anticipated.

Copies have also been sent to the War Department urging it to assume responsibility for the safety and protection of Negro and other minority servicemen.

Liveright Sees Danger In Release Of False Figures

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

CHICAGO, Ill.— (SNS) — "Negroes are not receiving fair treatment in the United States" according to A. A. Liveright, executive director of the American Council on Race Relations, who charged a recent opinion poll on the subject had created a false impression of the true situation. The charge was made before the Society for Social Research meeting at the University of Chicago, Friday, August 9. Sun. 8-11-46

Addressing the meeting on "Problems in Social Action," Liveright referred to the recent poll conducted by the National Opinion Research Center in Denver, Col., on attitudes toward the treatment of Negroes in the United States. Results of the poll, published widely August 4, in the nation's press, reported that 66 per cent of the white Americans polled believed that "most Negroes are being treated fairly." Liveright poitned out that "the danger of publishing such figures, without due caution and interpretation, lies in the fact that many persons reading the results of the poll would mistake figures published for actual facts."

"Public opinion polls, although a valuable medium for determining the temper of public opinion, are frequently misleading unless carefully framed and reported," declared Liveright.

In refuting the findings of the NORC poll, Liveright quoted the following facts:

ON EMPLOYMENT: The final report issued by the now-defunct Fair Employment Practice Committee stated: "Studies made by and for this Committee since V-J Day show that the war time gains of Negroes, Mexican American and Jewish workers are being dissapted thru an unchecked revival of discriminatory practices."

HOUSING: The following is quoted from Robert Weaver's testimony before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, December, 1945: "In locality after locality, there is a general shortage of decent shelter, and minorities are suffering from this situation much more than the general population.. Minorities encounter distinctive difficulties which stem from arbitrary restrictions to low-income jobs, inadequate land area and dwelling facilities." 8-11-46

MILITARY SERVICE: Despite the fact that a special committee was appointed to review segregation in the armed forces and to make recommendations for a new policy, the Negro does not even have an equal share in the army as now constituted. For example, the Gillem report which outlined the findings of this committee makes this statement: "Segregation of Negroes into separate units will not be required as a matter of policy, although it is anticipated that for some time most Negroes will be used in Negro units, often constituting part of larger white, or composite units." Sunday

A more recent indication of the fact that Negroes do not have an equal share in the armed forces was an announcement of an order by the army this July stopping Negro enlistments in the army because the quota based on the proportion of Negroes in the general population had been over-subscribed.

VETERANS' RIGHTS: Despite the fact that no GI legislation differentiates between whites and Negroes reports conducted by the Urban League, NAACP and the ACRR show varying types of discrimination with respect to Negro veterans. In many communities throughout the country Negro veterans are advised to secure unemployment insurance rather than attempt to secure jobs. Throughout the South Negro veterans are segregated from white veterans in local employment offices and veterans' information centers. In the veterans' facilities themselves, the white and Negro soldier in the same hospitals, side by side during the war, are now segregated with completely separate facilities.

CIVIL RIGHT: No person who has read newspapers for the past few months can believe that Negroes in the United States are securing an equal break so far as civil rights are concerned. Lynchnings in Columbia and Georgia and Freeport, Long Island and Monroe, eGorgia, combined with the resurgence of Ku Klux Klan activity, provide vivid proof of the terroristic activities being used to intimidate Negroes. Not all such cases are, however, recorded.

Race Relations Council Makes San Diego Survey

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 12-14-46

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Predicting that San Diego is on the way to settlement of its minority problems, Laurence I. Hewes, West Coast director of the American Council on Race Relations, last week praised city officials for requesting a survey on race relations he and William Y. Bell recently compiled.

The survey, first city-wide review of inter-group relations, was requested by Mayor Knox, and school superintendent Dr. W. C. Crawford. The survey dealt with religious tolerance and the two principal minorities in this city which nearly doubled its population of 203,341, during the war.

City Not Organized

There are 16,000 Negroes and 20,000 Mexican-Americans here, according to the report, but the city is not organized to deal with its minority problems. Hewes and Bell submitted a five point program to the two city officials after interviewing labor leaders, businessmen, and a cross section of the population.

50c 1946

Brotherhood Week (February 16-24, 1946)

Brotherhood No Sunday Suit

afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

(AN EDITORIAL)

This is Brotherhood Week. Extending from Feb. 16-24, the observance, which is sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, is aimed at combating prejudice.

Throughout the nations, talks have been made, movies shown and sermons preached in the interest of raising 4 million dollars with which to carry on the work of the organization.

Sat 1-23-46

All of this is as it should be and we wish the campaign well, but we hasten to add that the matter of brotherhood is not like a Sunday suit, worn only on special occasions. It must be a daily garb, ready for constant wear, not only for church but for work. We have long since learned that there are many individuals who consider themselves "tolerant" along religious lines but who, nevertheless harbor certain prejudices, often grounded in economic fear.

It is on this level that much of our work must be done. Tolerance is not enough. The great need is for translating it into positive action which will assure equality of opportunity for all in every phase of our daily living.

White "Brotherhood" Only

"Conference" is the name of a magazine published quarterly by the National Conference of Christians and Jews at 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.

The front page features a photograph of three U.S. Supreme Court Justices, Felix Frankfurter, a Jew; Frank Murphy, an Irish Catholic; and Harlan F. Stone, a Protestant.

The magazine has only 16 pages and it is dedicated especially to the celebration of Brotherhood Week and the fight against race prejudice and bigotry. 6-1-46

There are 32 photos and illustrations in the magazine including pictures of boy scouts, youth councils, radio and screen personalities and the like. Balt. Md.

Not a single one of them is colored and, from a glance at the accompanying articles, it would appear that American creed and the brotherly spirit is reserved only for white Jews and white Christians.

ANTI-NEGRO LAWYER HEADS ANTI-HATE DRIVE

Brotherhood Stops Where Covenants Begin

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill

By RICHARD DURHAM

Brotherhood got off to a beautiful beginning here this week. Sat 1-19-46

George B. McKibben, signer of anti-Negro housing pacts, will guide this state's American Brotherhood week drive to raise $4,000,000 to fight race-hate, bigotry, and prejudice.

The six-foot, three-inch, 250-pound member of the most aggressive anti-Negro clan outside Dixie, the Oakland-Kenwood Property Owners association, is "just delighted" with his new job.

"Makes me so goldern mad to see prejudice in the hearts of man," moaned the heavyweight. "That's all wrong."

Finance director of Illinois' Post-War Planning Commission and once mayoral candidate, he came into the brotherhood business by choice of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, which sponsors the drive.

President Truman is honorary chairman and ex-Minnesota Governor Harold E. Stassen is general chairman.

Early-bird McKibben, among the first to ban Negroes from his community 15 years ago, was discussing strategy for the drive with Dr. James M. Yard, executive secretary of the conference, in his 11 South LaSalle street office early Thursday morning.

Surprised to hear that anyone would expect him to contribute to "Brotherhood Week" by denouncing restrictive covenants, McKibben said they were "separate things and don't tie them together. What I do about covenants has nothing to do with this brotherhood drive."

Dr. Yard explained that the four million dollars will be used for "scientific research into the causes of prejudice and for supplying teachers with visual materials and textbooks to combat racism. Youngsters can influence their parents, you know."

"Yes," sighed McKibben. "I'm proud to say I have five youngsters who haven't an ounce of prejudice." Asked if they could change his mind about anti-Negro pacts, he said the question had never come up.

Yard stated that the funds will be allocated by the conference's education committee, headed by Dr. Howard Wilson of the Carnegie foundation and former professor of education at Harvard.

"Our theme is 'brotherhood is giving the same right to another as I ask for myself'," said Yard, "and our slogan will be 'in peace as in war, teamwork'."

McKibben, member of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian association, hastily interrupted to explain that restrictive covenants did not deny rights, but granted them.

"It's a matter of selection more than exclusion," he said. He could not back out of his restrictive covenant because he wanted to please both his "good white friends and my good colored friends."

He said it would have made him a "bad neighbor" not to sign the anti-Negro restriction in his neighborhood.

Illinois' quota in the Brotherhood Week campaign, from Feb. 17 to 24, is $300,000. Forty-seven other state chairmen will assist McKibben in raising varying quotas. Sat 1-19-46

Julian, Giles On Board

McKibben said that the idea of the National Conference of Christians and Jews was to show that Catholics, Jews and Protestants could work together. In each region a trio will be selected to head the drive.

National chiefs are Basil O'Connen, head of the American Red Cross, President Henry McCracken of Vassar and David Selznick of Hollywood.

Dr. Percy Julian and Dr. Roscoe Giles, Yard reported, are members of the Cook County planning board.

Yard said that in many regions a Negro protestant preacher or a Negro Catholic was selected to make up the trio.

"Yes," laughed McKibben. "We have a Negro in each group. We'd have a Negro Jew if there were such a thing."

Yard explained to the former Iowan that there are "such things."

"Now how can a Negro be a Jew?" asked McBibben, honestly astounded. "I thought Jews were Jews by blood. Now that's a new one on me."

"Converted them," explained Yard, "just converted them. They even got blonde Jews."

McKibben lolled back in his chair with arms akimbo, still dumbfounded. Brotherhood Week, had gotten off to a beautiful beginning.

50c 1946 Brotherhood Week (Feb. 17-24, 1946)

This is an artist's conception of the sinking of the torpedoed troopship Dorchester, early in the war, when four chaplains sacrificed their lives. After giving their life belts to men who lacked them, the two Protestant chaplains and the Catholic and the Jewish chaplain refused to board overcrowded lifeboats.

Teamwork Is the Slogan Of Brotherhood Week

Richmond, Va.

Times-Dispatch

By Clarence A. Wagner

Executive Director, Virginia Area, the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

2-17-46

SYMBOLIC of the slogan of the National Conference of Christians and Jews for American Brotherhood Week beginning today—"In Peace as in War—Teamwork"—is the story of the accompanying picture, a painting of four chaplains of America's three major faiths who gave their lives during the war when the United States Army transport Dorchester was torpedoed and sunk. Giving their lifebelts to soldiers who lacked them, these chaplains—Catholic, Jewish and Protestant—stood upon the slanting deck with arms locked as a symbol of their common brotherhood and, while each murmured a prayer went down together with the ship.

Seeking to incorporate into the normal fabric of American life the spirit of amity and brotherhood which those chaplains exemplified in war, the National Conference of Christions and Jews has opened a Virginia area office in Richmond at 616 State-Planters Bank Building as one of 55 similar offices in the United States.

With the record of its organized procedure in Virginia measured by the short span of eight months, this Virginia office is now in process of building a program of activities in Virginia based upon the following declaration of purpose:

"To promote justice, amity, understanding and co-operation among Protestants, Catholics and Jews in the United States, and to analyze, moderate and finally eliminate intergroup prejudices which disfigure and distort religion, business, social and political relations with a view to the establishment of a social order in which the religious ideals of brotherhood and justice shall become the standards of human relationshrips."

2-17-46

Origin of Conference

The National Conference of Christians and Jews, which formulated this declaration of purpose, came into existence in 1928 under the leadership of Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, of the United States Supreme Court; Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, and other prominent Americans. World War I had left a flood tide of strained relations between the various religious, racial and nationality groups which make up American life. Dr. Everett A. Clinchy became the first executive president of the conference 18 years ago and has retained the post.

But the story goes back a quarter of a century when Dr. Clinchy, then a young soldier, had just returned from World War I. He was disillusioned and shocked by the religious prejudice and intergroup intolerance then rampant. He saw the Ku Klux Klan rise to power in the twenties. He heard whispering campaigns against Catholics and unreasoned outbursts against Protestants. He noted attacks on Jews, foreigners, and other religious and racial minorities.

One proposal advanced by former Chief Justice Hughes, of the United States Supreme Court, and Secretary of War Newton Baker was the creation of an organization to combat those trends and to substitute a countercurrency of amity, understanding and co-operation among America's diverse groups. The resulting organization was the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

What are the means by which the National Conference seeks to halt the streams of prejudice and intolerance in American life and canalize currents of amity and understanding. . . . While the program is channeled on two levels—national and local—the impact is unitary, because every phase of the conference's so-called national program actually reaches back into every community of the nation, large or small.

The National Approach

THE national approach to this unitary task includes five main lines of activity:

(1) This first represents co-operation with educational agencies. The facilities and resources of such national bodies as the American Council on Education, the American Council of School Administrators, and the Social Science Research Council are enlisted to create new teaching materials and procedures, and to deevlop teachers and administrators who seek to eliminate prejudice and to develop in our growing youth attitudes of co-operation and brotherhood.

(2) A program channel seeks through co-operation with national religious bodies, curriculum-building agencies, editors and publishers, to reach the childhood, youth and adults in the church schools and synagogues of the nation. Through this co-operation, the National Conference aids in the creation of teaching materials designed to develop understanding of differing groups; it aids in conducting conferences for youth and in furnishing leadership for training institutes.

(3) Another activity plans co-operation with many types of social, community and civic bodies, such as the National Federations of Women's Clubs, National Congress of Parents and Teachers and other national civic and fraternal bodies.

(4) During the war the national conference presented programs of discussion for approximately 8,000,000 men and women of the armed forces. Conferences were held and material furnished for chaplains and officers, as well as enlisted men. This service will be continued as a permanent department of the national conference work for men and women in the regular Army and Navy and in whatever reserve Army training centers the United States government may create.

(5) Religious News Service is a department of the National Conference of Christians and Jews similar in organization to the newspaper wire services. It gathers and distributes religious news of all faiths through 125 daily papers and magazines. It also serves 150 religious journals of all faiths with daily news dispatches, editorials, news summaries, pictures and other features. This is the only religious news and photo service in the world which serves all groups indiscriminately.

Virginia Round-Tables

The Virginia area office opened eight months ago is now extending the scope of its activities across the State by the organization of local chapters known as "round tables." To date round tables have been organized, or are in process of formation, in Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Suffolk, Lynchburg, Roanoke, Charlottesville, Danville and a number of other Virginia communities.

The range of activities pos-

sible to each of these round table groups is unlimited. Through schools and colleges, through churches and synagogues, through a wide variety of community and civic organizations, the program of each round table reaches out into the community by means of the following main lines of activity:

Trio teams of Protestant, Catholic and Jewish speakers; Brotherhood Week, February 17-24; Religious Book Week in May; newspapers, radio and moving pictures, as channels of education; teaching, materials made available for churches and public schools; co-operation in American Education Week; institutes of human relations to be held this Autumn; production and distribution of literature and films, and educational institutes and conferences.

The National Conference of Christians and Jews seeks the complete cure for the mental and emotional prejudices of America. In the atomic age, it echoes the sentiment of the noted scientist, Dr. Arthur H. Compton, a cochairman of the national conference:

"We shall now survive or perish together. Our strength and hope lie in enabling every human being to work for the common good."

The conference believes also with Harold E. Stassen, United States Navy captain and former Governor of Minnesota and national chairman of the 1946 Brotherhood Week Observance, that: "A man who kindles the flames of intolerance in America is lighting a fire underneath his own home."

The national conference shares further the declaration of Franklin Delano Roosevelt: "Today we are faced with the pre-eminent fact that if civilization is to survive we must cultivate the science of human relationships—the ability of all peoples of all kinds to live together and work together in the same world, at peace."

RALPH T. JONES

'Brotherhood Week' Begins on Sunday

This Sunday, Feb. 17, marks the beginning of "Brotherhood Week," proclaimed by President Truman and to be observed nationwide, continuing through the following Sunday.

We have talked, in the past, much about Brotherhood. If we claim to be Christians, we have dedicated ourselves to the cause of Brotherhood, which is basic in the teachings of Christ.

Yet, with too many of us, we have rendered, at best, only lip service to the ideal of Brotherhood. Too often our acts have run viciously counter to our alleged principles.

Furthermore, we have, many of us, lent too attentive an ear to those vile whisperings, those so-called "jokes" which depend on racial difference for point.

We must learn, if we would achieve the world of peace for which we hunger, if we would contribute our part to the bringing of that world justice and happiness promised in the Sermon on the Mount, that all men, regardless of race or creed or nationality, are brothers. Brothers in the truth of Christ and brothers in the hope of world salvation.

The Legion Leads

Jumping the gun on Brotherhood Week, Gate City Post No. 72, of the American Legion, devoted their program on yesterday to the theme of Brotherhood. Three chaplains of the Army, a Protestant, a Catholic and a Jew, were speakers at this meeting.

In the February issue of Gate City Legionnaire, official publication of that post, is an editorial on "Brotherhood" which deserves re-quoting, at least in part:

". . . We have all talked Brotherhood before. Sunday school teachers have discussed it for generations. Preachers have made it their theme since the earliest churches were built. Each of our three great religions—Protestant, Catholic and Jewish—upholds the basic idea of the Brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God.

"We have seen the greatest demonstration of that Brotherhood during the past four years. Christian and Jew, Protestant and Catholic, native and foreign-born, white and colored Americans have fought side by side. The battlefields of the world are soaked with their blood. Brotherhood was no Sunday sermon in this war. It was our most powerful ally.

"Poverty during the not-so-distant 'twenties created masses of desperate people who were easy prey for unscrupulous leaders. Black shirted and brown shirted tyrants arose, and to millions their violent appeals sounded like the only way out.

"But poverty is only one obstacle in the way of Brotherhood. Ignorance and prejudice are equally dangerous to world peace. We know the dreadful results of Hitler's campaign. He began by attacking the Jews and, in rapid succession, labor, the Masonic Order and, finally, Christianity itself. By distracting the minds of his followers from his own misdeeds, he was able to rise to power.

"Here in our own country, bargain-basement Hitlers and dime-store Mussolinis are peddling the same vile stuff to the gullible and ignorant. Let us beware of racial and religious prejudice. Remember there are good and bad Protestants, good and bad Catholics, good and bad Jews. Let the good among us live together in the Brotherhood of man—under the Fatherhood of God."

Self-Branded

That editorial makes plain one inescapable truth. That is, the person who allows himself, or herself, to be influenced by religious or racial intolerance is thereby branding himself, or herself, as prejudiced, gullible and ignorant.

It was saddening and pitiable to read where one candidate in our recent congressional race attempted to lure votes by openly appealing to this tragic bias among a few voters. It was though, better that his views should be known, in advance of the voting, than that we should have been permitted to vote blindly for him only to discover his shameful attitude after the ballots had been cast.

There was never much danger he would have been elected, but think of the shame that would have descended on the Fifth District if he had won the race and then revealed himself as a racial bigot.

There is nothing in recent Georgia history which sheds brighter promise on the future than the failure of political candidates, as a general rule, to appeal successfully for such ignorance, bigotry and intolerance.

This state showed, not so long ago, that it has emerged from the dark shadows of racial and religious intolerance, at least for a majority of its people. We must keep ever alert against recrudescence of that vicious prejudice and, instead, seek constantly for truer and more complete understanding of the fundamental brotherhood of man, to which the week soon beginning is dedicated.

It Is By Fraternity That Liberty Lives

THE week of GEORGE WASHINGTON'S Birthday begins tomorrow, and the National Conference of Christians and Jews has placed an appropriate and timely designation upon it—Brotherhood Week. The occasion is an excellent one for reminding ourselves of the ideals of liberty and fraternity which inspired the infant nation that GEORGE WASHINGTON presided over but which have not even yet, of course, been brought to full fruition. Democracy and brotherhood are inseparable, and just as much for one as the other, for our enemy denied both, we have just waged a war unprecedented in cost and horror.

It is a cruel irony that, except upon the battlefield and under the comradeship of peril, the nature of war and its aftermath produces tensions and dislocations which sometimes cause human beings to contradict in actual practice the very ideals they have sacrificed for, and to deny both democracy and brotherhood in personal relationships. This is what makes Brotherhood Week timely and its message even urgent. The present imbalance one way or another in so many of our lives makes for an imbalance of emotions, with want of mutual understanding.

In an article concerning Brotherhood Week, E. J. PAXTON, JR., of *The Paducah Sun-Democrat*, has fittingly said: "We are willing to fight, if necessary, to protect and retain those rights which we consider irrevocably ours as Americans. Brotherhood Week will be a good time to take stock, and ponder the fact that our own rights are in danger when we withhold them from others, or even when we stand indifferently by and pay no heed when the individual rights of others are being attacked."

National Brotherhood Week

This is Brotherhood Week. The theme of the week, the purpose of which is to foster brotherhood and good will among the various racial and religious groups, was expressed in a letter from President Truman, the honorary chairman, to the sponsoring National Conference of Christians and Jews. The President wrote:

"The good world of the future must be built on the foundation of recognition of the dignity and the rights of each individual whatever his race, creed or national background. Because I believe that the health of our democracy draws its strength from the wells of deep spiritual understanding, I am happy to join with the National Conference of Christians and Jews in calling upon our people to observe Brotherhood Week."

The radio, movies, women's clubs, veterans' organizations, and other groups will actively participate in the program dedicated to the advancement of fair play and understanding.

These organizations can do much, but it will be for the individual, through his conduct and treatment of his fellow men, to decide the success of the week and the advancement of its ideals.

Living Today

By ARLIE B. DAVIDSON

Brotherhood, Too, Must Progress

(This week of Feb. 17-24 has been designated as American Brotherhood Week by the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Dr. Henry Noble McCracken, president of Vassar College and national co-chairman of the Brotherhood Week campaign, gives here his concept of what brotherhood means and the role it plays in the world of today.)

* *

BY DR. HENRY NOBLE McCRACKEN
(Written for The Associated Press)

I won't quarrel with you over the word, brotherhood. It's a good old English word, though, and it's been in good company most of the time. It's too good to throw in the ash can. But if you don't like "brotherhood," choose another word. I won't object. All I say is that the idea back of the word is one of the best we've got; we mustn't lose sight of that, whatever happens.

Your children's song which they sing so often that it might almost be called "The Children's National Song" ends with these words.

And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea.

That means something to them apparently. What does it mean to you?

To me it means this: An expanding concept of human relations. That, I submit, is brotherhood.

*

YOU SEE, SCIENCE HAS BEEN traveling mighty fast lately. New worlds have swum into our ken, whole universes, you might say. Time and space have been split wide open, and great energies released. The atom is only one of thousands of such adventures in the expanding universe of things.

Along with science has gone invention. No sooner is some great principle made known than it is applied to human use. The screw and the lever, the wire and the switch, the glass and the plastic, all of them together have multiplied the power of every one of us.

It is customary to say that while the science of discovery and invention has advanced marvelously in our time, social progress has lagged far behind. We have changed the face of the earth, mountains have become little hurdles cleared by a plane as easily as a deer jumps a stone wall, but the barriers and bounds of mankind are just as high, just as hard to look over as ever.

"Now while this is true, in a way, it isn't the whole truth. Society can say of science, as the old proverb says "I'm not so far behind but I can follow." Physically, we're a lot better off. Mentally, we've cleared up a lot of misunderstandings. Socially, we've adopted an expanding concept of human relations that may gain speed pretty soon, and even catch up with science and invention before long. We call that "brotherhood."

* * *

SCIENCE HAS HELPED US to do this, as a matter of fact. You see, not all science is material. Some of it deals with human beings. There is anthropology, for example, which has proved that there is less difference between the most different human beings than there is between a robin and a thrush. Anthoropolgy has discovered all the kinds of human beings there are, and has proved that their differences are insignificant, and that they are so much alike that they are brothers, under the skin.

There is something called social anthropology, a science that has examined the ways of all kinds of people, primitive people and civilized people like us. We're as alike as peas in a pod. We all have some kind of religion, some things we do, some things we don't do.

We all use fire, make bread, eat meat, marry and have children, and die. We all dance, sing, and pray, love and hate, fear and admire.

Then there is psychology, especially social psychology. We all give way to panic, lose our heads and keep our heads. We like to do things together, or do the same things, and to impose them on others. Our brown brothers in the South Seas, as our soldiers and marines discovered, can be kindly, helpful and friendly, or fierce and hostile, just like us. They love their children, see the point of a joke, get an idea as quickly as we do. Psychology has discovered brotherhood, not as a theory or as an ideal, but as a solid, scientific fact.

* * *

THERE IS SOCIOLOGY, too, sociology has proved that all kinds of people like to establish institutions and conventions, and live under their protections. The most primitive peoples in New Guinea mountains have elaborate inventions, ways of dressing the hair, of using cosmetics, of celebrating birthdays and funerals. They all know something of justice. They control who may marry whom. Sociology is just another road that leads to brotherhood, this expanding idea that says that all men are brothers.

If only we had known this 300 years ago, we need not have had all the Indian wars that are the disgrace of American history.

That was in the days of our ignorance. Now we know that Indians are human, like us. We try to treat them humanely, although we have a long way to go to make up for the past. But we are on the way, and we'll get there. The road is called "Brotherhood."

Brotherhood Week Should Last All Year!

Of all the various special "weeks" observed in this country during the course of a year, Brotherhood Week least of all should end at the close of seven days.

The emphasis placed during this week upon doing "unto others as you would have them do unto you" should be continued on into the year until everyone in this vast land is imbued with the spirit of fellowship and goodwill toward his fellow man.

On Race Relations Sunday which opens Brotherhood Week, churchgoers leave their churches with lumps in their throats after hearing sermons preached by ministers of other races and they are in the right mood to extend the hand of brotherhood to those whose skins and station in life may be different from theirs.

But before the next Sunday rolls around, the mood has worn off and the average American slides back into his old habit of treating those different from him with hostility and indifference. The spirit of kindness and friendliness which is a part of every man must be rekindled over and over again until love for strangers overcomes the habit of hate.

The churches should lead the way, should set the example in year-round observance of Brotherhood Week. They can do this by not considering their job done when they invite a minister and congregation of another color to take over their pulpits one Sunday a year.

E. Stanley Jones has offered a plan to churches which if followed would go a long way toward extending the spirit of Brotherhood Week on into the year. This great Christian leader suggests that every white church take into its membership one Negro, making him a full and participating member of the congregation and that every Negro church similarly extend membership to one white person. In this way, whites and Negroes who have been strangers to each other will come to know and respect each other as they work and worship together. The one white and Negro person in the membership of the opposite group will "break the ice." These individual members should be selected with care as they are ambassadors of goodwill for their race. By temperament and attitude, they must be the kind of person who makes friends easily. This is not a job for agitators.

We should like to see this experiment tried in at least two churches in Kansas City—one white and one Negro. This well could be a project of the interracial committee of the Council of Churches. It would delight Stanley Jones' heart to know that his plan at last is being tried in the town which embarrassed him a few years ago by refusing to treat a member of his Christian Mission team with ordinary courtesy because of his color.

The Christian church is the logical place to begin the extension of Brotherhood Week into Brotherhood Year. Up to now, the church has lagged behind while some labor unions and other progressive groups wiped away color lines and launched a program recognizing individual merits. White and black workers are being molded into a solid front while white and black church members continue to maintain a sharp line of division based on color.

The church can regain its leadership by starting now to rebuild its organization along more truly Christian, not racial lines. What better year to begin than 1946 when the world is trying to reshape itself to prevent wars and conflict trying to reshape its international policies along the lines of brotherhood and cooperation rather than strife and conflict?

LANGSTON STRESSES BROTHERHOOD NEED

Warns on Over-Emphasizing of Racial Problems at Interfaith Service

Declaring that it was "no pleasant matter to be a member of a minority group in the United States," the Rev. Ira W. Langston, minister of the Park Avenue Christian Church, Park Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, said yesterday at an interfaith service at the church that the story of the Good Samaritan was "Jesus' lesson in brotherhood."

"The core of every man's soul is exactly like our own," Dr. Langston said, "created and sustained by the love of God, thriving on brotherly love of neighbor. We must, therefore, go and do likewise."

Dr. Langston observed that many were "doing the purpose of brotherhood more harm than good." He mentioned those who, he said, tell Jews and Negroes to "remember how much better they are here than in Germany," and others who overemotionalize race problems with intent to "inflame rather than inform."

"Why console or conceal the fact that a white man is white and a black man is black?" he asked. "No discredit comes from acknowledging a person is different, but assuming superiority on the basis of that difference is harmful."

The service was held in observance of the thirteenth annual Brotherhood Week, under the sponsorship of the National Council of Christians and Jews. Dr. Samuel H. Goldenson, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, was to have been the speaker but was prevented by illness from attending the service.

BROTHERHOOD WEEK MARKED IN TEMPLES

Dedication to the noble virtues of brotherhood and service was urged by the Rev. Ira W. Langston, pastor of the Park Avenue Christian Church, in a Brotherhood Week sermon yesterday in Temple Emanu-El, Sixty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. Rabbi Samuel H. Goldenson of the temple will preach today in the Park Avenue church.

"The diversity between our righteous professions and real actions is becoming serious to the point of a threatened cultural illness," Mr. Langston said. "To profess righteousness without behaving oneself is to undermine the mental and moral foundations of our culture."

"It will go down in history," said Rabbi William F. Rosenblum in Temple Israel, 210 West Ninety-first Street, "that the decision to establish the United Nations Organization permanently in the Connecticut-Westchester area and the interim in New York City was made on the eve of American Brotherhood Week, for nothing is more imperative than brotherhood between nations in the world of tomorrow. And here in the New York area is just the climate for the development of this spirit of brotherhood between peoples."

"Faith in brotherhood is the staff of democratic life," said Rabbi Samuel M. Segal in Mount Neboh Temple, 130 West Seventy-ninth Street. "The hope for a tranquil world governed by laws of justice can be realized through a brotherhood of man, united in the struggle for peace, to keep the peace in a community of love."

"Through the spirit of Brotherhood Week," said Rabbi Zev Zahavy to Congregation Ohab Zadek, 118 West Ninety-fifth Street, "it is hoped that the American mind may be instilled with the full recognition that the problems of the post-war world can be solved only through united cooperation."

Men Among Men

Birmingham News

There probably are very few Americans who have not heard such statements as these: "The Jews are trying to run America." "Catholics don't have any respect for people who don't have their religion." "The Negroes are getting too uppity." 2-17-46

Such statements constitute hate propaganda. Perhaps few saying such things in ignorance have any planned hate campaign in mind. But they are statements similar to too many made in America which, in total effect, constitute an insidious hate campaign.

Prejudice is a constant and personal temptation. When the individual succumbs to the itch to say something "flatly," and presents a preposterous statement which he could not conceivably substantiate, then truth and understanding go out the window.

Fighting such statements, fighting the prejudices which so hamper human understanding, and encouraging consideration among all our people of the fundamentals of brotherhood is the daily work of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, which is emphasizing the substance of its year-round work during American Brotherhood Week, which begins this Sunday.

With the military victory we have won over forces of evil and oppression still strong in our minds, we need to approach the problems of peacetime endeavor—and there are many—in the same spirit of united effort. Brotherhood, the conference is emphasizing, can be defined as simply as this: "Brotherhood is giving to others the dignity and rights I want for myself." Let us think about that. It is so simple a credo that we may tend to read it, nod our approval of the idea, and let it slip out of our modern, addled heads. Sun. 2-17-46

But such a belief needs to be carried into our daily lives. So many of our troubles come from lack of understanding, from an unwillingness, founded on prejudice, to try to understand other peoples in our midst. Most Americans profess to a belief in an Almighty God, with attendant beliefs in justice and what we call "fair play." It is up to us all, as individuals, to carry such beliefs into our daily lives. In this atomic age we can do no less, for brotherhood is our only salvation. We must "make it work."

BROTHERHOOD

We believe in the ideal of brotherhood, and we pledge our support to any worthwhile movement directed towards the realization of that ideal. Birmingham News, Ala.

Together with all loyal citizens we seek to bind the people of the whole nation together through those things on which they can agree. We pledge ourselves to destroy or at least to restrain and control bigotry by drawing all citizens together in the bonds of fraternal charity. We stand ready to protect the rights of all men to believe and practice what God has taught without punishment or persecution. Between us and our fellow Americans we would engender and foster a spirit of good will and cooperation. Thurs 2-28-46

With our views focused on where we can agree with other men without compromise of principle, we desire organized collaboration of all men of good will for an effective transformation of human society in the field of social, economic and political well-being. We ask for cooperation on the part of all for the common good of our country; we ask for the practice of justice and charity.

The people of this nation are people of personal fundamental differences whether in religion, ancestry or color. Among such a people real cooperation is based on where they are moving together in a common direction. Where they are moving in opposite directions must never be forgotten.

Brotherhood is justice and charity in action.

BROTHERHOOD WEEK, 1946

New York Times, N.Y.

This is a particularly good year to campaign against the evils of bigotry, prejudice and race hatred because we have recently witnessed the defeat of enemies who tried to found a mastery of the world upon such a cruel and fallacious policy. And their defeat was brought about, after much misery, by nations whose strength finally rose in a mighty crescendo to an overwhelming, avenging force through submerging of differences of race, religion and color for the common good. With this stern example before us the attainment of a true spirit of brotherhood throughout the world would seem to be a clear, unquestioned goal. Yet we still hear the old voices of dissension.

One unpublished opinion poll reports that 13 per cent of the persons polled would be willing to join a campaign against Jews; 11 per cent think Negroes are a menace to America and would support a hate campaign; 7 per cent favor a persecution movement against the Catholic Church; from Quebec, Canada, across the United States to South America there is a range from 7 per cent to 13 per cent of persons who want to stir up feeling against Protestants. The results of this poll are quoted by the National Conference of Christians and Jews which, for thirteen years, has been sponsoring Brotherhood Week. 2-17-46

Observance of Brotherhood Week this year begins today under the leadership of President Truman who, in calling upon all Americans to join it, remarks that "the good world of the future must be built on the foundation of recognition of the dignity and rights of each individual whatever his race, creed or national background." These are sentiments that we, as a nation, formally subscribe to. There remains the task of getting every man, woman and child to put them in effect in his own heart, in the way he feels and in the way he acts, in large affairs and in the small, seemingly insignificant incidents of daily life.

Hats Off!

P.M. New York, N.Y.

PM takes off its hat today: Tues 2-19-46

To Jack Benny and Edgar Bergen, NBC comedians, for their striking pleas for racial and religious tolerance brought to an estimated 50,000,000 listeners in their Sunday night programs, in observance of Brotherhood Week.

Said Benny: "The color of a man's skin and the church he goes to are mighty poor yardsticks to use . . . in measuring his character, and to have contempt for an entire race because of color or creed is unthinkable. . . When men were fighting for their lives . . . race and religion were relegated to their proper place of unimportance. I never heard a wounded man complain of being carried back to a field hospital by a Negro or ask whether the blood plasma he was getting was Catholic, Protestant or Jewish. You know a bullet is a very democratic thing."

Tues 2-19-46

Said Bergen: "We won . . . victory by teamwork, by scrapping our prejudices to present a solid and united front against the enemy. Now . . . those old forces are at work again—racial and religious hatreds—seeking to divide and conquer. They can undermine everything we fought for. . . . Regardless of race or creed, we pledge ourselves to work together—to observe the rights of our fellow men as firmly as we demand our own to substitute tolerance for prejudice. . . . The foundations of a better world must rest on teamwork."

NATION TO OBSERVE BROTHERHOOD DAYS

New York Times

New York

Program Starts Today, Backed by Many Leaders—Theme Will Be 'Team-Work'

Sun 2-17-46

The national observance of Brotherhood Week, the theme of which is "In Peace As in War—Teamwork," will open today, with American leaders of diverse religious faiths and political beliefs and from all walks of life participating, it was announced yesterday by Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, which is promoting the observance.

"Never before in the history of the United States," he declared, "has a civic movement of spiritual motivation received the eminent support and sponsorship being given this year to the 1946 observance of Brotherhood Week, Feb. 17-24."

Millions of Americans are asked to join "The American Brotherhood" and pledge to their fellow Americans all the rights and dignities they desire for themselves. A $4,000,000 extension fund to finance scientific research, to analyze national differences and to assist educational and other organizations in promoting national unity is being raised.

Truman Honorary Chairman

President Truman is serving as honorary chairman of the observance. Former Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota is general chairman.

Three Supreme Court Justices of different faiths, Chief Justice of the United States Harlan F. Stone and Associate Justices Felix Frankfurter and Frank Murphy, emphasized the importance of understanding between racial groups and of stamping out intolerance.

State chairmen include former Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, Republican Presidential candidate in 1936; Gov. Frank J. Lausche of Ohio, former Postmaster General James A. Farley of New York, Ralph Magill of Georgia, Gov. Herbert O'Connor of Maryland and George McKibbin of Illinois.

Most Governors and many Mayors have issued proclamations calling on the citizens to observe Brotherhood Week. The State chairmen, assisted by their county chairmen, are organizing observances in local communities. Schools, colleges, women's clubs, religious denominations and farm, labor and civic organizations are participating. Sun 2-17-46

A radio committee, headed by William Paley; a movie committee, headed by Spyros P. Skouras and an advertising-publicity committee, headed by James Young and Walter O'Meara, are assisting Mr. Stassen.

Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; R. P. Wason, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, have pledged support of their organizations.

To Display Motion Picture

A short motion picture, "The American Creed," devoted to American unity, is being shown in more than 10,000 theatres throughout the country.

Radio programs and individuals will receive from the National Conference of Christians and Jews distinguished merit citations for outstanding contributions to combating prejudice and bigotry. Recipients will be Helen Hayes on Textron Theatre; the Catholic Hour, the Eternal Light, Mr. District Attorney, Arch Oboler, Station WFIL of Philadelphia and "My Brothers' Blood" program.

Two thousand children, representing diverse faiths, races and nationalities, held a special observance of American Brotherhood Week yesterday at the Children's Saturday Matinee Club in the Beacon Theatre, Seventy-fourth Street and Broadway.

Youngstown Wants Racial Harmony

Kansas City, Mo.

Celebrate Race Relations Week

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—(ANP)—This week in Youngstown, being celebrated as "race relations week," marks the beginning of a city-wide movement toward more harmonious relations between races through a newly formed council, representing racial, religious, and national groups. Aiming for a $10,000 annual budget for work of the council, a financial campaign began some time ago.

During "race relations week," sponsored by 65 churches affiliated with the Federated Churches of Youngstown, trustees of the newly founded Youngstown Intergroup Goodwill council will elect officers as the first step in opening an office with a full time staff of three. Trustees of the group, selected because of their familiarity with Youngstown's social problems, are seeking an expert in minority group problems to head the new office. 2-15-46

The council's agenda includes promotion of improved conditions for minority groups in housing, employment, health, recreation and kindred fields. It also aims at wider minority group representation in community activities. The program was formulated under direction of Dr. George E. Haynes of New York, director of race relations of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Youngstown, a "melting pot"

—Staff Photo

PROCLAIMS BROTHERHOOD WEEK—Governor Tuck signs proclamation designating the week of February 17-24 Brotherhood Week in Virginia as (left to right) Irving May, Dr. R. B. Montgomery, president of Lynchburg College; the Rev. Father T. E. O'Connell and C. A. Wagner look on.

'American Brotherhood Week' Proclamation Signed by Tuck

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch 1-9-46

As representatives of the Jewish, Protestant and Catholic faiths looked on, Governor Tuck signed a proclamation yesterday designating the week of February 17-24 as "American Brotherhood Week" in Virginia.

The ceremonious signing of the proclamation took place in the Governor's office and the chief executive declared that the purpose of the event is "to seek to promote the spirit that will banish strife, exalt the dignity and worth of human personality and cause us to work as an American team.

The text of the proclamation follows:

"The flood tides of peace, the aftermath of war, and the dawn of atomic power have impressed upon America and the world, as never before, the vital necessity of composing our differences and our prejudices and of working together in amity and understanding for the common good.

"Today we still have freedom of choice. Today we still have the freedom to lay aside the prejudice, intolerance and hate that disfigure American life. Tomorrow may be too late. Tomorrow the forces that divide us may be strong enough to render us asunder.

"Virginia has a vital stake in this issue of unity. We as a State have a proud heritage in defense of the sacredness of human personality and freedom. Virginia and the nation have grown great by claiming for each individual the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, whatever his background of race or creed or nationality."

The Brotherhood We Seek

Courier Journal Louisville, Ky.

THE need for co-operation, for brotherhood, among members of all nations, churches, races and peoples was never greater than today, when we are seeking to build a new world order, in which peace, rather than war, will be the foundation-stone. The annual celebration of Brotherhood Week from last Sunday through next Sunday affords an opportunity for each of us to stress the ideals and objectives which this week stands for.

If there had been more brotherhood in Germany during the 1930's, more recognition of the fact that there is no such thing as a *Herrenvolk*, the war which has lately ended would never have occurred. Similarly, if the Japanese had not felt that they were divinely ordained to conquer and rule, they would not have attacked Pearl Harbor.

The concept upon which Brotherhood Week is based goes to the root of what our government and the other Allied governments are trying to do in preventing future conflict. The National Conference of Christians and Jews, under whose auspices this week is observed, is therefore a key agency in the fight for a peaceful world. 2-20-46

The conference has been especially active and effective in Virginia in recent months, owing to the work of CLARENCE A. WAGNER, State area director, who has opened offices in Richmond, and by his energy, tact and resourcefulness has stimulated interest in interfaith co-operation throughout the Commonwealth. Here in Richmond we are fortunate in having three such men as WALTER W. CRAIGIE, HENRY L. CARAVATI and IRVING MAY as chairmen from the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish groups, respectively. They personify the sort of interfaith relationship which ought to prevail throughout the nation and the world. One reason why Brotherhood Week is being observed more widely throughout Virginia this year than ever before is that we have such men as these in positions of leadership.

Universal Brotherhood First Need Of World, Economist Says

Birmingham News 2-16-46

The writer, an outstanding spokesman for American business, is chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the originator of the "pay-as-you go" tax plan.

2-16-46

BY BEARDSLEY RUML

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—(NANA)—Of all the concerns of businessmen today, the organization of a just and durable peace is the most practical, because it is the most necessary. All other matters are far down on the agenda, except as they contribute to a peaceful world. I am not for a minute suggesting that other practical matters are not on the agenda at all, only that they have been pushed down the list in terms of urgency and importance. The thing that pushed them down was the bomb.

The full impact of atomic energy at hand for use in war or peace has not yet struck us. When the experimental bomb exploded over New Mexico, first came the blinding light, then 40 seconds of quiet. After that came the roar and surge of the new power that had been born in the flash.

Now we also stand in a moment of tense and uneasy quiet. The reality of controlled atomic energy has come to us as a blinding flash of knowledge. We have seen with our eyes an abrupt and epoch-making change in man's relationship to the universe. We know that next will come sweeping changes in man's relationship to other men.

2-16-46

WHAT WILL THESE CHANGES BE? Will they be for good or evil? What part will we ourselves take in them? How soon? As the first tentative answers to these questions begin to form in the public mind, the first impact of the bomb will be felt on our political, economic and moral way of life.

We need a three-way, triple-decker policy—long, intermediate and short. The long-term program would be directed to establishment of world government; the intermediate program to support of the UNO; the short-term program to the use of diplomacy, public and private, for the reduction of international tensions.

The long-term, 20-year program, is the establishment of world government under principles of law, justice and human freedom. Such a government cannot be imposed by force. It cannot be successfully negotiated today by the statesmen of the nations of the earth.

* * *

THE PLAIN FACT IS that world government requires as its foundation a moral and psychological sense of world community, and that foundation does not presently exist. To impose or two negotiate such a government under existing conditions of prejudice and hate would do nothing more than set the stage for world civil war. The minds and hearts of men are not yet prepared for a world of law, justice and mercy.

We in the U. S. are not prepared. Too many men despise women. Too many women despise their servants. Too many white men despise black men. Too many Christians despise Jews. This lack of sympathy and respect extends not only across group lines but also within the groups themselves. The moral and psychological basis for world peace does not yet exist even here at home. 2-16-46

We need not be perfectionists to realize that there must be a profound change in human attitudes if we are to succeed in establishing a just and durable peace. We can no longer afford the luxury of private indulgence in hatred, prejudice and contempt for other human beings.

I feel that with 20 years to spare, the moral and psychological foundation for world peace can be laid. The hope is not that hundreds of years of history, tradition and custom will automatically and suddenly change their direction. The hope lies in the fact that it takes only a period of about a dozen years to implant a basic culture in the mind of a man—the period of childhood between the ages of 2 and 14.

In a psycho-biological sense, history, tradition and custom are only about 12 years old. And of course we all know that with more or less possible. Our universities, unparalleled advantages in establishing here, at home, a high standard of prosperity and democracy. Their application today, both in difficulty, changes can be made in churches, public organizations, industries and labor unions must be heard to reach this goal, at the human mind even after the 12 domestic peace and prosperity, formative years have passed. encouraged to resume contacts with And to hold it, we must start behaving similar organizations abroad. as though we intended to live together in a world organized for peace. Cultural and industrial isolation must be ended as rapidly as world peace and freedom can only be made if we are able to use our teamwork have of survival.

OBSERVING AMERICAN BROTHERHOOD WEEK IN NEW YORK

Thurs 2-21-46

Some of the 4,000 children singing the national anthem during the meeting at the Academy of Music

New York Times N.Y.

The National Federation of Women's Clubs endorsed yesterday the current national observance of Brotherhood Week, under the auspices of the National Conference of Christians and Jews by announcing a permanent program of cooperation through good-will committees. The federation described Brotherhood Week as "the surest way to achieve peace and good-will among men."

Under the program clergymen will be consulted and young persons will be urged to join tolerance committees. Explaining the new project, Magistrate Anna M. Kross, president of the New York Federation of Women's Clubs, said the clubs would aim to promote "the climate of good-will and respect in their homes, schools and churches, in literature and motion pictures and on the radio."

Special programs for holidays will be included, with music for churches and pageants dramatizing all religions. Other objectives will be training young persons as community speakers, getting them to tackle community problems and encouraging schools to take up intercultural education.

Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar College and co-chairman of the committee in charge of national projects in Brotherhood Week, announced yesterday a drive of 13,000,000 "American brotherhood members" to matc hthe number of persons in the armed forces in World War II. Harold E. Stassen, former Minnesota Governor, is general chairman of the Brotherhood Wook program.

Thirty-six hundred boys and girls of all faiths, accompanied by their school teachers, saw yesterday morning films of Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish activities, shown by the Skouras theatre chain in the Academy of Music, Fourteenth Street and Irving Place. The speakers included Chaplain Alvin H. Rogen of the Port of Embarkation, Chaplain Perry Smith of Governors Island, Rabbi J. W. Friedlander, principal of Yeshivas Ohel Torah, 269 East Fourth Street; the Rev. Simon Reilly of St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, 110 East Twelfth Street, and the Rev. Dr. Arthur M. Sherman of Grace Episcopal Church, Tenth Street and Broadway.

BROTHERHOOD AIMS HAILED BY TRUMAN

New York Times

He Urges Public to Support Drive on Bias in Week Set Aside for Purpose

Citizens are called on to enroll in a campaign against bigotry, prejudice and hatred during National Brotherhood Week, which begins Sunday under the leadership of President Truman, honorary chairman; Harold E. Stassen, general chairman, and a board of governors made up of 1,000 eminent Americans. 2-15-46

The theme is "In Peace as in War—Teamwork," The National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc., the organization sponsoring the event, stressed yesterday. To accomplish the purpose an extension fund of $4,000,000 was announced as the goal in the drive.

The specific steps to achieve the American Brotherhood program include mobilization of a vast public opinion against all prejudices that divide one American against another, and establishment of a positive program of civic co-operation among all groups.

The $4,000,000 will be used to sponsor scientific research, to analyze national differences, to aid universities, school systems, church parishes and community groups in the use of this knowledge; to prepare materials for use by civic, labor, business and social organizations in increasing practical American Brotherhood, and to equip National Conference offices in every American city with facilities to assist in this program.

In calling on all to participate in the Brotherhood Week program, President Truman said:

"The good world of the future must be built on the foundation of recognition of the dignity and rights of each individual whatever his race, creed or national background. Because I believe that the health of our democracy draws its strength from the wells of deep spiritual understanding, I am happy to join with the National Conference of Christians and Jews in calling on our people to observe Brotherhood Week." 2-15-46

Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone of the United States and Associate Justices Felix Frankfurter and Frank Murphy of the Supreme Court have emphasized the importance of understanding between racial groups and the stamping out of intolerance. They made their statements in newsreels and the film will be released nationally during Brotherhood Week.

Mr. Stassen said in accepting the general chairmanship that "it should be repeated time and again that anyone who lights the flame of intolerance in America is lighting a fire under his own home."

National co-chairmen include Basil O'Connor, international president, Red Cross; David O. Selznick, motion-picture producer, and Henry Noble McCracken, president of Vassar College. Dr. Ludd M. Spivey, president of Florida Southern College, is executive director of the campaign.

'Brotherhood, Unity, Tolerance' Urged Here As Salvation Of World

Birmingham News, Alabama, 2-18-46

"Never before have the nations of the world more needed real leadership, and that leadership must assert itself and act at once to bring chaos out of confusion," Joe Denaburg, local merchant and state commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, declared in a radio broadcast in the "Speak Up For Democracy" sponsored by the Americanism committee of the V. F. W.

"There are too many hate-mongers in the United States," Commander Denaburg declared, "striving to sell democracy down the river for whatever puny personal gain they might derive from such treachery."

"Once we realize the false reasoning in such hatred and where it is leading us the whole business of hating other people and other countries, the hatred of class against class, of capital and labor, all seems very foolish," he said.

The V. F. W. commander called attention to the important dates in February: Feb. 12, Lincoln's birthday; Feb. 17, the beginning of Brotherhood Week, and Feb. 22, Washington's birthday. Each date, he said, is important to Americans in their national enlightenment against class, religious and international hatreds. 2-18-46

"THE WELDING OF ALL RACIAL GROUPS into one powerful United States, founded upon liberty, justice and tolerance for all, is the keynote of our Declaration of Independence and guarantee of our American constitution," the V. F. W. state comamnder declared. "We have endowed America with our ideals of individual equality, liberty and freedom of opportunity which is our philosophy we call democracy."

"That is the cord which binds us all together and distinguishes us from the peoples of other nations. If we allow that common cord to be broken through neglect or wrong thinking then the true identity of all Americans may be dissipated into a chaotic mass of individuals who possess nothing in common.

"The real practice of brotherhood, tolerance and unity between all neighbors, regardless of race, creed, color and religious beliefs must begin with the individual and spread to the community and the world," the speaker said.

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FOSDICK SEES IDEALS AS ENDURING FACTS

New York Times

World brotherhood, international peace and interracial good-will are indispensable facts, although referred to as beautiful ideals, the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick said yesterday in a sermon in Riverside Church. Mon 2-18-46

The gist of the world's problem, Dr. Fosdick declared, is the quality of life and character that make men and nations fit to live with.

"Today," he said, "we all are thinking of the vast political overhead the United Nations Organization is trying to build up, absolutely indispensable. But here in the church consider the foundations of it all, the psychological, ethical, spiritual foundations, on which alone a peaceful world can stand.

"Races and nations fit to live with, that is the answer; and, one by one, we individually are in the thick of that. Every unfair discrimination a white man practices against a Negro, every nasty slur voiced by a Gentile against Jews, or by a Jew against Gentiles, every expression of contempt against a whole race or nation, every outburst of meanness, discourtesy, prejudice and bad temper, makes less possible the solution of mankind's gigantic problem."

50c 1946 Civil Rights

Clark Acts to Aid 3 Negroes

PM New York, N.Y.

By CECIL HOLLAND

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—For the second time within a week the Justice Dept. has moved to protect the civil rights of Negroes in the South.

Atty. Gen. Tom C. Clark announced yesterday that a Federal Grand Jury in Texas had returned two indictments against police officials and others in Rockwall County, Tex., charging violation of the Bill of Rights. Tues. 10-1-46

Last week Federal criminal charges were preferred against a South Carolina police chief accused of beating and permanently blinding a Negro war veteran, Isaac Woodard, Jr.

The defendants in the first Texas indictment are Sheriff W. J. Price and Deputy Sheriff Jack Pullen of Rockwall County. They are accused of conspiracy to deprive two Negroes, Lee Price and Avalois Hannon, of rights secured to them under the Constitution and laws of the United States, including rights to be "free from illegal assault and battery."

In the second indictment Sheriff Price and Pullen and, in addition, Constable William Frazier of Terrell, Tex.; Luther Hunter, Rockwall County jailer, and Norris Pierce, a Rockwall County farmer, were charged with violating the Federal peonage laws.

CIVIL LIBERTY GAINS REPORTED FOR U. S.

Times

Advance 'Substantial' Report for Year Says—Setbacks Blamed on Congress

Newyork N.Y.

Sunday 9-22-46

Civil liberties in the United States registered advances in the conversion period from war to peace, the American Civil Liberties Union noted in its annual report made public yesterday.

The report declares that "however discouraging other aspects of our democracy may appear or however confused and uncertain the international scene, the plain facts of this record mark substantial gains."

The union reported that freedom of the press, radio and motion pictures was strengthened through court and administrative decisions. Among gains in race relations cited were court decisions increasing the participation of Negroes in Southern Democratic primaries, upsetting school segregation for Mexican-American children in California, and equalizing the salaries of Negro and white teachers in the South.

The report noted that in contrasting the reconversion period following World War 1, the striking difference was to be found in the lack of repression after World War II. 9-27-46 Sun.

The union, however, found setbacks in the Congressional filibusters against the Fair Employment Practice Bill and the bill to abolish the poll tax in Federal elections. Other set-backs to civil liberties were seen in the Massachusetts Supreme Court decision holding obscene the novel "Strange Fruit" and the failure of many cities to present the musical version of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," because of pressure by Negro and other agencies averse to the play's characterization of the Negro.

In a summary, the report says that the favorable conclusions "cannot be appraised as indicating that our major democratic problems are on the way to solution."

"The struggle to regulate and tame the trade unions goes on with uncertain prospects. Every racial minority continues an uphill fight for full recognition politically, economically and socially." 9-27-46 Sun.

"Censorship and repression in one form or another constantly threaten. The tendency to monopoly in communications grows greater. The resort to violence, while only sporadic in the war years, always presents a disheartening possibility."

Research corner

Tribune Los Angeles, Calif.

There is a federal law, the Civil Rights Statute, which subjects to federal punishment state, county and municipal authorities who wilfully deprive citizens of their constitutional rights. This statute was recently invoked against the chief of police of Batesburg, S.C., and he was indicted for having tortured and blinded Isaac Woodard, a Negro veteran. Chief of Police B. Geary Gantt was under indictment also at Shreveport, La., by a federal grand jury for the lynching in August of one Negro and the beating on another. The indictment charged that Gantt as chief of police, along with others, deprived Negroes of their constitutional rights by causing them to be released and handed over to a mob which then inflicted a beating on both. One died of his wounds. Indictments usually follow investigations by the FBI at the request of the civil rights section of the Justice Department.

Mr. Clark Proposes A Law for Liberty

The Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky Sat 9-17-46

BY THE route of experience, Attorney General TOM CLARK has come to a most natural conclusion. The guarantee of civil rights, for which this country stands as the first principle of liberty, must be supported by more than words. Behind it, he finds, must stand the enforceable authority of the Federal Government. He says that Congress may have to pass laws to protect all citizens under the Constitution.

Mr. CLARK spoke to this effect before the Chamber of Commerce of Cambridge, Ohio. He was talking plainly enough about the frightening things that have happened within the last month—the Monroe, Ga., massacre of four Negroes, lynchings in Mississippi and Louisiana, the swift explosion of racial violence in Athens, Ala., among others. And he said what everybody has come to know, that generally speaking, local law enforcement rarely even tries hard to seek out the persons guilty.

Victims dead and beyond recall, though often innocent of any offense, are dead, and that is that. The stream of community tradition, or prejudice, or indifference, or covert sympathy, flows over the trail and blots it out.

The case of the Monroe lynchers, one may guess, stands out in the Attorney General's mind. Here was the most shocking of crimes, shrewdly planned, dark with intimations of inside knowledge, protected by the silence of a community that is less fearful than complacent. Outside investigators, operating from both the State and national capitals, are baffled by another sort of iron curtain. The Bill of Rights, unimplemented, becomes a mockery.

Even the highest of officials often betray this condition by hastening defensively to sugar-coat the record. Governor CHAUNCEY SPARKS, for example, defends the disorders in Athens, in his State of Alabama, by pointing to a record of mob violence and killings in Detroit. He adds, and with truth, that State highway patrolmen stopped the riot. This is not enough, however, to overcome the knowledge that most clear-sighted white Southerners have—the knowledge that Negroes in the Deep South live constantly in tension and helplessness. It is not going to blot out the practical certainty that although the Athens flare-up was, for however short a time, full of extreme dangers, the few white persons arrested will find the charges against them dwindling to disorderly conduct, with a fine at most, or a reprimand.

And against this is the situation in Columbia, Tenn., where 25 Negroes are on trial, faced by prison sentences, although they were guilty of nothing more than an attempt to defend their homes against the threat of a mob. The Columbia affair started just like the Athens affair, in a fight involving only two persons. The Columbia Negroes, forewarned, were ready for defense; in Athens, they only took beatings from roving gangs.

These are the things, this is the attitude, of which the Attorney General was talking. He is confirmed by an odd coincidence in the news. It tells of the retirement from Government service of the man, ELMER L. IREY, who did most to send AL CAPONE to prison. CAPONE, though violating every criminal law in the book, was never touched by local police or courts. He was imprisoned at last for evasion of income tax, the only offense for which he was accountable to the Federal Government. Mr. CLARK suggests that accountability for violence against people be written also into law of the land.

The idea will be opposed, in the inveterate way of the South and its stubborn fight against anti-lynching statutes. Significantly enough, however, Mr. CLARK himself is a Southerner, a Texan to the manner born. But Mr. CLARK has seen for himself how human rights in the American definition are defeated, for lack of protection by the agency which above all others is dedicated to making them secure.

Vet Who Scored Lynching Jailed

Daily Worker

Because he participated in the Emergency Crusade to End Lynching, a young white ex-second lieutenant of the Army Air Corps, was arrested and held in $500 bail for alleged violation of United States Civil Code.

Bill Siler, 61 W. 108th St. New York City, who served two years overseas, and is a member of United Negro and Allied Veterans of America, was held by the FBI, after being released by the Provost Marshal in Washington, D.S. last week. Newyork, N.Y.

The Army found no violations of military regulations. But Siler's detention is believed an attempt to discourage sympathetic solidarity between white and Negro veterans. Mom. 9-30-46

The New York state chapter, United Negro and Allied Veterans of America, 2143 Seventh Ave., ask those who feel as strongly about lynching as does this veteran, to assist Siler's legal defense

Civil Rights Pamphlet to Dept. of Justice

Turner Smith, white, head of the Civil Rights section, criminal division of the Department of Justice, left, studies pamphlet, "Your Civil Rights," which explains to the average American what he is entitled to from his Government, with Maceo Hubbard, right, special assistant to the attorney general. Incidentally, both Mr. Smith and Mr. Hubbard are natives of Georgia.

U. S. Impeded in Protecting Citizens

Civil Rights Section Able to Act Only in Cases Involving State Officials

TWO MAJOR OBSTACLES—*Federal Government must prove first that a law officer participated in a criminal act and second that he intended to deprive a prisoner of his Constitutional rights.*

Maceo Hubbard, Harvard law graduate, the first and only colored attorney to work in the division. Monthly average of 2,000 letters shoots up to 10,000 during racial flare-up. Complaints range from logical ones from Federal judges to one from man who said that neighbors "tapped" his innermost thoughts. Prosecution of civil rights violations only one of six major functions. Every case a test of power, says Turner L. Smith, chief.

By OLLIE STEWART

WASHINGTON—"I don't know of any subject about which people appear to be more confused than the subject of what constitutes their Federal civil rights."

The above statement was made to me this week in an exclusive AFRO interview at the Department of Justice. The speaker, who emphasized each word, was Turner L. Smith, head of the Civil Rights Section since Sept. 1, 1945.

Elaborating on his statement Smith declared that there are all kinds of civil rights, but most of them are covered by State laws.

"We get demands," Smith said, "for Federal prosecution in lynching cases—but unless some State officer or agent was connected with the cases or incidents, the Federal Government is powerless to act."

Job Precedent

Seated in Smith's office during the interview was Maceo Hubbard special assistant to the attorney general, assigned to handling civil rights cases. Hubbard, a Harvard law graduate, who came to the civil rights section in August, is the first and only colored attorney to ever work in the section.

It was Hubbard who made it clear to me exactly why the work of the section is so difficult. There are two big obstacles.

1. As has been mentioned, the Federal Government cannot act unless an officer of the law is involved. A lynching by 20 private persons is simply murder, and the State is supposed to act.

Intent Must Be Proved

2. If an officer maims or kills a person in custody, the Federal Government must prove that said officer intended to deprive prisoner of his rights under the Constitution.

Such officers usually contend that the prisoner was resisting arrest, or was violent—as was claimed by Lynwood L. Shull, who was charged with blinding Isaac Woodard.

To overcome these two handicaps and get a conviction, means that, in the language of the street, the Government must get all or most of the breaks.

In Existence 7 Years

The Civil Rights Section, a mere infant in the Justice Department has only been in existence since 1939. It was created as a formal unit at the request of Franklin D Roosevelt, while the present Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy was attorney general.

A lawyer, Mr. Smith, of Albany, Ga., alumnus of Mercer University, Macon, Ga., is the third man to head the Civil Rights Section—and the first Southerner. His two predecessors were Henry Swienhaut, now Federal judge in Washington, and Victor Rotnem, of Minnesota.

Dressed in double-breasted brown suit, brown shoes, brown tie with matching handkerchief, Smith explained that there are 16 people working in the section—which is a part of the criminal division, headed by Theron L Caudle.

All are white but Mr. Hubbard and his secretary, Miss Eleanor Rogers of New York.

10 Lawyers the Average

During its brief span of life, the section has averaged 10 lawyers at all times, although there are almost a hundred others who are available when needed. The number of cases handled runs into the thousands.

It was interesting to me to discover how the volume of mail fluctuates. Violence on a picket line, a racial flare-up in Georgia or a lynching in Texas may make the usual 2,000 letters per month shoot up to 10,000.

Telegrams, letters and reports pour in until all desks are swamped. Then in a few days, they fall off sharply.

Persecuted, He Says

All kinds of letters come in to the section. Many of them come from Federal judges, police officers, persons in institutions and just plain everyday Americans.

The average batch may contain a complaint against a Southern policeman, on behalf of a religious sect, or from an organization working for a minority group.

The most unusual related to me was the case of a man who complained that his neighbors constantly "tuned in" on him. He said they had some sort of machine with which they "tapped" his innermost thoughts.

There are also many communications that bear no name or address, which means that the section is further handicapped from the start.

Scope Broad

Specifically, the Civil Rights Section is charged with the following:

1. Criminal prosecution of civil rights—including peonage, and involuntary servitude.
2. Federal election violations.
3. Soldiers and sailors civil relief act.
4. Hatch Act.
5. Federal corrupt practices act.
6. All labor legislation.

From all these, it can be seen that the section had every right to come into being, although most of its functions were handled by other sections or divisions prior to the birth of the Civil Rights Section.

Determining Jurisdiction

"Yet, every case, even with the always careful and thorough investigation carried out by efficient Federal Bureau of Investigation is still a test of law just as it is a test of our power to gain a conviction, we hope to point out whether cases. For, as it says on the 10th St. Congress the INADE- side of the huge Justice Building, defects of present "Justice to each is the good of all." statutes."

Education of Public Urgent

Striking at the heart of the situation, this pronouncement means that, despite the fact the Civil Rights Section is a duly accredited unit of the Government, it still is fighting for its life.

In other words, the section must

Assistant Attorney General Caudle, head of the criminal division.

But the criminal division is not accepting the "thin thread of law" allowed it, without a fight.

Anxious to Improve Laws

"Under the attorney general's direction," says Caudle, "we are now preparing for the 80th Congress a report of the facts and outline of our experience in these

Federal statutes.

It was emphasized to me that if the general public were just aware of the functions of the Civil Rights Section, as it is, QUACY and confused at present, IT MUST ACT to be effective. to report violations. ould be done much more effectively.

"so the job could be done on an orderly basis as hard to find out within the limits of the law), as it does to decide HOW to be effective.

"Justice to each is the good of all."

U.S. Will Protect Liberties:

The Courier

Truman Creates Group To Probe Civil Rights

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 12-14-46

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Taking cognizance of the wave of mob violence that has swept the country since V-J Day, President Truman, by executive order, last Thursday created a fifteen-member committee on civil rights to draft recommendations for broadening existing Federal civil laws.

Accompanying the order was a statement by Mr. Truman in which he pointed out that the Federal Government is duty-bound to protect civil liberties but weaknesses in present Federal statutes hampers the discharge of this function.

TO STUDY PRESENT LAWS

The action of the President is not only in accord with that of Attorney General Tom C. Clark, but is a part of the latter's program for getting effective legislation to insure Constitutional guarantees to all citizens.

The executive order authorizes the committee "on behalf of the President to inquire into and to determine whether and in what respect current law enforcement measures and the authority and means possessed by Federal, State, and local governments may be strengthened and improved to safeguard the civil rights of the people."

The Courier

It directs all Federal executive departments and agencies to cooperate with the committee in its work and to furnish it such information or the services of such persons as it may require in the performance of its duties.

If requested to do so by the committee, Federal employes are required to testify and furnish any documents or information it may desire.

FREEDOM FROM FEAR MUST BE PRESERVED

The committee is directed to "make recommendations with respect to the adoption or establishment by legislation or otherwise of more adequate and effective means and procedures for the protection of the civil rights of the people of the United States."

In his statement President Truman said:

Pittsburgh

"Freedom from fear is more fully realized in our country than in any other on the face of the earth. Yet all parts of our population are not equally free from fear. And from time to time, and in some places, this freedom has been gravely threatened. It was so after the last war, when organized groups fanned hatred and intolerance, until, at times, mob action struck fear into the hearts of men and women because of their racial origin or religious beliefs.

"Today, freedom from fear, and the democratic institutions which sustain it, are again under attack. In some places, from time to time, the local enforcement of law and order has broken down, and individuals — sometimes ex-servicemen, even women — have been killed, maimed, or intimidated.

The Courier Sat. 12-14-46

TRUMAN APPOINTEES—Atty. Sadie T. Alexander, assistant city solicitor, Philadelphia, and Channing H. Tobias, director of Phelps-Stokes Fund, New York, were appointed last week by President Truman to the fifteen-member Committee on Civil Rights to draft recommendations for broadening existing Federal civil rights laws. *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

"The preservation of civil liberties is a duty of every Goverment—State, Federal and local. Wherever the law enforcement measures and the authority of Federal, State and local Governments are inadequate to discharge this primary function of Government, these measures and this authority should be strengthened and improved. *Sat. 12-14-46*

"The Constitutional guarantees of individual liberties and of equal protection under the laws clearly place on the Federal Government the duty to act when State or local authorities abridge or fail to protect these Constitutional rights.

U. S. HAMPERED BY INADEQUATE LAWS

"Yet in its discharge of the obligations placed on it by the Constitution, the Federal Government is hampered by inadequate civil rights statutes. The protection of our democratic institutions and the enjoyment by the people of their rights under the Constitution require that these weak and inadequate statutes should be expanded and improved. We must provide the Department of Justice with the tools to do the job.

"I have, therefore, issued an Executive Order creating the President's Committee on Civil Rights and I am asking this committee to prepare for me a written report. The substance of this report will be recommendations with respect to the adoption or establishment by legislation or otherwise of more adequate and effective means and procedures for the protection of the civil rights of the people of the United States."

NAMES COMMITTEE

Outbursts of mob violence, such as the Columbia, Tenn., race riot of last February and the lynching of four persons near Monroe, Ga., last July, and police brutality, such as the Florida case, where a constable beat a prison with his pistol and a cow whip until the man jumped into the Suwanee River and drowned, spurred Attorney General Clark to begin a fight for a comprehensive civil rights law.

Mr. Truman named Charles E. Wilson, president of the General Electric Company, as chairman of the civil rights committee. Mr. Wilson was formerly executive vice president of the War Production Board, and is regarded as a liberal.

Other members of the committee are:

Mrs. Sadie T. Alexander, lawyer, of Philadelphia; assistant city solicitor, city of Philadelphia; member of the board of directors, National Urban League; member of the interracial committee of Philadelphia.

James B. Carey of Washington, D. C.; secretary-treasurer, Congress of Industrial Organizations; chairman, CIO Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination.

John S. Dickey, president of Dartmouth College; formerly special assistant to the Secretary of State.

Morris L. Ernst, lawyer and author, of New York City.

Rabbi Roland G. Gittelsohn of New York City; spiritual leader of the Central Synagogue at Rockville, L. I.; recipient of the Navy Commendation Medal for his services as the Jewish Chaplain of the Fifth Marine Division at Iwo Jima.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; formerly member of the War Labor Board.

The Most Rev. Francis J. Haas, Bishop of Grand Rapids, Mich.; formerly consultant to the [illegible] Division, U. S. Treasury, and for[illegible]ad of FEPC.

Francis P. Ma[illegible] of Omaha, Neb.; former Supreme K[illegible] of the Knights of Columbus; vice president of the National War Fund; designated Papal Chamberlain by Pope Pius XII.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., lawyer of New York City; chairman of the housing committee of the American Veterans Committee.

The Right Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill of Boston, Mass., presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church; member of the Governor of Massachusetts' Committee on Racial and Religious Understanding.

Boris Shishkin of Alexandria, Va.; economist for the American Federation of Labor; formerly a member of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

Mrs. M. E. Tilley of Atlanta, Ga.; secretary, department of social relations, Women's Society of Christian Service, Methodist Church.

Channing H. Tobias of New York City, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund; formerly senior secretary of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE

Defender Chicago, Ill.

The creation, through executive order, of a Committee on Civil Rights, is a portent of good tidings for those of us whose rights have been trampled without appropriate, effective legal intervention. *Sat. 12-21-46*

President Truman's appointment of this important committee is a most reassuring indication that his administration takes a realistic view of a disturbing situation that has grown increasingly alarming in recent months.

If the committee is not hampered in its inquiry and if its recommendations are not circumvented by a welter of administrative procedures, the results should be far more consequential to us than anything that has happened in the United States since the abolition of slavery.

Federal laws as presently constructed seem to be impotent to deal with lynchings, floggings, intimidations, coercion and denials of rights to vote. Since the cessation of hostilities on the European and Pacific fronts, our returning veterans have met with virtual warfare on the home front. Negro civilians have had to face the fury of mob violence in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and Tennessee. The infringements of our civil liberties and the systematic invasion of our constitutional rights are so flagrant as to menace the whole structure of our democracy and challenge its concept.

As the majestic Washington Post pointed out in a recent editorial: "Citizenship is national, not local; its rights and liberties are guaranteed by the federal constitution." But the civil rights statutes which empower the Department of Justice to intervene in lynchings are obviously too weak to bring desired results. *12-21-46*

That the President's Committee composed of high-minded and clear-thinking citizens will make appropriate recommendations is a foregone conclusion. That is not all. Congress will have to pass amendments that will strengthen the civil rights statutes. Will it do it? Or will we be treated to another round of shameful filibustering by a Rankin or a Bilbo?

Civil Rights Committee

Age-Herald Birmingham, Ala.

WASHINGTON—Good deeds are too often brushed off lightly in this cynical world. Not long ago, President Truman appointed a committee on civil rights made up of distinguished citizens, and the news was for the most part buried on inside pages.

Behind this move is a carefully considered plan worked out by Atty. Gen. Tom C. Clark. The ultimate objective is to obtain legislation which will make it possible for the federal government to act when the rights of minorities are violated.

Appointment of the committee is part of the approach to the recent lynching of four Negroes in Walton County, near Monroe, Ga. That was the most shocking and flagrant example of lawless violence since the end of the war. It is an ominous portent of what may happen if a period of economic distress should sharpen present animosities.

Therefore, Clark, with the approval of the president, is getting ready to put the weight of the federal government behind the apprehension and prosecution of those who take the law into their own hands. In a sense, the Georgia lynching will be a test of what can be done under the present powers of the government. *Sun. 12-15-46*

* * *

A SPECIAL GRAND JURY, called at Clark's instigation, has been in session at Athens, Ga., since Dec. 2. In the Georgia lynching, two Negro men and their wives were taken from a car driven by a white man and were shot in cold blood. The FBI has been working intensively on this case, and some startling developments are expected.

There is always a question, however, as to how far the rights of the federal government extend in relation to the rights of the state. In the past, a strict interpretation of the constitution has prevented the federal government from exercising police power when local authorities ignore or condone violence directed against minorities.

That is why Clark's objective goes beyond the Georgia case to a new law which would enhance the powers of the federal government. A Texan himself, Clark knows the automatic reaction of the Southerner to the phrase "anti-lynching bill." The oratory starts to flow and the filibusterers begin to spray their throats for a long siege.

By Marquis Childs

In the legislation he intends to present to Congress, the attorney general hopes to escape the "anti-lynching label. Working with him is another Southerner, Asst. Atty. Gen. T. Lamar Caudle, of North Carolina. Caudle is in charge of the criminal division in the Department of Justice. Both men understand the psychology of the South and the defensive reaction which springs up when the "damn Yankees" set out to crusade against lynchings in the South.

This development has great potentialities for good, it seems to me. There will be a temptation, of course, to resort to partisan politics, looking to 1948. The Republicans have often found it politically useful to touch off the dark flood of Southern oratory. When that happens, they can sit back and assume a virtuous pose, confident that a filibuster will prevent a showdown vote.

* * *

HERE, IF ATTY. GEN. CLARK carries through his present plans, would be a fine place to begin the much talked-about cooperation between executive and legislative branches of the government. If a bill satisfactory to the Southerners can be framed so that

it will also be acceptable to the Republicans, we shall take a long step forward.

The civil rights committee will buttress this effort. The chairman is Charles E. Wilson, president of the General Electric Company and former executive vice chairman of the War Production Board. Among the 15 members are men of such stature as Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; Msgr. Francis J. Haas, bishop of Grand Rapids, Mich.; the Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, of Boston, presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church, and Morris L. Ernst, New York lawyer.

"The preservation of civil liberties is a duty of every government—state, federal and local," the president said, in announcing the formation of the committee. "Wherever the law enforcement measures and the authority of federal, state and local governments are inadequate to discharge this primary function of government, these measures and this authority should be strengthened and improved."

In the year and a half since V-J Day, there has been relatively little racial strife. The president's move is a wise step to check trouble in the future.—©.

A Call to Re-examine the American Doctrine

The Courier-Journal 5Dc

SMIRKING, tongue in cheek, THEODORE G. BILBO is the perfect pettifogger before a jury of his senatorial peers. The drippings of hatred and incitement to violence which marked the trail of his campaign in Mississippi last summer were not, he insists, poison. He would have the men who are investigating his moral right to be a Senator believe that he was merely prescribing medicine—strong medicine, perhaps, but legal medicine, a tonic necessary to keep white supremacy alive.

This, of course, is a monstrous sham. Nobody who heard BILBO, or who reads the statements which he pleasantly admits having made, will believe other than that he was guilty of fanning intolerance and fanatical emotions, with careful calculation and guile. Violence, even death, resulted.

Louisville, Ky.

It was the same in Georgia, where EUGENE TALMADGE deliberately chose to base his campaign for Governor on the incendiary issue of racial hostility. One of the moral consequences was the massacre of two Negro former service men and their wives near Monroe, Ga., on the heels of his election. Several circumstances show that it may be credited to passions fired by his incitements. And this was not the only incident to stem from his exhortations.

The point is that as far as Mississippi and Georgia are concerned, these demagogues may preen themselves in self-satisfaction and safety. Their political purposes have been served. They are safe from the law. The actual perpetrators of violence likewise feel themselves safe, because there is little tradition of local prosecution, and certainly none of conviction even if arrests are made in such cases. The Klan takes on a new arrogance. The Columbians rant with the tongues of Nazis in confidence of immunity. The laws are simply too few and too weak, too dependent on local customs, for justice.

President TRUMAN has taken notice of this shame of America and has appointed a committee to plan for ending it. He has asked 15 men and women to study and recommend legislation that will protect the civil rights of "all parts of our population."

Perhaps it was a tribute to the strength and soundness of our institutions, and the nature of our guarantees, that nobody heretofore ever got around to writing a strong, binding and enforceable statute on civil liberties. There is no national commitment for example, to punish lynchers. However, individual freedom and security, and tolerance, are bespoken in the first ten amendments of the Constitution. These are the things to which the United States is dedicated. It is these that we had accepted in faith as the deep, real meaning of America.

Sat. 12-7-46

But men are weak. Politicians are ambitious. A certain will to power is overweening. It rejects scruples. In the restlessness and spiritual ferments which are stirred particularly by a war, many of the lights set by our founding fathers to guide us are dimmed. As we see the President's action, it means an awareness that the time has come to re-examine our principles and to strengthen our defenses against weakness and tyranny.

We need to close the gaps in our system of security. "In some places," Mr. TRUMAN says, "from time to time the local enforcement of law and order has broken down." These spots of erosion must be repaired. The structure must be all-embracing, and to bring this about, new tools must be provided. The commission which the President has selected for this task is made up of citizens of prestige and solid substance, representing all social and religious interests. And theirs is a mission which must look not only to new laws but also to a strengthening of all our moral defenses—an awakening of responsibilities of leadership, an inspiring of church and positive education. Statutes alone will not save us. There is need of a renewed resolution to be Americans.

50c 1946

Civil Rights Committee (Pres. Truman)

Threats To Civil Rights

The News

The battle for civil rights, that is, the battle for human rights, is never ended. It must constantly go on. For as long as human beings at any time act selfishly, some one of them will be in danger of having his rights infringed by others.

But there are times when civil rights are in greater danger than at other times. Now is such a time. The pent-up feelings of war, the disappointments that come when there do not follow immediately the results that had been hoped for as a result of victory, the internal strife, the fears that strike the heart as savings melt away before a rising cost of living, the psychological need for finding some object of the antipathies aroused by war—all these things constitute a fresh menace to individual rights.

It is a good thing that President Truman has taken cognizance of these dangers and has set up a civil rights committee to study the matter. The nation has needed a reminder from the top level of government that the foundations of liberty are endangered by individuals and groups who thrive on hatred and intolerance and who resort to mob law.

Birmingham, Ala.

* * *

The president told the committee that the federal government is hampered by inadequate civil rights laws. Possibly he had in mind that some states in some types of cases give insufficient protection to individuals whose civil rights are denied. He may have been thinking of the South and its attitudes toward civil rights for Negroes.

He knows, as we of the South should also know, that civil rights in one section cannot be violated without doing damage to the standards of individual liberty throughout the nation. The doctrine of state's rights was never intended to permit one state to ignore the fundamental human rights on which this country is founded.

* * *

Every citizen of this country, regardless of what section he lives in, has the right to be free of fears that he will be persecuted because of his race or his creed. It is not enough to point out here in the South that lynchings are on the decline and that we do not need a federal anti-lynching law. There are other types of persecution than the threat that one may be taken out and hanged by a hooded and masked band. The standards of humanitarianism in the South seem to have risen above one form of brutality. But there are other forms. We have seen egregious examples of them in Mississippi, in Georgia, and in Tennessee in recent months. Fortunately, Alabama has, superficially, escaped some of the most violent manifestations of the postwar disease of intolerance and bigotry, but we have not escaped them all.

The opportunities for the president's committee are therefore broad and numerous. It is to be hoped that the committee will tackle the problems vigorously and forthrightly, and that Congress will act with equal courage.

'Battle Against Intolerance' Goal Of Truman Committee

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Fri. 12-6-46

By ERNEST B. VACCARO

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—(AP)—President Truman, condemning organized groups which fan "hatred and intolerance" that cause mob violence, tonight set up a civil rights committee to combat them.

It was directed to study and recommend new civil rights legislation and other measures to protect "all parts of our population."

In an executive order, the president declared that the action of those who take the law into their own hands "gravely threatens our form of government."

He added in a statement that "in some places, from time to time, the local enforcement of law and order has broken down."

As chairman, the President named Charles E. Wilson, president of the Central Electric company and former executive vice-chairman of the old War Production board.

The President's statement said that from time to time, in some places in this country, the freedom from fear "has been gravely threatened."

"It was so after the last war," the statement continued, "when organized groups fanned hatred and intolerance, until, at times, mob action struck fear into the hearts of men and women because of their racial origin or religious beliefs.

"In some places, from time to time, the local enforcement of law and order has broken down, and individuals, sometimes ex-service men, even women, have been killed, maimed or intimidated."

The President said the federal government is hampered by inadequate civil rights law. He added that they should be expanded and improved to provide the Justice Department "with the tools to do the job."

The committee is to prepare a written report containing recommendations for legislation and for more effective procedure for the protection of civil rights.

The committee members are to serve without pay. In addition to Wilson, they are:

Mrs. Sadie T. Alexander, assistant city solicitor, Philadelphia.

James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO.

John S. Dickey, president of Dartmouth College.

Morris L. Ernst, New York lawyer and author.

Rabbi Roland C. Gittelsohn, New York, Jewish chaplain of the Fifth Marine Division at Iwo Jima.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina and former member of the War Labor board.

The Most Rev. Francis J. Haas, bishop of Grand Rapids, Mich., formerly of the President's committee on Fair Employment Practice.

Francis P. Matthews, Omaha, Neb., former supreme knight of the Knights of Columbus; vice-president of the national war fund, designated papal chamberlain by Pope Pius XII.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., a New York lawyer.

The Right Rev. Henry Sherrill, Boston, presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church.

Boris Shishkin, Alexandria, Va., economist for the AFL.

Mrs. M. E. Tilley, Atlanta, secretary of the department of social relations, Women's Society of Christian Service, Methodist Church.

Channing H. Tobias of New York, director of the Phelps-Stokes fund, formerly senior secretary of the national council of the YMCA.

Step To Halt Mob Violence

The Call Kansas City, Mo

Two Negroes Among 15 Appointed To Broaden U. S. Laws

Fri. 12-13-46

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Taking cognizance of the wave of mob violence that has swept the country since VJ-Day, President Truman by executive order Thursday, Dec. 5, created a fifteen-member committee on civil rights to draft recommendations for broadening existing federal civil rights laws.

Accompanying the order was a statement by Mr. Truman in which he pointed out that the federal government is duty-bound to protect civil liberties but weaknesses in present federal statutes hamper the discharge of this function.

The action of the President is not only in accord with that of Attorney General Tom C. Clark but is a part of the latter's program for getting effective legislation to insure Constitutional guarantees to all citizens.

To Study Laws

The executive order authorizes the committee "on behalf of the President to inquire into and to determine whether and in what respect current law enforcement measures and the authority and means possessed by federal, state, and local governments may be strengthened and improved to safeguard the civil rights of the people."

It directs all federal executive departments and agencies to cooperate with the committee in its work and to furnish it such information or the services of such persons as it may require in the performance of its duties.

If requested to do so by the committee, federal employees are required to testify and furnish any documents or information it may desire.

The committee is directed to "make recommendations with respect to the adoption or establishment by legislation or otherwise, of more adequate and effective means and procedures for the protection of the civil rights of the people of the United States."

Upon submission of its written report to the President the committee shall cease to exist unless otherwise determined by further executive order.

All Not Free From Fear

In his statement President Truman said:

"Freedom from Fear is more fully realized in our country than in any other on the face of the earth. Yet all parts of our population are not equally free from fear. And from time to time, and in some places, this freedom has been gravely threatened. It was so after the last war, when organized groups fanned hatred and intolerance, until, at times, mob action struck fear into the hearts of men and women because of their racial origin or religious beliefs.

"Today, Freedom from Fear, and the democratic institutions which sustain it, are again under attack. In some places, from time to time, the local enforcement of law and order has broken down, and individuals—sometimes ex-servicemen, even women—have been killed, maimed, or intimidated. *12-13-46*

"The preservation of civil liberties is a duty of every government—state, federal, and local. Wherever the law enforcement measures and the authority of federal, state, and local governments are inadequate to discharge this primary function of government, these measures and this authority should be strengthened and improved.

"The Constitutional guarantees of individual liberties and of equal protection under the laws clearly place on the Federal Government the duty to act when state or local authorities abridge or fail to protect these Constitutional rights.

Federal Government Hampered

"Yet in its discharge of the obligations placed on it by the Constitution, the federal government is hampered by inadequate civil rights statutes. The protection of our democratic institutions and the enjoyment by the people of their rights under the Constitution require that these weak and inadequate statutes should be expanded and improved. We must provide the Department of Justice with the tools to do the job.

"I have, therefore, issued today an Executive Order creating the President's Committee on Civil Rights and I am asking this Committee to prepare for me a written report. The substance of this report will be recommendations with respect to the adoption or establishment by legislation or otherwise of more adequate and effective means and procedures for the protection of the civil rights of the people of the United States."

Committee Members

Mr. Truman named Charles E. Wilson, president of the General Electric Company, as chairman of the civil rights committee. Mr. Wilson was formerly executive vice president of the War Production Board.

Other members of the committee are:

Mrs. Sadie T. Alexander, lawyer, of Philadelphia; assistant city solicitor, City of Philadelphia; member of the Board of Directors National Urban League; member of the Inter-Racial Committee of Philadelphia.

James B. Carey of Washington, D. C.; secretary-treasurer, Congress of Industrial Organizations; chairman, CIO Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination.

John S. Dickey, president of Dartmouth College; formerly special assistant to the Secretary of State.

Morris L. Ernst, lawyer and author, of New York City.

Rabbi Roland G. Gittelsohn of New York; spiritual leader of the Central Synagogue at Rockville,

Long Island; recipient of the Navy Commendation Medal for his services as the Jewish Chaplain of the Fifth Marine Division at Iwo Jima.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; formerly member of the War Labor board.

The Most Rev. Francis J. Haas, Bishop of Grand Rapids, Mich.; president of the National Catholic Welfare Conference; formerly a member of the Fair Employment Practice Committee.

Henry Sherrill, president of the American Episcopal Church; formerly a bishop of the Episcopal Church; member of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

Francis P. Matthews of Omaha, former Supreme Knight of the Knights of Columbus; vice-president of the National War Fund; designated Papal Chamberlain by Pope Pius XII.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., law-yer of New York City; chairman Racial and Religious Understanding.

Mrs. M. E. Tilley of Atlanta, Ga.; secretary, department of social relations, Women's Society of Christian Service, Methodist Church; member of the housing committee.

Boris Shishkin of Alexandria, Va.; economist for the American Federation of Labor; formerly a member of the Governor's Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

Christian Service, Methodist Church.

Channing H. Tobias of New York City, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund; formerly senior secretary of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Outbursts of mob violence, such as the Columbia, Tenn., race riot of last February and the lynching of four persons near Monroe, Ga., last July, and police brutality, such as the Florida case where a constable beat a prisoner with his pistol and a cow whip until the man jumped into the Suwanee River and drowned, spurred Attorney General Clark to begin a fight for a comprehensive civil rights law.

Attorney General Clark had planned to send a report to Congress when it returns, pointing out the facts and outlining the experiences of the Justice Department in cases involving violations

"A man may give without loving, but he cannot love without giving."

Appoints Committee

The Afro-American

on Civil Rights Law

Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Sadie Alexander, Dr. Tobias,

Sat. 12-14-46

13 Other Leaders to Aid Justice Dept.

50c

WASHINGTON

Condemning intolerant organizations which spread hatred and cause mob violence, President Harry Truman on Thursday set up a civil rights committee to help fight such groups.

Mrs. Sadie T. Alexander, assistant city solicitor of Philadelphia, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias of New York, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, were among the 15 committee members appointed to serve without pay. Charles E. Wilson, president of the General Electric Company, was named chairman.

To Recommend Legislation

President Truman instructed the group to study existing laws and recommend new civil rights legislation and other measures to protect "all parts of the population."

The action of the President is not only in accord with that of Attorney General Tom C. Clark, but is a part of the latter's program for getting effective legislation to insure Constitutional guarantees to all citizens.

In an Executive order, he declared that the action of those who take the law into their own hands "gravely threatens our form of government."

"In some places, from time to time," he said, "the local enforcement of law and order has broken down." He added that at various times, the freedom from fear has been gravely threatened.

Federal Cooperation

The order also directs all Federal executive departments and agencies to cooperate with the committee in its work and to furnish it such information, or the services of such persons as it may require in the performance of its duties.

If requested to do so by the committee, Federal employees are required to testify and furnish any documents or information it may desire.

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Government Hampered

The President explained that after the last war, organized groups fanned racial hatred and religious intolerance until mob action often resulted.

He pointed out that the Federal Government is hampered by inadequate civil rights laws, and that they should be expanded and improved to provide the Justice Department with proper tools to do the job.

Sat. 12-14-46

The committee is to prepare and submit a written report containing recommendations for legislation and for more effective procedure for the protection of civil rights. After that it shall cease to exist.

Violence Spurred Action

Outbursts of mob violence such as the Columbia, Tenn., affair; the Monroe, Ga., lynching of four persons and other recent incidents spurred Attorney General Clark to begin a fight for a comprehensive civil rights law.

He has planned to send a report to Congress when it convenes in January, pointing out the weaknesses of existing Federal civil rights statutes and need for legislation to protect every citizen The President's committee will probably take the place of this proposed report.

Records Available

It also was learned that the Justice Department will work closely with the committee, furnishing it a staff and making available the Department's records.

At present two sections of the United States criminal code and anti-peonage section form the basis of substantially all the prosecutions brought by the Justice Department for civil liberties violations.

Neither section covers mob violence unless it can be proved that a State or Federal officer played a part in the mob action in some way.

Other Committee Members

Other committee members are:

James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer CIO; John S. Dickey, president of Dartmouth College; Morris L. Ernest, New York lawyer and author; Rabbi Roland G. Gittelsohn, New York; Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina;

The Most Rev. Francis J. Haas, bishop of Grand Rapids, Michigan; Charles Luckman of Cambridge, Massachusetts, president of Lever Bros.; Francis P. Matthews of Omaha, Nebraska, vice president of the National War Fund, designated papal chamberlain by Pope Pius XII;

Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., New York, lawyer; the Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, Boston, presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church; Boris Shishkin of Alexandria, Virginia, AFL economist, and Mrs. M. E. Tilley of Atlanta, secretary of the Women's Society of Christian Service, Methodist Church.

Washington Calling

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Georgia Lynching To Be Test Of Civil Rights

Sat. 12-14-46

By MARQUIS CHILDS.

WASHINGTON—Good deeds are too often brushed off lightly in this cynical world. Not long ago, President Truman appointed a committee on civil rights made up of distinguished citizens, and the news was for the most part buried on inside pages.

Behind this move is a carefully considered plan worked out by Attorney General Tom C. Clark. The ultimate objective is to obtain legislation which will make it possible for the Federal Government to act when the rights of minorities are violated.

Appointment of the committee is part of the approach to the recent lynching of four Negroes in Walton County, near Monroe, Georgia. This was the most shocking and flagrant example of lawless violence since the end of the war. It is an ominous portent of what may happen if a period of economic distress should sharpen present animosities.

Police Power

Therefore, Clark, with the approval of the President, is getting ready to put the weight of the Federal Government behind the apprehension and prosecution of those who take the law into their own hands. In a sense, the Georgia lynching will be a test of what can be done under the present powers of the government.

A special grand jury, called at Clark's instigation, has been in session at Athens, Ga., since December 2. In the Georgia lynching, two Negro men and their wives were taken from a car driven by a white man and were shot in cold blood. The FBI has been working intensively on this case, and some startling developments are expected.

There is always a question, however, as to how far the rights of the Federal Government extend in relation to the rights of the state. In the past, a strict interpretation of the Constitution has prevented the Federal Government from exercising police power when local authorities ignore or condone violence directed against minorities.

Partisan Politics

That is why Clark's objective goes beyond the Georgia case to a new law which would enhance the powers of the Federal Government. A Texan himself, Clark knows the automatic reaction of the Southerner to the phrase "anti-lynching bill." The oratory starts to flow and the filibusterers begin to spray their throats for a long siege.

In the legislation he intends to present

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l be a fineMorris L. Ernst, New York lawyer.
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legislativeduty of every government—State, Federal
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Among thehas been relatively little racial strife. The
ature as Dr.President's move is a wise step to check
the Univer-trouble in the future.
nor Francis(C), 1946, by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.
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Wise Step

This development has great potentiali- this effort. The chairman is Charles E. Wilson, president of the General Electric Company, and former vice-chairman. Among those who have been mentioned as Dr. President's move is a wise step to check ties for good, it seems to me. There will be son, president of the War Production Board. Among those who have been mentioned as Dr. President's move is a wise step to check a temptation, of course, to resort to partisan pany and former executive politics, looking to 1948. The Republicans of the United States Steel Corporation, have often found it politically useful to 15 members are men of such stature as touch off the dark flood of Southern ora- Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, Monsignor tory. When that happens, they can sit back sity of North Carolina, Monsignor John A. Ryan, Both men understand the psychology of the so that it will also be acceptable to the and assume a virtuous pose, confident that a J. Haas, bishop of Grand Rapids, Michigan, South and the defensive reaction which publicans, we shall take a long step forward filibuster will prevent a show-down vote. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, of Boston, pre- springs up when the "damn Yankees" set

50c 1946

Civil Rights Congress

Spencer, Handy Join in Afro-American Sing to Kill Jim Crow' Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—The Civil Rights Congress, one of the most active national organizations in the battle against discrimination, is using the medium of songs to aid in the fight against lynch terror in a "Sing to Kill Jim Crow," being held at Town Hall, Sunday, at 8:15 p.m.

Kenneth Spencer, now appearing in "Showboat," and W. C. Handy, known as the "Father of the Blues," will be featured. Aiding them are the well known artists from the Peoples Songs Group: Pete Seeger, Lee Hays, Sonny Terry, Brownie McGhee, Wallie Hillie and Russell Daville.

"Sing to Kill Jim Crow" is being produced and directed by Peoples Songs, producers of the popular Hootenannies. Many new songs are being written especially for the sing. 9-14-46

Songs of Ga. and Tenn.

"Monroe, Ga.," one of the ballads, written by Russell Daville, who is heard over WLIB, is an imaginary conversation between a KKK lyncher and his mother. Another is called "Columbia, Tenn.," and it lays bare the frame-up of the trial of the 31 defendants now going on in Tennessee.

The film is also being used to aid in getting the message of discrimination across. A specially prepared film strip will add to the continuity of the script and provide for audience participation. The script is being written by Bess Lomax. Sat.

Tickets can be purchased at the offices of Peoples Songs, 130 W. 42 St., N.Y.C.

Launch Texas Civil Rights Congress

The Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla.

HOUSTON — (ANP) —A state organization dedicated to "arousing and uniting" the people of Texas to protect the rights of labor and of racial minorities was launched at a meeting in Houston today by 141 delegates from 21 cities. A state board of 50 persons was elected to carry out the program and to extetnded the organization into all sections of the state. 502

Speakers and resolutions declared that the rights of labor and minorities are "in grave and immediate danger" from such developments as the "anti-labor drive in ocngress" and the reorganized Ku Klux Klan. They warned that other sections of the people would lose their democratic rights if they stood by and permitted these groups to be first victimized.

The new organization will be known as the Texas Civil Rights congress and will be affiliated with the national organization of the same name.

The Texas meeting received greetings from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Paul Robeson, Dr. Harry F. Ward and Dr. Benjamin Mays, co-chairmen of the national Civil Rights congress, Ira Latimer of the Chicago Civil Liberities committee, and Prof. J. Frank Dobie of the University of Texas. Clyde J. Fitzgerald of the Houston City council made an adderss welcoming the congress to the city.

Resolutions on the rights of labor voiced equal opposition to the case bill and to President Truman's anti-strike bill. Repeal of two state laws denounced as anti-labor, the Manford Act and the O'Daniels "Anti-Violence" law, was demanded. Sat. 7-6-46

Resolutions on the rights of minorities favored both state and national legislation for fair employments practices, commended the United States Supreme court for its recent rolling against segregation on interstate carriers, asked the Texas legislature to abolish segregation in interstate transportation, condemned the "white primary" as an undemocratic practice, opposed segregation and discrimination in the educational system, denounced the use of "racial epithets' in court trials, and urged the appointment of "Negroes, Mexicans, and representatives of the trade unions to boards and commissions of the state of Texas."

Herman M. Sweat, a Negro who has brought legal proceedings to gain admission to the University of Texas as a law student ,was a delegate to the convention and spoke briefly. A resolution supporting his fight was passed by the convention. Several white students from the University of Texas spoke in favor of the resolution. Sat. 7-6-46

Speaker on Negro rights was Col. Roscoe Conklin Simmons, who condemned race prejudice and especially attacks on Negro veterans and soldiers. Col. Simmons warned against being influenced by name-calling. "If you believe in liberty, they call you a communists," he said. "Anything that will free me, that's what I am." Col. Simmons also argued that there is no race problem, except in people's minds. The later position found no support among the delegates, many of whom took the floor to refute it during the discussion period.

BILBO MUST GO!

Unseat Bilbo Meet Oct. 17

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 10-12-46

NEW YORK — Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas of California Paul Robeson and Dashiell Hammett will be among the speakers at the "Unseat Bilbo" dinner of the Civil Rights Congress in the Hotel Pennsylvania on Oct. 17, it was announced this week.

The dinner will focus attention on "The Case of the People of the U. S. vs. Senator Theodore Bilbo," according to the invitation being mailed by the organization.

The Civil Rights Congress has given advice and legal aid to a group of Mississippians who charge that Bilbo won renomination in the recent primaries through fraud and violence. And its legal staff prepared a petition urging an investigation of Bilbo's campaign which was sent by the Mississippi group with its affidavits to the Committee on Campaign Expenditures and the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate. As a result of this action, two investigators of the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee have been sent to Mississippi.

——BILBO MUST GO——

50c 1946

Civil Rights Congress

South Fully Represented At Civil Rights Parley

Daily Worker, N.Y.C.
Sat. 4-27-46

Delegates from every southern state will participate in the discussion of vital civil rights problems facing America today, as shown in responses to the call for a Congress on Civil Rights to be held in Detroit today and tomorrow.

Texas leads with 15 early advance credentials sent in from every part of the state, representing NAACP branches, civic organizations and labor unions, with white and Negro delegates participating in equal proportion, Milton Kaufman, secretary of the initiating committee of the Congress, said.

Included in the Tennessee delegations are six from Columbia, Tenn., scene of the recent mass attack on the Negro community. Two are defendants in the frame-ups which followed the Columbia outrage; three others are white trade unionists. 4-27-46

Means of involving the entire country in the solution of the nation's Number One Civil Rights Problem—the South—will be a major topic of discussion and decision at the Congress. Plans to combat the recent wave of violence against the labor movement and the "white supremacy" invasion of the North and West, typified by the Freeport, L. I., murders and similar occurrences in many other parts of the country, will be included in the overall program to protect civil liberties.

The keen interest of the Negro lawyers of the country is shown in the representation of the National Bar Association, which will have delegates from Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Chicago, as well as its president, Earl Dickerson of Chicago, who is a scheduled speaker.

The Nassau County (N. Y.) Conference for Human Rights; St. Louis Committee for a Fair Employment Practice Ordinance; the United Citizens for Democracy of Houston, Tex.; Mass Movement League of Toledo, O.; and Wisconsin Committee for a Permanent FEPC, are some of the local organizations vitally involved in this field of work which will be represented. The New York Committee for Justice in Freeport, and the recently formed New York Conference on Civil Rights will also be represented, as will the Southern Negro Youth Congress and its chapters, the National Negro Congress, and numerous southern locals of the Food and Tobacco Workers Union which have just emerged from struggles in which anti-labor and anti-Negro violence were major weapons used against the workers.

Anti-Bigs Vets Join Rights Body

Daily Worker, N.Y.C.
Sun. 5-12-46

Veterans Against Discrimination has become a division of the newly formed Civil Rights Congress of New York and continue as the chairman of VAD, announced today.

Rivkin will assume executive duties with the Civil Rights organization and coneinue as the chairman of the veterans' group.

VAD is holding a Mass Rally to Abolish the Wood-Rankin Committee, Thursday, May 23, at Manhattan Center. Thur. 5-7-46

The Civil Rights Congress of New York will join with the veterans in sponsoring the anti-Rankin meeting

Form City Civil Rights Congress

The Worker, New York, N.Y.
Sun. 5-12-46

Formation of the Civil Rights Congress of New York was announced yesterday by Meyer E Stern, director of District 6, United Packinghouse Workers, CIO.

The New York organization, formerly called the New York Conference on Civil Rights, will be the local branch of the national Civil Rights Congress, which was formed at a conference in Detroit on April 28, 1946, the announcement said.

"On the immediate agenda of the Civil Rights Congress," Mr. Stern stated, "is the fight for a more democratic educational system in New York, and that means the dismissal of all the May Quinns and the resignation of George Timone. The Civil Rights Congress will take the lead in the fight to abolish the un-American Wood-Rankin Committee and will also throw its full support behind the efforts of the New York Committee for Justice in Freeport."

Among the broad aims of the Civil Rights Congress, as stated by Mr. Stern, are:

"To strive constantly to safeguard and extend all democratic rights, especially the rights of labor, and of racial, political, religious and national minorities;

"To combat all forms of discrimination against these groups."

The Civil Rights Congress

Daily Worker, New York, N.Y.

PATRIOTIC Americans, sick and tired of seeing democracy getting kicked around by people like Rankin and the House Un-American Committee, are organizing to do something about it.

They are going to hold a Congress on Civil Rights in Detroit this weekend. Hundreds of prominent Americans in the labor and progressive movement have already endorsed this congress. Wed 4-24-46

Among the sponsors of this conference to keep America free of the Rankin pollutions of anti-Semitism, Jimcrow brutalities and red-baiting is a long list of progressives, including among others Louis Adamic, Joseph Curran, Elmer Benson, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Bishop Francis McConnell, James G. Patton, Arthur Schnabel, Saul Mills, Michael Quill, Prof. Rautenstrauch of Columbia University, and many others.

Information about the conference can be obtained at the Congress on Civil Rights, 205 E. 42d St., New York City. We urge all progressive-minded Americans who desire to strike a blow at the Rankins and pro-fascist reactionaries to communicate with this group now and help the coming conference.

Public to Try Rankin At Detroit 'Rights' Parley

Daily Worker, New York, N.Y.
Thurs 4-25-46

A Congressman, a minister, a Negro attorney, a veteran, a radio commentator, a Communist and other spokesmen for the American people will testify against the Wood-Rankin Committee on Un-American Congress on Civil Rights. The hearing is scheduled for 8 p.m. in the Northern High School in Detroit.

Among the witnesses will be Congressman Hugh DeLacy, leader in the House fight for abolition of the Wood-Rankin Committee; Dr. Edward K. Barsky, chairman of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee; Rev. Richard Morford, executive director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship; and George Marshall, chairman of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

Charles Houston, outstanding Negro attorney and member of the President's Committee on Fail Employment Practice until his protest resignation; Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, editor of the Christian Register; and A. J. Isserman, counsel for a number of persons cited by the Un-American Committee, will also testify on the fascist nature of the committee.

Other witnesses will include Ira Latimer, director of the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee who forced the arrest of Gerald L. K. Smith recently, and William L. Patterson, legislative secretary of the Communist Party of Illinois and former president of the International Labor Defense.

Called by a group of leading Americans from all fields and sponsored by numerous national and local organizations, the Congress on Civil Rights will open Saturday with a luncheon at the First Congregational Church.

Keynote of the conference will be "Defense Against the Enemy Within," with main sessions at the Maccabees Auditorium dealing with the development of a national coordinated program to protect the rights of labor, to combat discrimination against all minorities and to safeguard and extend all democratic rights. Thurs 4-25-46

Principal speakers at the conference will also include R. J. Thomas, vice president of the CIO and of the United Automobile Workers, and Earl Dickerson, president of the National Bar Association.

New Federal Jury Probe Is Called For

Daily Worker, Atlanta, Ga.
Friday 6-21-46

NEW YORK, N. Y.— (SNS) — The Civil Rights Congress this week denounced what it termed a "whitewash" by the federal grand jury in Nashville, Tenn., which investigated charges of violation of civil rights in the Columbia, Tennessee disorders, which took place last February.

The Congress called for a new federal grand jury investigation in identical telegrams to President Truman and Attorney General Tom Clark. It urged appointment of a "federal prosecutor free from political regional alliances and ready to use the full evidence obtained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

6-21-46

Affiliates of the Civil Rights Congress were requested to organize protests throughout the country for the purpose of bringing about the indictment of those responsible for "virtually destroy-

...nounced Sunday that it had ...federal invited Sen. Theodore G. Bil... bo, Democrat, Mississippi, to ... a dinner which the organiza... tion will sponsor here Thurs... day night to urge Bilbo's oust... er from the Senate.

A letter signed by Dashiell Hammett, writer and President of the New York Division of the Civil Rights Congress, told Bilbo to "feel free to come" and hear the "Case of the People of the United States vs. Senator Theodore ...

...Bilbo." The letter closed with a request that Bilbo ... to leave "your Klansman's out... fit home" if he attends.

...general, "the President and the ... of assailing those indulged in the ... undertaken to defend ... through the broad... attested to by eye ... 2-21-46

BILBO IS INVITED TO FAR-BURNING

The Compass, Atlanta, Ga.
NEW YORK, Oct. 14—(UP) —
The Civil Rights Congress ...

...witnesses." 6-2-46

...charged that the failure of the federal grand jury to issue any indictments "will inevitably aggravate the tempo of assaults against

AGGRAVATE TEMPO

Civil Rights Congress Drives To Abolish Rankin Group

Daily Worker, New York, N.Y.

Abolition of the Wood-Rankin Un-American Activities Committee, establishment of a permanent FEPC and defeat of the Case Bill were set as three of the immediate campaigns of the newly-formed Civil Rights Congress in a continuations committee session following a two-day conference in Detroit Saturday and Sunday.

To aid in ending terror against Negroes and protecting the fight of Southern labor to organize, the Congress will join in the defense of five unionists in Little Rock, Ark., now appealing long prison terms under the state Anti-Violence Act. It will also join the drives for investigation and prosecution of police officials involved in violence against Negroes in Columbia, Tenn., Freeport, L. I. and other cities.

These five campaigns are major problems in the civil rights field today.

Fri 5-3-46

Daily Worker, New York, N.Y.

Civil Rights Congress: Rep. Hugh DeLacy and members of the executive staff of the Civil Rights Congress confer at the two-day meeting in Detroit which established the organization. Left to right are: Congressman DeLacy, Milton Kemnitz, executive secretary of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; Louis Colman, executive secretary of the International Labor Defense, and Milton Kaufman, executive secretary of the committee initiating the conference. The Congress, which will absorb both the ILD and the NFCL, named Kaufman, Colman and Kemnitz to its executive staff, with Kaufman to serve as executive director. Fri. 5-3-46

Honorary co-chairmen of the new congress, made up of labor, farm, educational, religious and other groups, are Dr. Harry F. Ward, former professor at Union Theological Seminary, and Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

A board of 85, representing various groups throughout the country is planned by the continuations committee, which has named George Marshall, chairman of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, as chairman of the board of the new organization. The committee will meet in New York City on May 11 to complete the organization of the congress.

Formation of the Civil Rights Congress climaxed a two-day meeting called to plan a nationally coordinated program in defense of civil liberties. Action to form the congress was taken by 372 delegates from 23 states.

A coordinating center of existing civil rights organization and other groups, the congress will absorb organizations such as the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and the International Labor Defense.

Fri. 5-3-46

Milton Kaufman, executive secretary of the initiating committee which called the conference, was elected by the continuations committee to be the executive director of the new congress. Louis Colman, executive secretary of the International Labor Defense, and Milton Kemnitz, executive secretary of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, will also serve on the executive staff.

Meeting the Challenge To Our Civil Rights

The Worker New York, N.Y.

FROM the South, from the West, from the Middle West and the North and the East—the 372 delegates to the Congress on Civil Rights gathered without much fanfare in response to a call which simply stated: "Today's drive to subvert our democratic liberties is well-organized, well-heeled, insidious. It presents an emergency that emergency measures alone can meet."

How well this was understood by the men and women, representing church, labor, farm, civil rights and other organizations, became immediately apparent. Testimony by two of the Negro men involved in the frame-up of PTA members in Little Rock, Ark.; reports by officers of organizations attacked by the Wood-Rankin Un-American Committee, by spokesmen for unions now fighting to hold bitterly-won gains, and by veterans, all told the need for concerted action. From 23 states of the nation, reports of violations of basic American rights—reports showing that work was being done locally and nationally, to stop these attacks—reports given in a fighting spirit with a call for action. From Macon, Ga., came the keynote in the voice of L. Marshall, delegate from the Progressive Democratic Club: "It's not enough to pass resolutions. Let's do something."

What they did was to form the Civil Rights Congress. Core of the new organization is the statement of aims and program adopted by conference delegates which reads: June 5-17-46

"All aspects of our political life today are affected by the growing offensive of those who seek to destroy the United Nations unity and who would plunge the world into a new war. These enemies of the peace in our country cannot achieve their sinister purpose unless they split and demoralize the democratic forces. Therefore, they grow more arrogant in their attacks on labor, on the Negro people and other racial and religious minorities; the Hitlerite tactic of red-baiting is reaching new heights."

The challenges which must be met, founders of the CRC agree, are:

"To strive constantly to safeguard and extend all democratic rights, especially the rights of labor, and of racial, political, religious and national minorities.

"To combat all forms of discrimination against these groups; to defend and aid victims of the fight for these groups; to fight against domestic fascism and all its forms — Jimcrow, anti-Semitism, red-baiting, discrimination against the foreign born."

By unanimous vote, the Civil Rights Congress was formed for "united action of the democratic forces to enable each organization and individual to exert maximum effectiveness in the realization of a common program."

The makeup of the executive board nominated by the continuations committee of the Congress, charged with setting up the new organization, typifies the scope of the new group.

Here are not alone the names, the national leaders, but the key people in community organizations — organizations of all kinds throughout the country—to whom "civil rights" is not an academic phrase.

Indicative, too, of the scope of the Civil Rights Congress were announcements of readiness of organizations long active in the protection and defense of civil rights to become absorbed by the CRC, of other groups to become immediately affiliated and of leading individuals to take an active part, locally and nationally.

Among groups merging into the Congress on Civil Rights will be the International Labor Defense and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. Directly affiliated will be the Detroit Civil Rights Federation, whose history began with the fight to defend the rights of workers in the huge auto factories to organize, the fight against the Black Legion in Detroit and the protection of the rights of Negro citizens. As Illinois and Chicago branch of the CRC, the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee, which recently broke away from the American Civil Liberties Union, brings an increasingly militant history.

The most colorful and significant developments in the fight for civil rights in America was ushered in on June 21, 1925, when at a national meeting of unions, mass organizations and defense committees conducting defense in particular cases, the International Labor Defense was set up.

Organized first around the central issue of the fight for Sacco and Vanzetti, the ILD spearheaded the final massive drive to prevent the execution of those two victims of the post-World War I red-hunt. Leaping immediately into action on a national scale it developed a membership in the hundreds of thousands with hundreds of branches, mass affiliations, conducting defense in literally thousands of local cases, and operating as the defense arm of the working class.

This is the "glorious tradition" to which ILD's fighting president, Congressman Vito Marcantonio, referred in his message to the Congress on Civil Rights in Detroit.

"We are proud," he said, "to bring this fighting tradition into the fighting organization which we hope will come out of this meeting. The ILD will merge itself into this new organization, and we will all be in there to carry on that history."

Spearhead of the fight for six years to wipe from the American scene the House Un-American Activities Committee, both under Dies and under Rankin, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties has behind it years of work in aiding expression of opinion from all over the country on civil rights issues and of organizing campaigns for the protection of all Americans, for the elimination of discrimination for the rights of labor and of aid[illegible] in the defense of victims of violations of civil liberties.

Chairman of the board of the new CRC is George Marshall, who, when called by the Rankin Committee, which will try to obtain contempt citation against him, personally presented the committee with full evidence of FEPC's long fight to abolish the Un-American Committee itself.

June 5-17-46

In six full years of activity, the NFCL considers one of its most important achievements its contribution to building the unity of all people regardless of race, creed or color, both in time of war and in peace. Its fight for the continuation of the wartime FEPC and for the establishment of permanent state and federal FEPCs; its work in counteracting the forces behind and the results from riots in Detroit and outbreaks elsewhere against Mexican-American, Jewish and Negro peoples; its defense of academic freedom in cases such as the Homer Rainey case when 2,000 educators throughout the nation condemned the removal of Rainey as president of the University of Texas—all represent in part the scope of NFCL work.

In direct contrast to the program of the American Civil Liberties Union, NFCL has fought through lobbying, public pressure and legally to obtain prosecution of seditionists, particularly those indicted by the federal government.

Outrage on the part of leading Americans at the revival of the anti-labor injunction was expressed through NFCL's open letter, carrying signatures of more than 800 national leaders. In defense of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, intensive campaigns to defeat amendments which would take the heart from the act were among numerous campaigns to defeat legislative attacks on labor.

Civil Rights Congress Formed to Fight Fascism

Daily Worker New York, N.Y. Tues 4-30-46

BY WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, April 29.—A permanent national organization, the Civil Rights Congress, was established here by 373 delegates from 23 states representing about a million people. Declaring that the drive of anti-democratic forces stemmed mainly from the threat of a third world war, the delegates pledged an unremitting struggle to defend and maintain the civil liberties won through such bloody sacrifice by all the peoples of the world. The Congress declared that **"the movement shall be broadly based on the people of the United States and to that end shall take in all individuals willing to support its program and establish branches throughout the country."**

The program of the CRC was hammered out of scores of resolutions, covering, safeguarding and extending democratic civil rights, especially for labor and minority groups, for combatting all forms of discrimination, Jimcrowism, Jew-baiting and Red-baiting.

FOR FEPC

Resolutions were adopted for a permanent national FEPC law; ending the Wood-Rankin Un-American Committee; abolishing the poll tax; against peonage; for defense of the rights of the foreign born; against anti-Semitism; against police terror and suppression of picket lines; for full prosecution in the Freeport and Columbia killings and for the right of residents of the District of Columbia to vote.

A special resolution was adopted calling for defeating the notorious anti-labor Case bill.

Outstanding in the two day conference was the delegation from the south whose work and experiences enriched the conference's work. L. Marshall, a Negro CIO member from Macon, Ga., brought the convention to its feet when he declared: **"In the southland we are preparing to build a might labor movement, alongside of which will stand defense organizations like this Congress of Civil Rights.**

"If we would have had to walk to the Congress, we would still have been here. Today in my town of Macon where formerly only 500 Negroes voted, I am proud to say that thanks to civil rights fighters, thanks to the CIO, there are ten thousand people ready and able to vote, and Gene Talmadge won't get elected." Tues 4-30-46

Laurent Frantz, a Navy veteran and lawyer from Nashville, Tenn., told of the collaboration of law enforcing agencies in Columbia with the native fascists.

Thirteen years ago in Columbia, Tenn., he said, a young Negro, Cordie Cheek, was taken from the city of Nashville back to Columbia and lynched because he asked his employer for wages. The car that was identified 13 years ago as having brought the young Negro back to Columbia was owned by Hayes Denton.

Denton was the magistrate who in 1946 ordered the arrest of more than 60 Negro residents in Columbia, the day after the attack on deputies and state troopers.

This is how, declared attorney Frantz, the law enforcing agencies in the South aid the suppression of the Negro people. Nothing was ever done to bring Magistrate Hayes Denton to trial for his part in the lynching of Cordie Cheek.

A national civil rights congress, said Frantz, **"will put an end to such collaboration, let's go out and build it."**

A recent visitor to the Nuernberg trials, Jerome Shore, former army officer, told how the pattern of fascist preparation for the World War II, was evidently being repeated here in the United States.

"What we are witnessing in America now" said Shore, "is the warmongering divide and rule program of Hitler."

Speakers from the International Labor Defense and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, spoke and announced that their organizations will merge into the Congress for Civil Rights and give it full support.

A special mass rally was held Saturday night at Northern High School where prominent national figures headed by Rep. High DeLacy (D-Wash) called for a nationwide campaign to end the pro-fascist activities of the Wood-Rankin Committee.

A continuations committee of 73 national leaders from labor, church, farm, Negro, women, youth and veterans groups was elected by the closing session of the congress.

Courier Program Endorsed

FORM NEW CIVIL LIBERTIES GROUP

Sat 5-4-46 Pittsburg Courier Pa.

By P. L. PRATTIS

DETROIT, Mich.—After two days of streamlined talk and action a new Civil Liberties Congress was organized here Sunday by 372 white and colored delegates from twenty-three States. One of the first acts of the Civil Liberties Congress was endorsement of the campaign initiated by The Pittsburgh Courier to end discrimination in the Nation's Capital.

A breakdown of delegates by regions showed that there were sixty-seven from the South, thirty-five from the East, seven from the West and 258 from the Midwest.

Analysis of the organizational composition of the conference held here showed:

National organzations	20
Labor—AFL and CIO	119
Farmers	2
Negro	26
Civil and Political Action	21
Civil Rights	18
Religious	9
Fraternal	11
Woman's	20
Interracial	7
Nationalities Groups	21
Youth	5
Veterans	3
Educational	3
Communist	3
Legal	5

Sat 5-4-46

Although there was no racial breakdown of the delegates, it appeared that at least 60 per cent were white.

Some of the principal speakers during the conference were Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress; George Marshall, chairman of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; Congressman Hugh DeLacy, William Patterson, legislative director, Communist Party of Illinois; Jeanetta Welch Brown, National Council Negro Women; Earl B. Dickerson, president of the National Bar Association, and Stephen H. Fritchman, editor of the Christian Register.

DEBATE LABOR'S RIGHTS

Although the long gallery of speakers devoted themselves to the subjects on the agenda: labor's rights, anti-Semitism, the Wood-Rankin Committee and Negro rights, it was apparent from the start of the conference that it was the purpose to fuse from the forces present a new national organization for concerted action in support of civil rights throughout the United States.

Committees on resolutions and on organization were appointed at the opening of the first session. Within half-an-hour the resolutions committee began to report back with resolutions, nearly all of which won unanimous approval.

The organization committee report was made Sunday. It read, in part, after stating the need for a permanent Civil Rights Congress, as follows:

OPEN TO ALL INDIVIDUALS

"The Civil Rights Congress shall be broadly based on the people of these United States and to that end shall take into membership all individuals willing to support its program, shall establish branches throughout the country and arrange for unification, affiliation or cooperation with existing groups and organizations to achieve maximum unity and effectiveness in carrying out its program."

A "continuous" committee of nearly 100 members, including Asa T. Spaulding of Durham, N. C., and Magistrate Joseph H. Rainey of Philadelphia, was immediately elected and clothed with full power to complete organization and get the work of the Congress, as suggested in the resolutions, started.

Two hundred twenty-two dollars and ten cents in cash and $3,060 in pledges were given to the new Congress by delegates as a financial starter.

Sat 5-4-46

NO OFFICERS NAMED

No officers were elected. The chief functioning agency during the conference seemed to be the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. Its president, George Marshall, tied up every bundle for deliverey, and his aides, such as A. J. Isserman, Milton Kennitz, Nathan Witt and Mary Pond, stuffed the packages. Milton Kaufman, former vice president of the American Newspaper Guild, served as secretary of the conference. Kaufman was unseated in the Guild in an alleged purge of Communist influence.

As soon as the new organization was named, Marshall stepped to the microphone and unselfishly offered to put the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties out of business in order to broaden its scope through merger with the new Congress. He also offered the new group the benefit of his trained and experienced staff.

Pledgees were advised to send their money to 205 West Forty-second Street, New York City, which is the address of the Marshall organization.

One can scarcely escape the conclusion that the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties is chiefly responsible for the new organization. Marshall has a profound personal interest in civil liberties. He has been cited to the House of Representatives for contempt by the Wood-Rankin committee.

It was conjectured among some of the delegates that Marshall might be elected chairman of the board; Stephen Fritchman, president; and Milton Kaufman, secretary, at a meeting of the Continuations committee scheduled for Monday morning at ten.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Resolutions adopted at the conference covered the following:

The OPA and the fight against inflation.

Support of a permanent FEPC.

Repeal of the Poll Tax.

Independence of Puerto Rico.

Anti-Labor injunctions.

Rights of the foreign-born.

Indemnification for losses suffered by persons of Japanese ancestry.

Anti-Semitism.

Group libel.

Naturalization privileges for all resident Americans now denied such because of their national origin.

Suppression of picket lines.

The Wood-Rankin committee.

Discrimination in trade union bodies.

Conviction of Arkansas Negro strikers.

Peonage.

Right of workers in South to organize.

Suffrage in the District of Columbia.

Jim-crow in the Nation's Capital.

Sat 5-4-46

The last-named resolution directs attention to "the evils of racial segregation which exist in the schools, restaurants, hotels, thea-

CRC Organizes Jimcrow Hoot

The Worker New York, N.Y. Sun. 9-8-46

Civil Rights Congress uses the medium of songs to aid in its fight against lynch terror in a "SING TO KILL JIMCROW," being held in Town Hall, Sunday, Sept. 15, 1946, at 18:15 p.m. Kenneth Spencer, now appearing in Showboat, and W. C. Handy, known as the Father of the Blues, will be featured in the Sing.

Aiding them are the best known artists from Peoples Songs, Inc., Pete Seeger, Lee Hays, Hallie Faulk, Sonny Terry, Brownie McGhee, Wallie Hillie and Russell Davillie.

"Sing to Kill Jimcrow" is being produced and directed by Peoples Songs, Inc., producers of the popular Hootenannies. Many new songs are being written especially for the Sing. "Monroe Ga.," one of the ballads, written by Russell Daville, is an imaginary conversation between a KKK lyncher and his mother. Another, called "Columbia, Tenn.," lays bare the frameup in the trial of the 31 defendants now going on in Tennessee.

A specially prepared film strip will add to the continuity of the script and provide for audience participation in the Sing. The script is being written by Bess Lomax.

ers and housing and recreation facilities of the Nation's Capital" and pledges the Civil Rights Congress to support all "progressive movements seeking the elimination of all forms of jim crow in the District of Columbia."

MANY 'NAMES' ABSENT

The conference to organize the new Civil Liberties Congress was called in the name of an initiating committee and a sponsoring committee of big names, most of whom did not show up.

Among the important scheduled speakers who did not appear were R. J. Thomas of the Automobile Workers Union and Atty. Charles Houston of Washington.

There were few "name" Negroes at the conference and there was nothing to indicate that the new Congress would have the blessing of the national leadership of old line organizations such as the NAACP and the March-on-Washington Movement.

It was clearly to be seen that the new organization is sprung from the "white side" and that with the help of labor and other groups now in the background, it will make a broad appeal for support to the minority masses.

The evils it attacks will all have a fascist orientation. Nearly every speaker at the conference here spelled things out that way.

Civil Rights Congress To Meet In Texas

HOUSTON — A conference on protection of civil rights in Texas will convene in Houston, June 9 to implement the recent National Civil Rights conference held in Detroit, and to devise ways and means of safeguarding civil rights on the local and state basis.

Leadership of the Texas conference declares that our civil rights can be safeguarded only vigorous action on the part of the people themselves, in the face of post-war assault on rights of American citizens guaranteed in the constitution.

Mrs. Lulu White, executive secretary of the Houston branch N. A. A. C. P., pointed out that in the year since the end of the war, various anti-democratic forces have made serious threat to our nation and right. She pointed to the terror and illegal procedure against Negroes in Columbia, Tennessee, and the strong advocacy of anti-labor legislation by reactionary groups in the Country. "President Truman's ill-advised labor position makes the reactionary trend even more alarming," she said. "Things seem to be shaping to an attack on liberals in the form of 'red-baiting' that will make the witch-hunt of A. Mitchell Palmer following the last war seem mild."

When asked if such a conference seemed necessary in this state, Mrs White pointed out that only one of the Texas delegation in Congress voted against the Case bill. The resurgence of the Klu Klux Klan is a threat to the peace of mind and security of Negroes, Catholics, Jews and people of a variety of religious and political stands. "In Texas," she said, "there are already organized Christian Americans, etc."

"Against these native fascists, we must have our own organization and it must have a program and be prepared to take action. That is why this conference to which all radical, religious, labor and political groups devoted to democracy has been called to keep the ideology we fought abroad from insinuating itself right into our own cities and state," Mrs. White declared.

The National Congress was sponsored by such people as Edward G. Robinson, movie star; Susan B. Anthony II, secretary of the Congress of American Women; Rabbi Soloman Goldman of Chicago; Dr. D. V. Jemison, President of the National Baptist Convention; Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., of New York, and Prof. F. O. Matthieson of Harvard university.

A few of the many Texas sponsors of the Civil Rights Congress are: Rev. Donald Stewart, Houston; R. M. Fritz, American Newspaper Guild, CIO, San Antonio; Rabbi Henry Cohen, Galveston; Mrs. J. A. Jarrey, Citizen Welfare Conference, Port Arthur, and I. J. Murray, vice president, Hod Carriers Union, AFL, Dallas.

Two victims of anti-labor frameup in Little Rock, Ark., confer with leaders of the Civil Rights Congress at its meeting in Detroit. The men, both Negroes, are Louis Jones (left), unionist facing a long prison term, and L. Christopher Bates, publisher of the Arkansas State News, charged with contempt of cout for criticizing conviction of Jones and four other unionists. Pictured also are: Frank Donner, associate counsel for the CIO, Rep. Hugh DeLacy (D-Wash), and Laurent Donner of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

—Photo by Isadore Berger

Texas Civil Rights Congress Organized At One-Day Session

HOUSTON—A Texas Congress of Civil Rights was organized Sunday June 9 during a convention at the National Maritime Union Building 1010 Congress street, where 130 delegates from 19 Texas cities assembled in a one-day session. Supplementing the National Civil Rights Congress organized in Detroit, Michigan in April, Texas is the first state in the South to set up a branch organization. Illinois and Michigan in the mid-West and New York in the East have set up similar organizations.

J. Frank Dobie of Texas University was elected chairman of the organization and Mrs. Lulu B. White of Houston was elected co-chairman. Mrs. Sylvia Bernard of San Antonio who was commended by the congress for excellent work planning the convention, was elected acting executive secretary. A board of directors of 50 members with an executive board of 15, was selected from delegates with temporary headquarters in the State National Bank Building.

22 RESOLUTIONS

The Resolutions committee presented 22 resolutions that were adopted unanimously. One of the resolutions on equal education carried an amendment supporting Heman Sweatt in his application to enter the law school at the University of Texas.

Other resolutions included bringing the El Campo slayer of Kenneth Long to a speedy justice; the repeal of the Manfred act and the O'Daniel's anti-violence law; defense of civil liberties of Negroes, Mexicans and other minority groups; the condemning of the conduct of officers of the law who use brutality against prisoners; Supporting the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O.; Opposing discrimination in trade unions, commending the Supreme Court on its stand on inter-state commerce, Favoring the FEPC both state and national, condemning actions to destroy academic freedom of students and teachers:

Demanding the repeal of the poll tax as pertaining to the right to vote, safeguarding the right to strike; supporting the CIO-Maritime strike to be called June 16; condemning the Ku Klux Klan; abolishing segregation in educational institutions; petitioning attorneys and judges in both local and district courts to see that the use of racial epithets are discontinued during trials, even in prosecuting speeches by assistant attorneys, and demanding that newspapers and radio cease discrimination against minority groups.

T. J. Kelley, American Veterans committee, Austin, presided and Clyde J. Fitzgerald of the City Council Houston gave the welcome address.

"There is no greater task, no more magnificent that the preservation of our civil rights," Mr. Fitzgerald stated, and added, "As a member of organized labor, I have learned that an injury to one of us is an injury to all. The world needs more people like you, people who want to do something."

The keynote address was made by Ben Ramey, Travis County Young Democrat who also gave a report of the Detroit meeting. He spoke on Congress and Civil Liberties in Texas.

Among other things, Mr. Ramey declared that "We must recognized that on attack made on any element of our country is an attack on all."

"We have two jobs to do," he asserted, "organize and educate the people to recognize every element of citizenship in the United States.

'John G. Herrea, Houston Attorney, gave a brief history of the part the Mexican people played in the Texas independence and their subsequent struggle for civil rights in Texas. He told how the Mexican people were segregated in the schools, denied the vote and how through hard work and organization, this condition was finally eliminated.

"Mexicans, through organization, have begun to realize more of civil liberties," he stated.

During the afternoon session, D. Barefield, regional director of United Negro Veterans, pinch hit for Mrs. Lulu B. White as chairman. Mrs. White was unable to attend because of the funeral of her father. Fred Estes, Dallas, business agent, this Local 218, ILWA—CIO, spoke on the Status of the Rights of the Trade Unions. Mr. Estes charged that retard labor movements by inciting racial, religious and color hatred among the workers.

These forces "used methods not becoming to anyone, especially

Following an appeal by Lawrence McVoy, local newspaper man, moderator, and J. E. Robinson, president of the Texas conference of the United Citizens of Democracy, who do not believe in it than six hundred dollars was contributed to the treasure of the organization and five dollar donations came to keep the workers in and from other delegates in the state. Among the $100 donors were from Sat. Antonio with 12 branches NAACP. Robert L. Smithing sessions. The largest representation was from Houston donated $75 and Johnson delegates. thers ranked: Austin, 11; Simmons, who was in Houston, 8; Galveston, 4; Bay City, make an address at the Seals, Theodore Hogobrooks, Ben Dallas, 5; Galveston, 4; Bay City, was guest speaker during jamine A. Feder and Ernest Samel Giddings, and Corpus Christi 3 each, gave $50 each. The $25 donors included Wm. Reese, local letter car-

The auditorium was packed to

THE CHURCH STRIKES AGAINST JIM CROW

Chicago Defender
Chicago Sun

The resolution condemning racial discrimination, unanimously passed by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, at the Columbus, Ohio convention, is one of the most forceful statements issued by a church body in many years. Sat 3-23-46

There is no pussy-footing in the resolution. It clearly declares "The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America hereby renounces the pattern of segregation in race relations as unnecessary and undesirable and a violation of the gospel of love and human brotherhood." Having taken this action, the federal council requests its constituent communicants to do likewise. **As proof of their sincerity in this renunciation they will work for a non-segregated church and a non-segregated society.**

This is church statesmanship of the highest order. There is no appeasement to prejudice in any form. Realizing that the Christian concepts proclaim brotherhood without any hedging, the council is determined that the role of hypocrisy will not be pinned upon it.

Even more encouraging, the report also specificly points out the more flagrant abuses that Christians practice against minority groups. It criticized the church-supported hospitals, schools and theological seminaries that discriminate against people because of race or creed. The church-supported institutions that discriminate against Negroes in hiring also came in for bitter attack.

This history-making decision by the council places the responsibility of helping bring about racial justice at the most logical source, the church. One of the most vaunted blessings harped upon by Americans in accusing other countries of unjust acts is that, "We are a Christian nation." Now finally a religious group has defined Christianity as it should apply to racial relations. The question now is how many Americans will measure up to the real standards of Christianity.

It would be too optimistic to expect all 25,000,000 constituents to follow the anti-Jim Crow policy of the Protestant body. However, if even a good portion are influenced and abide by the recommendations, great progress will be made. Or if even the institutions supported by the group such as hospitals, schools and industries practice no discrimination in acceptance or hiring the council will have made a real contribution toward Christian brotherhood. Sat 3-23-46

What a tremendous pressure could be exerted for the passage of measures such as the permanent FEPC, the anti-Poll Tax and other legislation beneficial to minority groups, if this Protestant body let their law-makers know they mean business on this new policy. Of course restrictive covenants would naturally be outlawed.

It must be remembered, however, that resolutions, ever so noble, are not self-enacting. To be successful, careful plans must be devised followed with courageous leadership to carry out the provisions.

It took courage to pass the no-segregation resolution. It will take even more courage to assist the ministers who sincerely wish to follow through with the proposal and to convince those ministers now unsympathetic to participate in the program.

50c 1946

Fisk University's Department of Race Relations

Fisk University Group

ENDS STUDY OF RACIAL FACTORS IN PITTSBURGH

Pittsburgh Courier

Loaded down with detailed data on Allegheny County's race relations problems, the survey staff of Fisk University's Department of Race Relations was ready to leave Pittsburgh this week after two months of exhaustive study and return to Nashville, where they will analyze their findings.

The purpose of the survey is to point out to Pittsburgh its potential racial friction spots and propose remedies before any trouble develops.

3-30-46

CONSIDER CITY IDEAL SUBJECT

Pittsburgh, with its varied cross-section of people and its industrial background, was believed to be an ideal subject for study by Herman H. Long, director of the survey. The fact that the Greater Pittsburgh area includes about 95,000 Negroes in its population is also a significant factor, he declared.

Assisted by the Allegheny County Race Relations Committee, the Fisk staff selected local committees to help them probe the nature of the city's interracial set-up.

QUESTIONNAIRES SENT OUT

Including questions pertaining to housing and employment—especially in the concentrated industrial areas—thousands of questionnaires were sent to citizens of both races. Sections like Homestead and the Hill District were covered thoroughly.

Sat. Pa.

In addition, volunteers interviewed thousands more in their homes, asking questions on vital interracial community problems.

Expressing his appreciation for the city's cooperation, Mr Long declared:

"Pittsburgh is unquestionably the most cooperative city we have yet encountered."

PROBED "ZOOT SUIT" RIOTS

The staff which conducted the survey here is the same group which probed the notorious "zoot suit" race troubles on the West Coast and the riots in Detroit and Kalamazoo, Mich.

This is the cover from an issue of The Challenger, new comic magazine. Here, the forces of good, represented in the three large characters, are victorious over hate, greed and jim crow.

New Comic Book Battles Hate and Intolerance

By RICHARD DIER

Pledged to fight discrimination and all forms of fascism, The Challenger, a new type of comic magazine, is rapidly becoming one of the most popular and widely read publications.

Entering its second year, The Challenger already enjoys a circulation of 400,000 copies and is being made available in all 48 States and the major cities in Canada.

In addition, a good part of its circulation is through subscription, with ministers, parent and teacher organizations, and unions comprising the bulk of the subscribers.

Characters Human

Excellently illustrated, the magazine is considered one of the best in the comic field, insofar as its texture and picture material are concerned. The stories make full use of colored and white characters and don't present their heroes as out-of-this world beings. They are realistic, down-to-earth people who go about their daily business of battling against the forces of hate and jim crowism.

Some of the stories depict colored and white service men, fighting together against the common enemy; others show how college students fight biased faculty members and keep colored athletes on the school teams, despite opposition by Southern all-white universities.

The Challanger magazine is published by "The Protestant Digest." Its artists are white and colored, Jew and Gentile; and its editors include Japanese-Americans as well as Roman Catholics.

According to the Rev. Ben Richardson, who serves on the magazine's advisory board and who is also one of its "Chief Challengers," "this is an attempt to interrupt the work of fascists who corrupt the minds of children."

Editor of The Challenger is Gerald Richardson, a Roman Catholic.

"I believe that The Challenger is proving an effective medium for gaining mass interest in prodemocratic ideas," he pointed out. "It is designed to attract American youth.

Advice from Students

"Some of the finest artists in the comic field have collaborated in the creation of this new magazine. We have also had the counsel and advice from student bodies of various high schools in working out our editorial policy.

"Our magazine is the first anti-fascist comic magazine in this country designed for mass circulation. Anti-fascist education dare not limit itself any longer to contact with only a small portion of a large reading public."

The Challenger, published quarterly in sixty-four pages, is a four-color book. Each issue contains nine thrill-packed action stories.

Youth Clubs Organized

An outgrowth of this publicatior is the organization of "Challenger' youth clubs throughout the country today. With an overall membership of 3,600, and growing by leaps and bounds, "Challengers" are already performing invaluable work in the battle for equal rights and better living conditions. Their activities include campaigns for a permanent FEPC and a stronger and more effective OPA.

Readers of The Challenger are urged to sign a pledge to fight and defeat fascism in all of its forms. Anyone sending in a signed pledge receives a "Challenger" button free, and becomes a member of the organization.

The magazine is already enjoy ing good sales in South Africa too.

American Missionary Group Marks Centennial

Formed to Erase 'the Sins of Caste' From American Life; Founded 8 Schools in South

NEW YORK—A one-day race relations institute, featuring panel sessions on basic understandings in human relations, and reports on programs will be held Friday at the Broadway Tabernacle.

Heralded as "The Centennial Institute of Human Relations," the meeting will be part of the 100th anniversary celebration of the American Missionary Association. Morning and afternoon sessions will be limited to sociologists, social workers, ministers and students, but the evening meeting will be public.

Noted Author Slated

Margaret Halsey, author of "Color Blind" and other books; Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College; and Fred L. Brownlee, association secretary, will be principal speakers at the evening session. Truman Douglass, executive vice-president, board of home missions of the Congregational Christian Churches, will preside.

Speakers on the theme, "Basic Understandings," at the morning session will be Ruth Benedict, anthropologist and author; M. F. Ashley-Montagu, author of "Man's Most Dangerous Myth—the Fallacy of Race;" and Smiley Blanton, psychiatrist and author. Dr. Ira De A. Reid of New York University and Haverford College will preside.

Group Speakers

Speakers for their respective organizations will be:

H. H. Giles, executive director, bureau for intercultural education; Mrs. Marian Perry, assistant special counsel, NAACP; Julius Thomas, industrial relations director, National Urban League; Paul Williams, president, Southern Regional Council; Will Alexander, vice-president, Julius Rosenwald Fund, reporting for the American Council of Race Relations.

The American Missionary Association, a non-sectarian organization, was founded in a Baptist Church in Albany, N.Y., in 1846, and received its first large grant of funds from the Methodist Church.

Formed to erase "the sins of caste" from American life, it opened the first school for freedmen south of the Mason and Dixon line, and opened the first anti-slavery mission in Africa.

Negro Newspaper Honors 25

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—The *Chicago Defender*, Negro newspaper, selected 12 Negroes and 13 white persons for its 1946 honor roll of outstanding contributors to harmonious race relations.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York was cited for his "continued selection of political appointees without regards for race or nationality" and his support of a State Fair Employment Practices Act. Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia was named for his leadership against hate organizations and actress Ingrid Bergman for her stand against the "lily white" policy of a Washington, D. C. theater.

Others named were Asst. Atty. Gen. Daniel Duke of Georgia; actor-producer Orson Welles; band leader Lionel Hampton; actor Canada Lee; Mrs. Irene A. Morgan, who won a Supreme Court decision outlawing race segregation in interstate bus travel; columnists Drew Pearson and Thomas L. Stokes; Vincent Sheean, author and lecturer; Percy Green, Jackson, Miss., editor; Dr. Charles Drew, chief of the department of surgery, Freedmen's Hospital; attorneys Leon A. Ranson, Maurice Weaver and Z. Alexander Looby; Levi Jackson, Yale University football player; Walter Gifford, president of American Telegraph and Telephone Co.; Judge Thurman Clark, Los Angeles; Ada Lois Sipuel, Chickasha, Okla.; William S. Paley, board chairman, Columbia Broadcasting System; Mrs. Henry Ingraham, former YWCA president; U. S. Atty. Gen. Thomas Clark; Willard S. Townsend, labor leader; and Herman M. Sweatt, Houston, Tex.

Racial Amity Is Goal Of Program Drafted For 140,000 Pulpits

BY JEAN MEEGAN
AP Newsfeature Writer

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—(AP)—As an effort to ease racial tensions throughout the country, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America has worked out a racial amity program which will be announced from 140,000 pulpits next Sunday.

* * *

SPECIFICALLY THE churches are being advised to adopt a policy which would:

"Demonstrate in practice the belief in the worth and dignity of every human being;

"Include in services to returning war personnel all veterans of whatever creed, race or national origin;

"Open membership and fellowship with no barriers on account of race or national origin;

"Have persons of different racial and national origin teach in church schools and lead in other church activities;

"Sponsor study groups, forums, fellowship in worships and other inter-racial means through which men learn cooperation in meeting common needs and mutual interests;

"Give support to the doctrine of brotherhood by standing against discrimination on account of race, creed or national origin in employment, education, housing, recreation, etc.;

* * *

"URGE OUR GOVERNMENT, by petition and other means, to stand for independence or self-government of colonial peoples within a fixed term wherever practicable and in the meantime insist upon genuine international trusteeship through the United Nations Organization."

Church members are asked to "examine one's own heart and mind for lurking prejudice and hostility toward persons of other racial or cultural groups; and refrain from judgment about them without understanding the facts involved.

"Practice in daily contacts personal beliefs in the human value and dignity of each person.

"Enlist for definite tasks to promote interracial brotherhood in the organizations and activities of one's own community."

* * *

PART OF THE NEW strategy is inter-racial clinics, composed of representatives of the churches and community agencies, to diagnose local racial situations that pertain to discrimination and propose remedies.

In the last year such clinics have been held in Trenton and Newark, N. J., Evansville and Indianapolis, Ind., Toledo, Akron and Youngstown, Ohio; Springfield, Mich.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. The next clinic is scheduled for Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 25 and 26.

In some cases the clinics resulted in permanent inter-racial councils made up of representatives from community agencies.

Clinic discussions and judgments are based upon a community self-analysis by fact-finding committees of local leaders with aid of experts from the race relations department of the federal council.

Dr. George E. Hayes, originator of the clinics, explains: "The inter-racial clinic does not try to solve the race problem for the whole community or for the nation or for all time. It trys to deal with concrete issues or situations in the local community and to work out a limited program of action for a year or longer."

Women's Parley Votes For Full Integration

Convention Urges Interracial Clubs In All Branches

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Complete integration of Negro women and girls into Young Women's Christian Association activities throughout the country was voted this week by delegates to the 17th annual convention meeting here.

A 35-point program calling for the "inclusion of Negro women and girls in the main stream of association life," was accepted almost unanimously by the more than 3000 delegates attending the convention, representing every section of the country.

By unanimous vote the convention adopted a National Interracial Charter which recognizes that "women of the minority races in America form more than one-tenth of the associations constituently, and have a direct claim to the organizations understanding and support."

Urge Others To Take Lead

The charter pledges the association, "wherever there is injustice on the basis of race, whether in the community, the nation or the word, our protest must be clear and our labor for its removal vigorous and steady. And what we urge on others, we are constrained to practice ourselves.

"We shall be alert to opportunities to demonstrate the richness of life inherent in an organization unhampered by artificial barriers, in which all members have full status, and all persons equal honor and respect as the children of one father."

Adoption of the program and the National Charter brought to fruition arduous and continuous work of several years by the National Board of the YWCA, and its president, Mrs. Henry A. Ingraham, to bring an end to racial separation in the main stream of association life. The action of the convention is hailed in wide circles here as a forthright expression of the Christian and democratic intent of the YWCA, and it is believed will set the tone for other organizations which presently follow a policy of racial segregation, if not down right racial exclusion.

Protests From South

Protest from only two to twelve delegates were heard from among the 1200 representatives present in the convention who were eligible to vote as the 35-point program blitzed through three-and-a-half discussion. Among the persistent dissenters were delegates from Nashville, Tenn., who opposed almost every section of the program adopted.

The loudest discordant note came from delegate Sally Summer. She said, "in princip e, we believe in the program, but in Nashville, it is very difficult to put this into effect at this time, as race tensions are increasing." She added, "men of our Community Chest Board from whom we get our financial support, have not moved ahead as fast in their thinking as the women. I do not think our men will cooperate," Miss Summers concluded.

Significantly, however, while some other sections of the South also opposed the program, by and large, the opposition was based on community mores, and legislations which require the separation of the races, rather than downright opposal to the principle of integration itself. In almost every instance, there was indicated a real desire to find some way to apply the program in the several southern communities.

Miss. Relations Cited

Among the first to champion the adoption of the program was a young white delegate from Mississippi. She revealed how the recommendations of the National Board of the YWCA with respect to the interracial practices in Community YWCA's had given impetus to interracial activity in Mississippi.

An interracial committee has been formed with an equal number of white and Negro representatives and a conscientious effort is being made to jointly approach a democratic solution to race relations in Mississippi. For the first time in the more than 26 years of YWCA activities in the state, two Negro delegates were elected by the Mississippi Board to attend the convention with status equal to that of the five white delegates elected.

These were Mrs. Ruby S. Lyles, librarian at Jackson State College; president of the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs; and Mrs. Arenia Mallory, president of the Saints Industrial School, Lexington, Miss., also vice presidents and southern regional representative of the National Council of Negro Women.

Va. Gains Reported

The president of the Richmond, Va., YWCA board, a Mrs. Pennell, reported that since receiving recommendations of the study, "we have been moving toward a satisfactory adjustment of integration in the Phyllis Wheatley and Central YWCA."

She reported, "there is absolutely nothing in our constitution that hinders our accepting recommendations of the report."

A Mrs. Salisbury of the Houston, Texas, YWCA said, "The leadership in the local association will not be pushed beyond its capacity. We have limitations in our laws. It is wishful thinking that the mores of the country do not control our actions."

Mrs. Salisbury was challenged by a young University of Texas member of the Student YWCA who declared, "Mores are characterized by change, and change is brought about by units in the society." She declared the YWCA in Texas can initiate such practices as will bring about this change now.

To Study Bas Laws

More than a score of others challenged equally strongly the opportunity which the program adopted by the convention gave to put into practice the purpose of the YWCA where not prohibited by law. They further pleaded to study the laws governing racial separation in an effort to discover where accepted community practices have long been quoted as law, with the view of revising such practices.

The stage for the adoption of the 35-point program was set by two scheduled program activities: first, the report made to the convention by Miss Myra Smith setting forth the amount of volunteer progress which had been made in many of the 434 local association in the United States in the two year period since recommendations growing out of a survey of interracial practices in 228 local associations had been submitted to all of the associations for study; and second, the challenging address delivered to the convention by Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College on the night prior to consideration of the recommendations.

Dr. Mays, speaking from the parable of the three roads—the low, the high, and the middle—invited each delegate to rise above "Status Quo" to the "highway of truth, justice, mercy, forgiveness—the the highway of democracy and Christianity."

Dr. Mays said, "The future of democracy in this country is not in the hands of those who insist on special privileges for a particular group or race . . . the future of democracy in the United States is with those who take the High Road."

Many Groups Now Interracial

Miss Smith discussed action with regard to the interracial study from the time it was submitted to the local associations in January, 1944, to the period of the convention. She said, "the value of a national study lies less in the new facts it reveals than in processes of self-examination, reflection, and action which it sets in motion."

She disclosed "the great majority of associations have not waited for convention action. Looking over their own records and finding points at which their practices needed to be amended, they have moved ahead to take the next step on their own initiative."

Significant in the 35-point program recommended by the commission and adopted by the convention were the following:

"That the implications of the purpose be recognized as involving the inclusion of Negro women and girls in the main stream of association life, and that such inclusion be adopted as a conscious goal.

Complete Integration

"That existing Interracial Committees be carefully scrutinized to determine whether they have clearly defined function in the direction of the integration of Negro women and girls into a full share in association and community life.

"That the validity of branches limited to Negro members be tested primarily on the basis of their effectiveness in integrating those members into the main stream of association life; and that where and association does not meet this test, and where community patterns do not require such separation, the association evaluate the possibility of effecting its work for the total community without such a branch.

"That, where racial branches exist, the association recognize that planning separately for any racial group in the population (white, Negro or other) is too partial to be sound, and that provision be made for frequent joint approach to the total area under consideration.

"That associations recognize the fallacy of assuming that a Negro group is a homogeneous group, any more than is an undifferentiated group of white people.

"That in communities were, because of rigid patterns of separation it may not now be possible for white and Negro men and girls

"Black Metropolis", "One Nation", win Anisfield-Wolf prize

Tribune 3-30-46
Los Angeles, Calif.

NEW YORK—"Black Metropolis", by Horace Cayton and St. Clair Drake, and "One Nation", by Wallace Stegner, were announced last week as 1945 winners of the Anisfield-Wolf awards for the best books on race relations.

The $2,000 award, made under the sponsorship of the Saturday Review of Literature, will be divided between the three authors.

YMCA Convention Urges Racial Equality

Richmond Times-Dispatch
Richmond Va.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 17—(UP)—The forty-fifth international convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations today adopted a recommendation urging YMCA units in the United States and Canada to help eliminate racial discrimination.

The recommendation, endorsed unanimously by the 2,000 delegates, will be submitted to the national council for action tomorrow. Tue. 3-19-46.

The resolution stated that all men, regardless of racial or national origin, should share "justly and equally according to merit in our rich, social, economic, cultural an dpolitical heritage."

The delegates also approved a recommendation asking international control of all weapons of destruction through the United Nations' Security Council.

Recommends Clinics

Federal Council of Churches Condemns Racial Segregation

Washington Post
D.C.

Columbus, March 6 (U.P.).—Racial segregation was condemned today by the Federal Council of Churches in America. 3-7-46

The council termed segregation as unnecessary and undesirable and in violation of the gospel of love and human brotherhood. It asked its members to work for a nonsegregated church and a nonsegregated society. Thrus.

It recommended that each denomination take action to determine the practice of racial segregation within its own life and work and formulate a plan of action in the fields of membership, worship, service and employment.

Race relations clinics that seek to discover factually the actual tensions of interracial living and possible constructive steps to remove tohse tensions were approved by the council. Thrus.

The council, taking a share of the blame for racial segregation, said "the pattern of racial segregation in America is given moral sanction by the fact that churches and church institutions, as a result of social pressure, have so largely accepted the pattern of racial segregation in their own life and practice." 3-7-46

"Segregation in America is the externally imposed separation of division of individual citizens, or groups of citizens, based on race color, creed or national origin," the statement adopted by the council said. 3-7-46

The Federal Council also adopted an 11-point statement presented to the plenary session by the section of the council on community tensions.

The report stressed two previous actions of the body as being even more significant now than ever.

They were a resolution that favore dthe establishment of permanent procedures for securing the objectives of the Fair Employment Practices Committee and a resolution favoring a minimum wage of 65 cents an hour now and 75 cents after two years. 3-7-46

"All Christians recognize the higher ethical value inherent in the cooperative as over against the competitive motive and that as co-operation is emphasized and competition subordinated we approach more nearly to the teachings of Jesus," the statement said. 3-7-46

The council agreed taht "the nature of man and the structure of modern industrial society, have caused the right to an opportunity for employment at an equiptable wage to become a basic right."

12 Dixie Colleges Represented

Mixing of Races on Campuses In South Urged by Conference

Pittsburgh Courier, Pa.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Students from twelve Southern colleges and universities met at Hampton Institute recently to formulate the aims and objectives of the Conferenece of Southern Students, a South-wide organization of college students, founded at the University of North Carolina last spring, and to map out a tentative program of action on the international, national and regional fronts. Sat.

They voted to send delegates to the International Students Council in Prague in August and to the summer meetings of UN in New York City, and they announced their stand on a number of current issues facing the South, the Nation and the world.

Douglass Hunt of the University of North Carolina, executive secretary-treasurer of the conference, presided at the sessions in which the purposes of C. S. S. were set forth as follows: 4-27-46

(1) to combat racial and religious prejudice and persecution; (2) to act as a liaison to promote regional, national and international understanding and cooperation among students; (3) to promote student participation in social and political problems, and (4) to uphold the rights of States in the Constitution of the United States.

CAMPUS COMMITTEE

Local campus committees will be formed at colleges in the near future to implement the conference's program of action which will be further defined at a meeting of its executive committee at the University of North Carolina in August. Officers for the coming year will be Charles Proctor of Fisk University, re-elected president; Miss Bernice Weschler of the Women's College of the University of North Carolina, president pro-tem; Thomas Shelton of Duke University, secretary-treasurer.

The executive committee, composed of State representatives, includes: Sat.

Florida, Janes Reas of Hollins College; North Carolina, Betty Powers of Bennett College; South Carolina, Gordon Shumaker of the University of South Carolina; Virginia, Riddick Pree of Hampton Institute; Kentucky, Ruth Steinberg of Berea College, and Tennessee, Maurice Clifford of Meharry Medical College.

In addition to the aforementioned colleges, Tusculum College, Bethune-Cookman College, Virginia Union University and Black Mountain College were represented at the meeting. Proctor and Miss Weschler were nominated to attend the Prague Conference, with Lineweaver and Miss Haas as alternates. 4-27-46

FAVORS ANTI-POLL TAX

On regional issues the conference went on record as favoring the anti-poll tax and anti-lynching bills and being against discrimination between Northern and Southern freight rates, the Bulwinkle bill, local white primaries and jim crowism in civil service and in public conveyances. It urged the building up of a fraternal relationship between the campus and leading labor organizations in the area, the encouragement of interfaith and interracial relations on campus and between campuses, and the encouragement of all eligible voters to register and vote in primary elections. Sat.

On the national front, the conference announced its opposition to permanent compulsory peacetime military training, extension of the draft beyond May 15, discrimination against Oriental people in immigration policies, and discrimination because of race, color, creed or national origin in social or honorary fraternities and sororities.

CATHOLICS INSIST ON NEGRO EQUALITY

The Times
New York, N.Y.

Welfare Group Pamphlet Urges Full Rights Be Granted in Every Phase of Life

Mon. 11-11-46

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—The Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference published today a pamphlet urging that Negroes receive equality with other citizens in every phase of life.

The prohibition against Negro newspapermen in the Senate and House press galleries was condemned as "a violation of American democracy by the American Congress."

The pamphlet contained the recommendations of forty Roman Catholic leaders in inter-racial work who have recently completed a five-day seminar on Negro problems.

Employers as well as unions which discriminate against Negroes were assailed. Exclusion of Negroes by unions or their segregation in auxiliary locals was condemned. The committee stated that only through unionization could the worker "hope to acquire a wage which will measure up to the requirements of social justice."

Activities such as intimidation, the white primary, and abuse of the poll tax to deprive Negroes of the right to vote were condemned as illegal and immoral.

The committee recommended that Negroes receive equality in educational advantages in all lines of schooling. It also said that they should be encouraged and assisted by private and public agencies to acquire property.

A subcommittee on organization recommended these activities as a means of realizing the goals set forth in the pamphlet: development of Negro Catholic leaders; Catholic clergy conferences on Negro welfare; a federation of all Catholic Negro organizations; Negro participation in all national Catholic lay organizations; local support of State and Federal fair employment legislation.

FOR INTERRACIAL JUSTICE

Times New York N.Y.

Father LaFarge Urges Steps to Offset Communist Agitation

Tues 8-20-46

Stronger application of Christian principles to the field of interracial justice in this country was urged yesterday by the Rev. John LaFarge, editor of the Jesuit weekly, America, to offset the influence of totalitarian groups "who make a special use of race relations."

Speaking at the opening session of the sixteenth annual Summer School of Catholic Action on the Fordham University campus in the Bronx, Father LaFarge singled out the Communist party and the Ku Klux Klan as organizations that regard the racial question as "an effective sounding board for their own theories." Tues 8-20-46

The Communists, he declared, lost no time in capitalizing on the recent disturbances in the South. "But we cannot leave the field of interracial justice to such expediency," he said. "The problem is one of basic Christian doctrines."

Eighteen hundred persons, most of them students from the high schools in the metropolitan area attended the first session of the school yesterday. Sessions will continue until Saturday. The theme is "The Answer to the Atom Bomb."

Drew Pearson

The News Birmingham, Ala.

F. D. R., Jr., Pays Truman Tribute

Mon. 10-7-46

WASHINGTON—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., recently was comparing his father with the man who succeeded him in the White House.

His general conclusion was that Harry Truman certainly is not lacking in courage.

"Father never stuck his neck out the way Truman does," said young Franklin. "He never wrote a letter to Congress demanding that they pass the FEPC. He was all for the FEPC and the anti-poll tax bill, but he let other people get out in front and carry the ball."

It was hard for friends to say whether young Franklin was paying tribute to Truman's courage or his father's sagacity.

One fact that many people don't realize is that Truman's position regarding racial injustice is strong partly because he has two conscientious Southerners at the head of his Justice Department.

The attorney general, Tom Clark, is from Texas, while the head of the criminal division, Lamar Caudle, is from North Carolina. Both have been vigorous in attempting to prevent racial injustice. When the race riots broke in Columbia, Tenn., for instance, Caudle, unable to get airplane transportation, drove all night in his car to reach the scene of the trouble.

Again when Isaac Woodward, a Negro veteran, was permanently blinded after an altercation with a South Carolina policeman, Caudle—as chief of the Justice Department's criminal division—brought a criminal action against the policeman. Such a step by the federal government is almost unprecedented, and the fact that it was taken by a North Carolinian, with the support of an attorney general from Texas, is significant.

Note—Gov. Ellis Arnall, of Georgia, and other Southerners argue that the race problem can best be handled by Southerners themselves.

Interracial Justice Week Set For March 2nd to 9th

New York Amsterdam News New York

Sat 2.23-46

The National Commission on Interracial Justice, representing the 97 affiliated colleges of the National Federation of Catholic College Students, is sponsoring an Interracial Justice Week from March 2 to 9.

This Commission was founded primarily to promote better understanding among all the races which constitute the American people. In order to achieve this end the Catholic College students of America have organized study clubs and interracial groups to encourage interracial justice on their campuses and in this way educate youth to this necessary ideal.

Planned Activities

In 1945 this Commission, recognizing a great need, set aside one week in which to direct all its efforts toward a better understanding between Negro and white Americans.

Last year's observance had such far-reaching results that this year the Commission is devoting even more time and effort to further the understanding.

Among the activities planned are contests for the best essays, short stories, and posters based on this aspect of interracial justice. A Forum on the "Contribution of the Negro to the Arts" will be held March 2 at Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart. Six students from colleges over the New York Region of the National Federation of Catholic College Students will present papers. Dr. Sterling A. Brown of Howard University is to be guest speaker. His theme will be "The Spirit of the Contribution of the Negro in the Arts".

Expressed Confidence

The week will be concluded by a concert to be held at Town Hall on March 9 in which a group of Negro and white artists will offer their services to further their cultural relations. The proceeds of this concert will be applied to a scholarship to the Negro boy or girl who qualifies.

The announcement of Interracial Justice Week by the Commission on Interracial Justice expressed confidence, "that the hundred thousand fellow-members of the N.F.C.C.S. are eager to promote public interest in the problem of racial justice."

AN INTERCULTURAL CONCERT, sponsored by the National Federation of Catholic College Students at Town Hall next Saturday night, 8:45, in celebration of Interracial Justice Week, gets the assistance of Lawrence Whisonant, baritone (left); Harriet Griffith, violinist; and Tom Rutherford, actor. Others on the program include Grete Stueckgold, the Palestine String Quartet and the Hall Johnson Choir. The concert will raise funds to provide a scholarship for a Negro student.

Catholic Students Plan Justice Week

Afro American Baltimore, Md

NEW YORK (ANP) — The National Commission on Interracial Justice, representing 97 affiliated colleges of the National Federation of Catholic College Students, observing its second "Interracial Justice Week," Mar. 2-9, will hold a forum Mar. 2 at Manhattanville College with Dr. Sterling A. Brown as speaker.

The commission, founded last year to promote better racial understanding, decided on a "week" to focus attention on relations between colored and white Americans and to this end, Catholic college students organized study clubs and interracial discussion groups on Catholic campuses.

Sat 2-23-46

Contest winners for best essays, short stories, and posters based on interracial justice will be announced during the week which will conclude with an interracial concert at Town Hall. Proceeds from the concert will provide a scholarship for colored youth.

Sinatra, Hedgeman, Bunche On Race Relations Honor Roll

New York Amsterdam News

Names of the 12 Negroes and the six white persons on the sixth annual Honor Roll of Race Relations of 1945 were announced by Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick of the New York Public library as a feature of Negro History Week.

Each year a nationwide poll is conducted by the Schomburg Collection of Negro literature of the New York Public library to determine those Americans, Negro and white, who have distinguished themselves during the past year in the effort to improve race relations in terms of real democracy. No attempt has been made to rank the names.

Dr. Reddick, who is curator of the Schomburg Collection, said in the course of the announcement that efforts of those named "strengthened the foundations of national unity and lay a real basis for a cooperative world society."

Whites Honored

LT. GEN. JOHN C. H. LEE, who last March initiated the highly successful demonstration of racially mixed combat units on the Western front.

FRANK SINATRA, for his consistent fight against intolerance — particularly among youth groups.

JAMES GOW AND ARNAUD D'USSEAU, for their play, "Deep are the Roots."

"DUFFY'S TAVERN," weekly radio program, which again demonstrates that Negro actors may be featured in comedy without the use of jokes that are offensive to any racial group.

BRANCH RICKEY, owner of the Brooklyn Dodgers, for breaking the unwritten color line in big league baseball by signing a Negro player.

Negroes Honored

DR. WILLIAM J. KNOX, who did important research at Columbia university on the atomic bomb project.

ATTY. CHARLES HOUSTON, whose dramatic resignation from the FEPC board focused national attention on this critical issue.

ST. CLAIR DRAKE and HORACE R. CAYTON, for Black Metropolis, the outstanding race relations book of the year.

RALPH J. BUNCHE, of the U. S. State Department, for his work as outstanding expert on problems of colonial areas and the United Nations organization.

ATTY. LOREN MILLER, for his legal victories in the California courts against racially restrictive residental covenants.

DR. HORACE MANN BOND, for his election as the first Negro president of Lincoln university (Pennsylvania).

JACKIE ROBINSON, for becoming the first Negro to be signed by big league baseball.

STERLING BROWN, for his teaching and popularity as visiting professor of English at Vassar College.

MRS. ANNA ARNOLD HEDGEMAN, who as executive secretary of the National Council for a permanent FEPC has led the fight to mobilize civic and religious groups for fair employment practices.

LESTER B. GRANGER, executive secretary of the National Urban League, for his inspection tour of naval installations in the United States and the South Pacific, after which marked improvement was made in the navy's race relations policies.

ATTY. IRVIN C. MOLLISON, for his appointment as the first Negro federal judge in the continental United States.

HORACE CAYTON

JUDGE IRVIN C. MOLLISON

ANN ARNOLD HEDGEMAN

FRANK SINATRA

LESTER GRANGER

CHARLES HOUSTON

50c 1946

Race Relations Sunday (Feb. 10, 1946)

BIGOTRY ASSAILED BY CHWOROWSKY

New York Times

Brooklyn Preacher Finds Return to 'Sinister Agitation and Subversive Hate-Mongering'

2-11-46

The Christian Church faces the solemn obligation to "proclaim boldly and openly that the war, fought at such a high cost, is not won as long as enemies such as intolerance, race prejudice, bias and bigotry, especially the dark demon racism, continue to spread their poison," the Rev. Karl M. Chworowsky declared yesterday in a Race Relations Sunday sermon in the Flatbush Unitarian Church in Brooklyn. 2-11-46

"It might almost be said that Hitler has actually won this war, not on the field of military strategy, but in the realm of ideology and values," he said. "For it becomes increasingly clearer that the forces of bigotry and prejudice are still at large and they are already returning to their favorite pastime of sinister agitation and subversive hate-mongering.

"Even among returned soldiers, we have evidence that their minds are not at all clear as to the purpose for which this war was fought and that many have already fallen an easy prey to the type of racial theory and 'Aryan' philosophy so assiduously cultivated and so ably propagandized by Dr. Goebbels and his devilishly clever associates.

"And there can be no doubt at all but what America is still a fertile field for the demagogue and charlatan who makes it his specialty to set race against race, creed against creed and class against class. In the lands that were overrun by Hitler's henchmen we find today the slimy trail of the serpent of intolerance and racism; and it is likely that it will take a long time to purge from peoples' minds the virus of racial bigotry and the toxin of racial bias. It will be much simpler to rebuild the ruined cities than to reconstruct the ruined minds and to reshape the warped mentalities of men and women in the countries once occupied and defiled by the minions of Hitler. 2-11-46

"If the war is yet to be won, the victory can still be assured by those forces in our national life that stand for justice, peace and brotherhood. Among these I like to think that the Church still leads, but whether this is a fact or just a fancy of mine, only the churches themselves can prove."

RACIAL AMITY PLAN SENT TO CHURCHES

Times

Federal Council Suggests Ways to Help Avert the Peril Created by Antagonism

2-13-46

Declaring that this is "a day of deadly peril," partly due to "racial tensions," the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America issued yesterday a message outlining thirteen things churches and their members can do toward averting the peril.

The suggestions are designed for use by church groups in preparation for "Race Relations Sunday," Feb. 10, sponsored by the race relations department of the council, at 297 Fourth Avenue.

The message, which was sent to 140,000 churches of the twenty-five communions in the council, asserts that in the matter of racial tensions, "we are dealing with a situation of world-wide scope and, as war becomes more destructive, of literally terrifying possibilities."

Suggestions for Churches

The message sets forth "What the churches can do," under seven heads, as follows:

"Demonstrate in practice and policy their belief in the worth and dignity of every human being.

"Include in services to returning war personnel all veterans of whatever race, creed or national origin. 1-13-46

"Open membership and fellowship, with no barriers on account of race or national origin.

"Have persons of different racial and national origin teach in church schools and lead in other church activities.

"Sponsor study groups, forums, fellowship in worship and other interracial means through which men learn cooperation in meeting common needs and mutual interests.

"Give support to the doctrine of brotherhood, by standing against discrimination on account of race, creed or national origin in employment, education, housing, recreation, etc.

"Urge our Government, by petition and other means, to stand for independence or self-government of colonial peoples within a fixed term wherever practicable and in the meantime insist upon genuine international trusteeship through the United Nations Organization."

Suggestions for Individuals

The declaration offers the following six suggestions for individual Christians:

"Examine own heart and mind for lurking prejudice and hostility toward persons of other racial or cultural groups; and refrain from judgment about them without understanding the facts involved.

"Practice in daily contacts personal beliefs in the human value and dignity of each person.

"Enlist for definite tasks to promote interracial brotherhood in the organizations and activities of your own community.

"Become informed and active in legislation for permanent fair employment practices in your State and the nation.

"Work to see that policies and practices of racial segregation are removed from the armed services of our nation.

"Keep in touch with agencies that are working in the field of better race relations, to keep informed on the question through their literature and programs. Consult the Social Action Department of your church denomination."

INTERRACIAL SERVICE IS HELD AT ST. JOHN'S

New York Times

2-11-46

A "Service of Fellowship for All Peoples" was held yesterday at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine at the twenty-fourth annual church observance of Race Relations Sunday. The service was sponsored by the Interracial Fellowship of Greater New York by invitation of Bishop William T. Manning. Six thousand persons were present.

The Rev. Nayton Chiang of the Nanking Theological Seminary in China read the Scripture lesson. The Interracial Choir of New York joined with the regular cathedral choir in singing hymns.

The sermon, "Apostles of Sensitiveness," was preached by a Negro clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Howard Thurman, co-pastor of the Fellowship Church of All Peoples in San Francisco. 2-11-46

"There can be no love among men, even on the most intimate levels of their experience, if they are not alive to each other," Dr. Thurman said. "Men must have a sense of what is vital to, and within, each other."

A man who would be an Apostle, he continued, must have a "keen sense of alternatives," for that sense is what is really meant by freedom. "Suppose you could not die," he said. "It would mean you would have no choice but to endure any situation you were subjected to. Death gives an alternative, and what a blessing it has been in the long march of mankind."

RACE BIAS VIEWED AS NOT CHRISTIAN

New York Times

Dr. Chalmers Asserts There Is No Way to Justify Such Discrimination

The inevitable result of clear Christian thinking proves that there is no possible way in which the Christian can justify the racial discriminations "which are the common experience of the daily lives of black people in particular and other races in some measure," the Rev. Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, asserted in a sermon yesterday at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, Congregational, at Fifty-sixth Street.

There is no possible way of reconciling with the profession of God, he added, "the personal reaction of exclusion which many of us once had or still have toward these people of other races, whom we oftentimes piously call children of One Father." 2-11-46

"This means specifically that there are no areas in the common life of men and women on this earth where a person is to be excluded from any relationship because of the color of skin, the shape of features, or any other characteristic by which we are aware of so-called racial strains," he said. "It would be dishonest thinking if we did not face the fact that our civilization, which bears the label Christian, is a long way from accepting this implication of the gospel in the first place, to say nothing of practicing it in the last.

"If, therefore, this message of Race Relations Sunday is to be realistic, we must face these two facts: the uncompromising principle of our Christian profession and the unprincipled practice of our daily living.

"Far more than being a Negro problem, the problem of color in America is the white problem. Men once fought to free the slaves. The problem today is whether we can free ourselves from slavery: slavery to the customs and the persistent attitudes which permit those patterns of conduct to continue. If we fail to break these chains of our white bondage, we are doomed indeed. We are at a point of mighty opposites. 2-11-46 The issue is joined in a basic principle and the two points of view have nothing in common but a hostile frontier.

"Segregation is the sin. Both in principle and practical procedure it is the sin. We may not like what it does to our habits of life, but we might as well not put off longer the solution as it applies to our own lives lest it be too late for the world. We are lost if racial segregations continue. The important issue is not whether you or I may like it. Christ did not say to people, 'You can have all this and heaven too.' He said, 'Seek first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness.' We shall probably like what we get with it better than we may now think we could. In fact you will find a joy in living which you may not now have if you will take a chance on the absolute principle. But this we might as well set down as a truth—and no fooling—there is no compromise on this principle. We Christian people must take it all the way or we are lost. We are joined at a point of mighty opposites in the modern world and the fate of our times hangs on our winning."

Interracial Sunday

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal:

Sunday, February 10, has been designated as Interracial Sunday throughout the United States. The Louisville Council of Churches and other organizations in Louisville interested in the promoting of good will between the races are very anxious that there will be a widespread observance of the day throughout the Louisville area.

There are various ways in which churches may fittingly observe the day. It is certainly in order for the pastor to preach a message on brotherhood or some subject related to interracial good will. A minister of one race may exchange his pulpit with the minister of another race. A choir from a colored church may be invited to sing in the service of a white church and vice versa. Youth forums may be planned with Christianity and the race question as the subject of discussion. Appropriate literature may be distributed. 1-31-46

Much progress has been made in the development of good will between the races in Louisville in the past ten years, and the influence of the churches and of Christian people has had much to do with this gratifying development. However, there is yet much to be done and there are thousands of church people who have never related the race problem in their thinking to Christianity. The churches must make the voice of Christianity heard, for we believe that Christianity does offer the ultimate solution of the race problem.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the ministers and church members of Louisville will be alert to the opportunities presented by Interracial Sunday and will join in a successful and profitable observance of the day.

EDWARD A. McDOWELL.

Louisville.

We Must Live Together

Montgomery Ala., Advertiser

(The Southern Lumber Journal)

A great deal is being said about the Negro question today, and largely by people entirely unqualified to discuss the matter. I refer to those people who have never lived in the South and don't even know the Negro in his true environment. It seems that almost daily there is something in the press or on the radio concerning the poor, down-trodden Negro. Ins. 3-26-46

Please don't think I am in favor of subjecting the Negro to continued poverty or suppression. Quite the contrary, it is my firm belief that the black people of our country should have the same opportunities for higher attainment that are the heritage of our white people. But I maintain that you cannot legislate them into an equal position with the whites. This must be accomplished through education, self-application and a will to better their status. They must EARN the right to claim equality.

One fact that must not be overlooked is that the Negroes are only four generations removed from slavery, and but a few more than that from savagery, in contrast with some one hundred generations of advancement made by the white races since the birth of Christ.

The Negro is endowed by nature with an enviable unconcern about the future or its problems. The type of Negro who lives in the small town or on his half acre of farm land —he, for instance, who works for the average saw mill operator—is, for the most part, content so long as he has ten dollars in his pocket and prospects of a flesh satisfying weekend.

To his credit, may it be said that he is often extremely loyal, is a happy worker—when working — and follows readily the wishes of his employer. He is cheerful and pleasant and doesn't mind at all the menial tasks for which he is so frequently hired.

If the South is to progress, it must do so with the full cooperation of all of its people. Agitation that is likely to set class against class can only tear down, not construct. And where there have been no difficulties between blacks and whites, it seems a terrible pity to stir up trouble and retard a natural evolution of growth and understanding.

The Southern Negro's problems will never be solved by agitators or rabble rousers, or by such measures as the Fair Employment Practices Commission. He hasn't done so badly. To my mind he has progressed rapidly, when you consiedr that he started with nothing just 80 years ago. Ins. 3-26-46

It is now required that all Negro children receive some schooling. Give this younger generation a chance to grow to manhood and womanhood. Through their education they will be better fitted to lead their race in its climb toward an improved status. Is this not a more sensible solution than poisoning their minds against the people with whom they must live and work?

Nothing very worth while can be attained by violence and distrust. Let us be reasonable, chartiable and understanding of the Negro's problems, and let us follow the path of peaceful and logical progression.

Tell It To Old Grandma

Montgomery Ala., Advertiser

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FOR RACIAL AMITY

Editor, The Advertiser:

This afternoon a few friends were discussing the racial problems as related to the South. In this discussion someone brought forth an article written by a trade magazine published by The Southern Lumber Journal and Building Material Dealer.

We are of the opinion that this article is, as related to the Southern racial problem, the most practicable one that we have read regarding it. We think that it would be of great benefit to the readers of The Advertiser to read and study the contents of this article. Ins. 3-26-46

If you could find space on your editorial page for it we believe that it would be something of conseqeunce to be considered by your readers.

Elba, Ala.

PAUL WINDHAM,
CAPT. H. H. Fick,
Des Moines, Iowa.
JAKE BONNEAU,
WILLIAM S. BARNARD.
CAPT. W. K. PERDUE,
U. S. M. C.

(Editor's note: See article, "We Must Live Together," elsewhere on this page.)

Mississippi Division Southern Regional Council Organized Here

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

MAJOR HODDING CARTER SPEAKER

W 4-3-46

JACKSON, Miss.—(SNS)—The Mississippi Division of the Southern Conference was organized here last week in a meeting attended by representative white and Negro leaders from all sections of the State.

Major Hodding Carter, Editor and publisher of the Greenville Democratic Times who was recently elected to the Board of the orgazination whose headquarters are in Atlanta Ga., was the guest speaker.

In his speech Major Carter called upon the group to take a stand for equality of Education, Equal teachers salaries and the general principle of equal pay for equal work, and called upon the organization to stand up for the abolition of the poll tax and voting restrictions-something that should be done by Mississippians themselves without waiting for outside influences of any kind.

Among officers elected were F. C. Willcoxon, Vicksburg president; Lawrence H. Jones, Pineywoods School, vice-president Ruby Stutts Lyell Jackson, secretary-treasurer.

Ga. Interracial Group Leader Sees Better Relations in South

afro American Baltimore, Md.

ATLANTA (ANP).—That race relations are definitely becoming better in Atlanta and the Southis the belief of Dr. R. Russell of Atlanta, State director of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Co-operation of the Southern Regional Conference.

Dr. Russell voiced his opinion at the opening session of the committee's annual meeting at Wheat Street Baptist Church last week. When he pointed out that members of both races had united against barriers barring progress of the minority here.

Committee Recommendations

During the meeting committees recommended that local school funds be administered without discrimination; that a private hospital be established here and that more hospital beds be provided in hospitals throughout the State;

That better housing be provided by local and Federal units, that churches initiate a housing program by building and renting, and that the committee support full employment, a permanent FEPC and retention of USES by the Federal Government.

The following officers were elected for 1946: George E. Clary of Savannah, chairman; Dr. Forrester B. Washington of Atlanta, vice-chairman; Mrs. Herman Heyman, Atlanta, secretary; L. D. Milton of Atlanta, treasurer.

Bi-Racial Group Sees Errors On Both Sides

BY BEM PRICE

Birmingham News

ATLANTA, June 17—(AP)—A bi-racial group has warned its fellow Southerners to take care lest the Columbia, Tenn., tragedy last February, which left two dead and more than a score injured, be repeated in other communities of the South.

The warning came from the Southern Regional Council, an inter-racial group of white and Negro leaders, in a report on the incident prepared by Dr. Guy B. Johnson former professor at the University of North Carolina and executive director of the council.

"What happened at Columbia," said the report, "could happen in many another Southern town—and will happen unless responsible white and Negro leaders get together in a spirit of honesty and common sense and work out methods of preventing such outbreaks."

Dr. Johnson observed that "plenty of mistakes were made on both sides. If the white people who gathered in Columbia had been dispersed there probably would have been no trouble.

"If the local officials had had a more effective way of communicating with the Negroes, the affair might have ended peaceably."

Dr. Johnson continued: "If the Negroes gathered in Mink Slide had not made the mistake of firing on the policemen who went to talk to them . . . there might have been no violence. . . ."

Mon. 6-17-46

Finally, said Dr. Johnson, Maury County and Columbia are in need of a bi-racial committee to "establish patterns of free discussion and communication between members of both races" and "there is a great need for more careful planning of the procedure to be used by state and local police in the handling of dangerous situations."

Last week a federal Grand Jury investiagting the affair concluded there had been no violations of civil rights in the arrests of the Negroes.

Hearings are being held before a Maury County jury to determine whether the original indictments of the Negroes are valid. Attorneys for the Negroes contend they are not on the grounds that Negroes are excluded from jury duty.

Leader With Feet on the Ground

News-Dispatch

NEWS that DR. GUY B. JOHNSON, executive director of the Southern Regional Council, is returning next year to his teaching post at the University of North Carolina, is being received with regret by all who are familiar with his work as head of the Atlanta agency. DR. JOHNSON became the council's first executive director in 1944, with the understanding that he would return to Chapel Hill in a year or two. He feels that he must go back to teaching, now that the council is well-established.

Richmond, Va.

His balanced point of view in race relations will be sorely missed by the Southern Regional Council, whose president is PAUL D. WILLIAMS, Richmond book-publishing executive and nationally known Catholic layman. GUY JOHNSON always keeps his feet on the ground, and refuses to be bemused by the advice of hot-eyed zealots counselling radicalism.

11-24-46

A typical example of his sane and thorough work was the report he made for the SRC on the Columbia, Tenn., racial disorders of last February. In contrast to the tirades emanating from certain other quarters, some of them Southern, the council sent several investigators to Columbia before it said anything at all. Then GUY JOHNSON sifted the evidence carefully and presented it objectively. Instead of lambasting every white person in the town and presenting all Negroes as blameless, his SRC report said: "We believe that although the primary responsibility for the creation of tension situations of this sort rests upon white people, the responsibility for the course of events in this particular situation, once it was created, is about equally divided between whites and Negroes." He found, of course, that the civil rights of the Negroes had been seriously violated, and concluded that "some white people and some Negroes deserve punishment under the law for what they did at Columbia."

Sun.

Unfortunately no whites have been punished. The defendants were 25 Negroes. Thanks, no doubt, in part to the fairness of the Southern Regional Council in creating a dispassionate point of view in that section of Tennessee, 24 of the 25 defendants were acquitted, and one has just been given not more than five years. This writes finis to a case involving highly serious charges against the accused of firing on and wounding four policemen. Acquittal of 24 out of the 25, and the relatively light penalty imposed on the twenty-fifth is a tribute to Tennessee justice.

For all this, and for numerous other advances in the field of race relations, GUY JOHNSON deserves a major share of the credit. His departure from the Southern Regional Council during 1947 will be a serious loss to that body

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Southern Council to Seek Fair Laws

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Director Resigns to Resume Teaching

Sat. 11-23-46

ATLANTA — The Southern Regional Council will concentrate its efforts on the improvement of law enforcement and police training throughout the South, it was decided at the group's annual meeting here Nov. 13, as members were urged to "accept the challenge" of the upsurge of reaction.

The Council re-elected top officers, but accepted the resignations of Miss Emily H. Clay and Dr. Guy B. Johnson, SRC executive director, who announced that he will return to the University of North Carolina.

In his report on the council's work, Dr. Johnson stated, "In the field of police and law enforcement, two needs are more apparent than ever: (1) higher professional standards of police officers, especially in their handling of minority groups, and (2) greater use of colored policemen."

Discourages Publicity

Council President Paul D. Williams, of Richmond, Va., stressed in his opening address the value of the Council's method of working at Southern problems without using "spectacular" publicity.

Re-elected as officers, besides Mr. Williams, were P. B. Young of Norfolk, Va., Frank W. Spencer of Savannah, and Carter Wesley of Houston as vice presidents; Dr. Johnson as executive director pending his departure, and Dr. Trigg as associate executive director. Mrs. Inez B. Tillison was elected secretary-treasurer to succeed Miss Clay.

SOUTHERN COUNCIL TO IMPROVE LAW AGENCIES, FIGHT REACTION DEPLORES ELECTION OF BILBO

The Black Dispatch

South Needs Higher Professional Standards Of Police Officers and Greater Use of Negro Policemen

Oklahoma City, Okla.

PEOPLE LIVE ON MARGIN OF FEAR AND WANT

Sat. 12-7-46

ATLANTA — (ANP) — The Southern Regional council will concentrate its main efforts in the coming year on the improvement of law enforcement and police training throughout the south, it was decided at the group's annual meeting here Wednesday as members were urged to "accept the challenge" of the upsurge of reaction and "work all the harder for those things we know to be right."

The council re-elected top officers to serve during 1947, but accepted the resignation of Miss Emily H. Clay, who announced that she was moving to Florida and would retire from the staff after three years with the council and 20 years prior service with the Commission on Interracial cooperation whose functions were absorbed by SRC when it was established in 1944.

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, SRC executive director who has led the organization's staff since its inception, also announced his resignation to take effect at a later date when he will return to the University of North Carolina. Dr. Johnson was, however, reelected as executive director pending his departure and the appointment of his successor, expected next spring or early summer.

In his report on the council's work in 1946; Dr. Johnson said the year could be characterized as "a period of reaction," referring to the reelection of Sen. Bilbo in Mississippi, the comeback of Gov. Eugene Talmadge in Georgia, renewed efforts to retain or restore the white primary and the outbreaks of violence in the south.

"Yes, the trend is discouraging, and we may as well face the fact that it will probably get worse," Dr. Johnson said. "It complicates our problems, because it is the very antithesis of what this council stands for, but we must accept the challenge and work all the harder for those things we know to be right.

"In the field of police and law enforcement, two needs are more apparent than ever: (1)) higher professional standards of police officers, especially in their handling of minority groups, and (2) greater use of Negro policemen."

Dr. Johnson said the council was preparing a manual on human relations for police officers and said that the idea of sing police is "spreading steadily" in the south.

Dr. Harold L. Trigg, associate executive director of SRC, speaking of the role of the council in the future of the south, pointed out that the region has an abundance of human and uatural resources but is deficient in institutions for developing these resources and in the application of scientific methods and capital resources.

"This lack of balance manifests itself in unhealthy symptoms in every phase of regional living—inadequate, outside ownership of limited regional capital, frustrated personalities, destructive competition that stem from personal and economic insecurity," Dr. Trigg said.

Council President Paul D. Williams, of Richmond, Va., stressed in his opening address the value of the council's method of working at southern problems without using "spectacular" publicity.

Birmingham And Tolerance

Birmingham News, Ala.

No matter what its other merits and advantages, unless Birmingham possesses the spirit of tolerance it cannot be a good city.

There have been times when intolerance has shown itself among us in serious, even widespread ways, and the ugliness and evil of such manifestations surely should be a warning and something of a protection against repetition. Generally speaking, however, there is a tolerant feeling among us—at least in a broad, vague sort of way. But this is not enough. A conscious and positive determination is essential if we are to build into this community through the years a strongly dominant, ever-living spirit and a growing tradition of tolerance.

For tolerance, of course, is the atmosphere of freedom. Without it, men cannot live together in mutual respect and cooperation.

* * *

Tolerance recognizes that the minds of all men are fallible, that no man is qualified to set himself as a dictator of the ideas and aspirations of his fellow.

This realization dictates a generous and respectful attitude toward the honest convictions of those who differ with oneself. Tolerance realizes that such differences cannot be eliminated by any form of force and that fear only makes them more acute.

Tolerance is sensitive to the struggle in which all human beings are involved and aware that limitations of many kinds handicap us all. It therefore makes for compassion and understanding—the kind of understanding in which all differences among men can be finally resolved.

True tolerance is all-inclusive. It does not exclude from its creative and healing influences any group or class or race. It combats hatred and prejudice wherever it is encountered.

Tolerance does not condone evil. It does not uphold falsehood. But where men obviously are sincerely seeking good, where they are honestly seeking truth, tolerance respects freedom of the mind and the dignity of the individual.

Only such a spirit can make possible the unimpeded pursuit of truth and a feeling of fellowship among men.

Sun 4-21-46

How about it, then, here in Birmingham? Is there such a true and active spirit of tolerance among us?

Are we consciously trying to strengthen such a spirit?

Or are we not very directly mindful of this essential spirit of a good city? Are we shut off in our various groups, indifferent or even hostile, sometimes, toward each other, not even trying very hard to develop mutual understanding?

Is Birmingham a city of real and growing tolerance?

APPRECIATION FOR A COURTESY

Editor, The Advertiser: Montgomery Advertiser, Ala.

Recently I was backing into a space on South Court near Dexter to park my car. A nice-looking colored woman sitting in a car in front of me thought I did not have space enough to park, so she started her motor and pulled her car ahead about six feet to give me more room. This is a courtesy I never had a strange white person to extend.

Mon. 3-27-46

L. E. BARTON
1607 South Hull Street,
Montgomery, Ala.

MONTGOMERY BUS SERVICE

Editor, The Advertiser: The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

The Montgomery City Lines under the able management of Mr. J. H. Bagby and his force of safe, accommodating, courteous bus drivers, expert mechanics and other employes did a fine job during the war when all things needed to keep 'em rolling were hard to get, and doubtless they will continue to give the same efficient service in the future.

Thurs. 8-15-46

When the writer mentions the fact that these bus drivers are safe, accommodating and courteous he knows from first-hand observation that it is so. I have had them wait for me and have observed them stop and wait for others who "had chicken and fish for breakfast" and had lingered at the table "pickin" a minute or two longer than usual, which always results in a wild dash and a close connection with the bus ordinarily ridden.

No color line is drawn by these courteous bus drivers in the performance of their daily duties. I see them stop often for white people, and a few mornings ago I saw one stop for a colored girl who was running to catch the bus after it had crossed the street past the regular stop, all of which goes to disprove the oft-repeated statement made by some Northerners that Southerners don't give a flip about the Negro. This rendering of efficient, impartial service to all colors helps to promote the spirit of justice and fairness to all which is so much needed in this day and time.

The bus-riding public is appreciative of the efforts to relieve the congested conditions on some of the routes which buses traverse on their everyday scheduled runs. Due to the fact that there is no longer a scarcity of rubber for tires and no scarcity of gasoline and men to operate the buses for the transportation, safety, convenience and adequate service to Mr. and Mrs. General Public, that Public would like to see the pre-war bus stops resumed.

Resuming stops which had to be rationed (thanks to Hitler and Company) during the war and since the war, because of the scarcity of rubber, gas and manpower, is one big service to the public which is greatly needed and desired, and would be doubly appreciated by those who have had to walk the extra block or two blocks as the case might be while the emergency lasted.

111 Arthur Street, S. STANFORD.
Montgomery, Ala.

Prejudice Costly?

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

Ask Alabama School Board

Sat. 7-6-46

EUPAULA, Ala.—Passive endorsement of violence against Negroes by southern police cost the city of Eupaula, Ala., the neat sum of $110,000.

Angered over a shooting in the home of his Negro lady servant, who had worked in his home for the past 18 years, M. G. Lee of Cuthbert, Ga., a former resident, changed his mind about bequeathing $100,000 to the local schools and $10,000 to a woman's club.

According to a pamphlet circulated by Mr. Lee, his servant was criticized because of her "prosperity." After a shotgun was fired into her bedroom "in an effort to assassinate her," the police force showed that "they were in perfect accord with the act" by not making an investigation.

And for the woman's club and school board? More chagrin than comment.

Negroes Grow With City

News Birmingham, Ala. Sun. 11-24-46

BY LEE McBRIDE WHITE, JR.

From the first Monday in May, 1873, when Col. James R. Powell bestrode a calico pony at the Alabama Great Southern depot and harangued for the vote of incoming trainloads of Negroes—and thereby forced the election of Birmingham as Jefferson County seat—the life of the city has been shared and influenced by the Negro race.

The Negro's rise from free but unskilled labor in field and ditch to his present level of civic consciousness and professional competence in varied activities coincides almost exactly with the history of the city from post-bellum infancy to full-grown stature.

During the kaleidoscopic procession of events in the past 75 years—years in which industrial giants forged the pattern of the city and its towers of steel—the Negro race has made constantly-increasing strides toward self-sufficiency in health, agriculture, art, housing, recreation, industry and education.

While the Negro's "take" in the heavy industrial payrolls has always been large, Negro leaders of today point out the rising number of professions in which the race is gradually making its mark. Successful professional men look gratefully back upon the splendid educational facilities provided by the Birmingham school system. But pride in achievements in such skilled crafts as carpentry, brick-masonry, plumbing, steam-fitting, printing and electrical work has been demonstrated in a local exhibit which attracted national newspaper interest.

* * *

UNDER DR. A. H. PARKER, the Old Industrial High School (now Parker High) was the largest single Negro school in the world, establishing worthy records in scholastics, recreation and safety. The Parker High School Chorus, noted for its rendition of Negro spirituals, has been called "one of the most glorious choirs ever heard in the new world." Coast-to-coast broadcasts have carried the Birmingham singers' voices throughout the nation.

Stories in nationally-circulated magazines and popular tunes such as "Tuxedo Junction" have frequently given an inaccurate picture of the business and cultural life of the race in Birmingham. Actually Negroes here have sought economic and social stability in a business-like manner.

Dominated by the solid, seven-story Negro Masonic Temple which was built in 1923, the traditional Negro business district which is centered at Fourth Avenue, North, and 17th Street, is a thriving metropolis in itself. Wilbur H. Hollins, president, Birmingham Negro Business League, has estimated that at least 1,000 business concerns are owned and operated by Negroes in the metropolitan area. Seven large periodicals are published by the Negro press, among which the editorial work of Emory O. Jackson, of The Birmingham World, has been outstanding.

Prominent among Negro pioneers in the district was Carrie Tuggle, frequently called the "Booker T. Washington of Negro Women," who founded the Tuggle Institute, a social service project.

* * *

IN RECENT YEARS, the work of the Negro artist, Eugene Johnson, has won international recognition, and Felix Gaines has further established the artistic gift of his race. Margaret Walker won the 1942 Yale Series of Younger Poets competition at 27, and became the first Negro poet to be published by the Yale University Press.

Miles College, a liberal arts institution directed by Dr. W. A. Bell, includes nearly 500 students on its roles.

At Smithfield and Southtown, the two Federal Housing Projects in Birmingham set aside for Negro tenants, an integrated and helpful social life has been developed, and the care and maintenance of the two projects has won praise from supervisors.

* * *

THE CONTRIBUTION of the race to the successful prosecution of World War I and World War II—in manpower, production and service—has been recognized by the highest civic authorities.

The 1940 federal census showed a Negro population of 108,450 within the city limits of Birmingham. Looking to the future, the Negro is grateful for the benefits of education and prosperity which have brought him so far along the road from bondage to his present status of working, sharing citizen, and is hopeful for the economic and social stability which must come out of his own sweat and toil.

Negroes Get Break

The News Birmingham, Ala.

Commissioner Green Cites Impressive Figures Before Colored Methodist And Baptist Group

Mon. 5th BY FRED H. TAYLOR 11-18-46

Mayor Cooper Green, in a recent address to a gathering of Negro Methodist and Baptist preachers here, cited figures showing just what is done here for the Negroes, who comprise an estimated 43 per cent of Birmingham's 310,000 population.

Ideologically, the mayor's speech (he distributed pamphlets containing data outlined in his address) carried a walloping impact. Not only did these colored preachers appear impressed by what is being done for Negroes by the city government, schools and hospitals, among other agencies, as detailed by the mayor. His speech was intended to be, and was, an answer to chronic criticism leveled at Birmingham for the treatment it accords this racial minority.

FRED TAYLOR

Green outlined much more in his speech and pamphlet than what is being done for the Negro. He detailed municipal services provided for all citizens of the city.

* * *

SCHOOLS—Mayor Green pointed out that of the city's 45,401 school enrollment, as of Sept. 27, 1946, 19,662 or 43.3 per cent, are Negro pupils. And that of $7,605,900 bond money to be spent for school construction and other expenditures on a basis of need, $3,324,400, or 43.7 per cent, will be spent for Negro schools.

The mayor also cited library facilities, parks and playgrounds and numerous other services provided for Negroes here.

* * *

HEALTH—The City Commission head told the Negroes Birmingham's health program is one of the best in the country and cited the fact that Negroes, for the year ended June 30, 1946, were afforded more hospital services at Hillman Hospital than were white patients.

Green's figures show that of 8,772 patients admitted to the infirmary during the year, 5,437, or 62 per cent, were Negroes.

As for patients in the Red Mountain Tuberculosis Sanitorium, 40.6 per cent were Negroes.

Health Department nurses visited 27,126 Negroes in connection with the work of the Slossfield Tuberculosis Clinic. This percentage was 100 per cent Negroes.

Of visits made by nurses in the work of other health clinics here, visits to Negro patients totaled 68.4 per cent.

* * *

WELFARE—The mayor declared that in the public welfare program, assistance to various groups by race was on a 50-50 basis. His figures were based on assistance to the aged and blind, care of dependent children, temporary relief and handicap assistance.

In the boarding care for children, it was shown that only eight children out of every 100 cases were Negroes.

* * *

HOUSING—As for veterans emergency housing, Mayor Green pointed out that more than 48 per cent of units set up in the program was for Negroes. In this program are 150 Negro units at Acipco and 310 white units at the airport barracks.

On the subject of housing, Green cited the fact that in the public housing program here, three white and two Negro projects had been built, with white units at Elyton Village, Central City and Eastwood totaling 2,074 to 992 units in South Town and Smithfield.

* * *

HOMES—In the owning of homes, Mayor Green's figures showed the Negro lagged far behind whites in Birmingham.

His figures, based on the 1940 census, showed that of owner occupied property units (not tenant occupied, only 21 per cent was owned by Negroes.

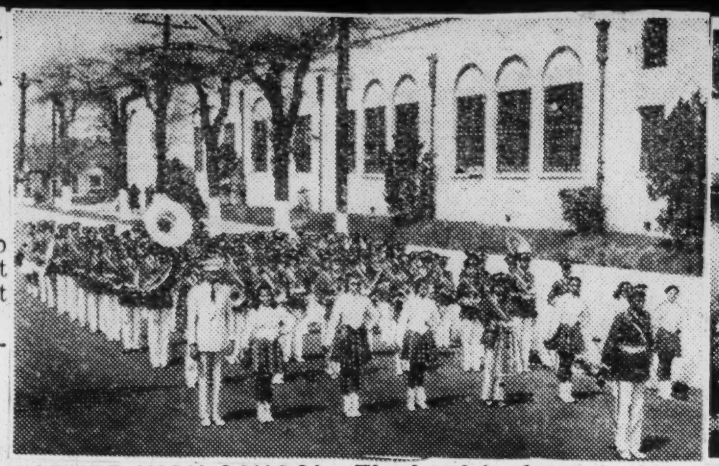
* * *

OTHER FACILITIES—Mayor Green praised the Birmingham Police Department, which he pointed out ranks high in the prevention of crime and the protection of lives and property. He pointed out that they are well trained and courteous and considerate in the discharge of their duties.

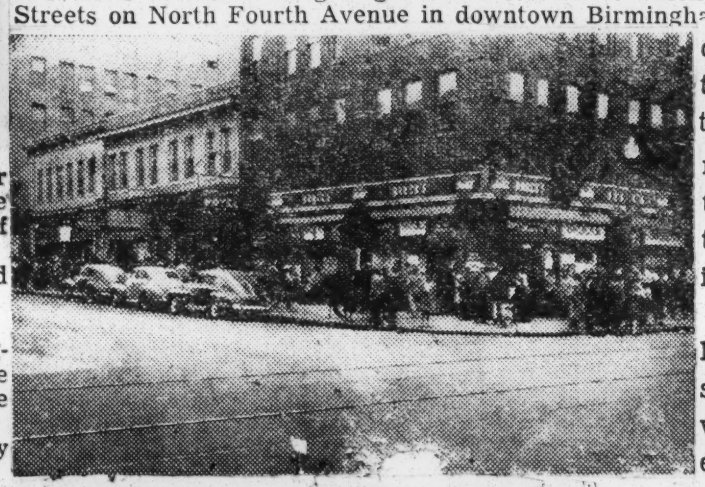
"We can point with pride," Mayor Green told the Negro pastors, "to the fact that we have had no riots or major disorders to blot our wartime record."

As for the Fire Department, he pointed to the fact that 58 per cent of alarms answered was in Negro sections.

And so on. The mayor's report should be convincing to the most skeptical.



PARKER HIGH SCHOOL—The band is shown in front of the modern high school named for Dr. A. H. Parker, a leading Negro educator. Shown, at left and right, are two views of the thriving Negro business district which reaches from 16th to 18th Streets on North Fourth Avenue in downtown Birmingham



"THIS IS ALABAMA"

The Advertiser 502

Montgomery, Ala.

We are not surprised that Gov. Chauncey Sparks is receiving congratulations from many sources on the new State Information Booklet entitled, THIS IS ALABAMA. This is a superb publication, combining the best in photographic and printing art with witty, original, thoroughly representative comment and description by "Bishop" Fred Thornton, State publicity man who served as editor.

Gov. Horace Hildreth, of Maine, has written: "Every page is crammed full of interesting and worthwhile information. It makes me want to pay your great State a visit and some day I hope to be able to do so." Tues. 11-5-46

This is typical of the spirit of comment from 13 other governors, and it should make Gov. Sparks and Editor Thornton happy. The booklet fulfills its purpose in making Alabama look highly attractive, and at the same time sticking reasonably close to the truth.

In an opening section Thornton says, "The most notable feature of the face of Alabama is variety." He then proves it with readable little essays on topography, trees, rainfall, temperature, agriculture, industry and mining, government, recreation, education, and several other subjects. Subjects are treated with statistical support, but the book's charm lies in its approach to human qualities and attitudes.

In the section on "State Government" Thornton does not shrink from a bit of opinion. He writes: "A political characteristic of the people of Alabama is that they do not look with favor on establishment of any self-perpetuating organization in State government and are inclined to resent even the suggestion of dictation in choice of their chief executive."

Such comment probably will bring on less argument than another in the same section—"Jury service is restricted to men, with women generally failing to get excited over their exclusion."

Best of all, though, is big, wise-cracking, Psalm-quoting Fred Thornton's "Conclusion":

"It has been the misfortune of Alabama and the South generally that nearly everything written about it runs to extremes either of praise or censure. On the one hand, Alabamians have been pictured as plumed knights, leading an altogether elegant existence, with all the virtues and no vices. On the other, are the villainous caricatures familiar to readers of a certain type of magazine. The truth is that in between the extremes of applesauce and invective, Alabamians are people, who strange as it may seem, bear a striking resemblance to other human beings. The average Alabamian has his ups and downs, sometimes quarrels and makes up with his wife, puts off going to the dentist, follows with interest the latest military strategy in wartime, the World Series strategy in time of peace.

"This does not mean that the State lacks a distinctive personality. The inhabitants of Alabama speak a different dialect of the English language from that of the New Yorker, or even the Virginian, and differ in some other respects. The typical Alabamian has little of the brag or bluster for which some states are renowned. He is generally a friendly, courteous person, again," misses the point altogether. What neither arrogant nor apologetic, with a they are inclined to fight against is the well-developed sense of humor, freely criti-notion that all Americans must in all of his own shortcomings and tolerant spects be exactly alike, conforming to uniform pattern laid down somewhere else. of others. There is a strong feeling of State pride and State's rights in Alabama, but This determination not to submerge in this by no means implies a mere local nar- viduality and become a mere carbon co row patriotism. The good-natured charge runs through virtually all lines of thoug still sometimes aimed at Alabamians, that from the right-wing conservatives to t they are "fighting the Civil War all over

Congratulations to old Advertiser writer Fred Thornton. His product not only will promote more harmonious sectional relations. . . ."

What New Deal liberals. A national understanding of this sentiment would do much to all re- promote interest people of other states in Alabama copy ought, —it will sell some of us more thoroughly on what is ours.

WHITE RESTAURANTS THAT PRACTICE CHRISTIANITY

Plan dealer

A first class business conducted strictly on Christian principles is like discovering an oasis in the barren sands of a desert land. Two of the finest, the most beautiful and the busiest restaurants in the center of the shopping area of Los Angeles are Clifton's Restaurants.

The restaurants are based upon the Golden Rule. Their motto is, "We pray our humble service be measured not by gold but by the golden rule." Clifton's restaurants follow the Golden Rule and the principles of Jesus more rigidly than many churches. It is a business. It is a successful business and profitable. But it is more than profitable it is Christian in principle and practice. The policies of the restaurants are unique and different. Cashiers accept whatever customers wish to pay. No guest goes hungry because of lack of funds. If you don't enjoy your meal you don't pay for it.

8-2-46

The restaurants are luxurious beyond description in tropical finery and decoration, an orchestra plays pleasing tunes for the guests. There is a chapel in the restaurant for worship and the "Garden for Meditation." (Remember this is a business and not a religious institution). The restaurants provide a multiplicity of free services for its guests such as advisory counsel on foods, a weekly bulletin, information desk, maps and guides for tourists, etc.

Friday

Unlike most white Christians its religious principles extend beyond the color line. Clifton's emphasize the fact that they treat everybody right regardless of race, color or creed. The following is a reply to a letter from one of its guests, who could enjoy all of its Christian practices except treating its colored guests as fellowmen:

Dear Sirs:

Kansas City, Mo.

"The following is made in the interest of Clifton's. . . . During the past 20 months I have seen a Number One cafeteria degenerate into a madhouse. . . I ate regularly my three square meals . . . would still eat there but for the fact that I'm enveloped by the colored race. . . . When I mention . . . Clifton's among my clique now, they say in a serious tone: 'Why didn't you know that no one eats there anymore who thinks anything of himself?' . . . This proves . . . I am not alone in my conclusions. . . . But before I made my final decision to stay away. . . . I asked one of the hostesses . . . in a subtle manner . . . what they thought, saying 'I didn't know Negroes ate in here'—to which she replied. . . . 'It IS a recent thing. . . .!'"

"Of course, if that is the set-up you want, I, like so many others, will eat elsewhere even though we prefer the environment of Clifton's. . . . But it seems to us that the name Clifton's had built up until a few months ago . . . would not be harmed if a sign on the door read: "White Race Only."

—A Representative of White Race.

Answer: Thanks for your past patronage. The surest way to go out of business would be for a cafeteria to put up such a sign in violation of the Constitution of the United States, the laws of our City and State which require that NO discrimination be practised. If we took the subversive attitude:—"What's a small matter like the Constitution between friends?" we could drive any class of citizens away by giving them poor service, small portions, showing discourtesy, etc. But this would also violate the laws of Christianity and the laws of our own conscience. We operate a public place under the laws of this land and we will not violate them or our conscience even though we lost all our guests. Our business is not so dear to us that we would preserve it by helping to undermine the moral foundations of goodwill, the ideals for which, at infinte sacrifice, men are fighting this war. You can refuse us your patronage and we uphold you in that right. But I challenge you to read the law, the Constitution, the court decisions—or the Bible and then open a place of business yourself and hang out such a sign or subscribe to such a policy. My sons, brothers, friends, and I myself served and are serving our armed forces with men and women who, in their sacrifices, are not discriminated against on account of race or creed. The first men to die in this and the former world war, had black skins. If a colored skin is a passport to death for our liberties—then it is a passport to Clifton's.

In case there may be some who are skeptical about the outcome Clifton's is doing a bigger business than ever—for everybody.

(Reprinted from The Christian Index, July 25 Issue.)

California

Separate School Law Violates Constitution

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Brief Filed by Jewish Congress on Behalf of Mexicans in Calif. Termed Most Stringent

Sat. 12-14-46

By JOHN JASPER

Official segregation, set up by a State, whether the physical facilities are equal or not, is a violation of the 14th Amendment of the Constitution.

It is also a violation of the United Nations charter and the Inter-American Treaties, both of which have been signed by the United States Government.

Legal segregation by State governments goes back to 1896, when the Supreme Court interpreted the 14th Amendment to mean that the equal protection clause could be complied with if separate institutions were set up for the two races.

Here, for the first time to my knowledge, is a brief filed in the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in California, which argues strongly and convincingly that the 1896 decision of the Supreme Court is outmoded and that any segregation or separation of races enforced by a State is in itself unconstitutional.

The case in question involves separate schools for Mexicans in Orange County, Calif. The lower court declared that the public school authorities had no right to set up separate schools for Mexicans apart from white people.

The school authorities then appealed to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, and while the case was pending there, the American Jewish Congress submitted a brief as a friend of the court which is the strongest legal argument against segregation which I have read lately.

In its introduction, the Jewish Congress states that it fights not only for the democratic rights of Jews but for all other people, when they are threatened with persecution or discrimination.

Old Supreme Court in Error

Tearing down the old Supreme Court theory that equality of racial rights could be achieved by separation of the races, the Jewish Congress says the undeniable effect of classification by race has been to force an inferior economic and social status upon the non-white minority.

The doctrine of separate or equal facilities is proved to be a mere legal fiction in most cases. Invariably, segregation has been accompanied by gross discrimination.

Story of Two Houses

Says the Congress, "The law would not recognize, that an estate has been divided between two children, each receiving one of the two identical houses, if one of the houses were located in a busy banking district and the other 50 miles from the nearest railroad station.

The Afro-American

"Nor would the probate court accept the division as equal, even if the two identical houses were located on the same street, opposite each other, but if, for some known or unknown, valid or invalid reason, one side of that street were fashionable and sought-after, the other neglected and rejected."

Baltimore, Md.

Illustrations of Clothing

If a group considered "inferior" by the prevailing community sentiment adopts any given color of garment, accent of speech or place of amusement, that color, accent or place automatically will be shunned by the majority and become less desirable or valuable.

If the Nazis, while proclaiming the essential inferiority of the Jewish race compelled Jews to wear clothes of one given color, while reserving another to the master race, it could not be said that Jews have received equal clothing facilities.

Sat. 12-14-46

The inferiority thus transmitted from wearing the garment destroys the genuine equality of the furnished facilities.

Similarly, it could hardly be disputed that an act of a legislature or of a school board expressly declaring that a given group is "inferior" and, therefore, to be confined to separate parks, schools or halls is discriminatory and, therefore, unconstitutional.

First Time Issue Has Been Raised

According to Charles H. Houston, Washington attorney, the point that segregation is illegal in itself was first raised in the American Jewish Congress brief in the Westminster school case which is still before the California courts.

"This is the first time," said Mr. Houston, "that I have seen this argument so clearly stated."

Community Pattern Hokum

When so-called inferior races are sent to separate parks, schools and halls, it is usually said that this is done because of the community pattern.

Out in California the public school authorities wanted the Mexicans segregated because they are "dirty," "have lice," have "generally dirty hands, face, neck and ears" and are inferior to the white races in the matter of personal hygiene.

The Afro-American

Can't Enforce Segregation

According to the Jewish Congress, all of us must admit that social inequalities exist, but any State or city which adopts a social inferiority pattern and enforces it by setting up separate schools is doing by indirection what it may not achieve openly.

Says the Jewish Congress, "The failure of a statute or regulation expressly to declare a legal inferiority does not protect it from scrutiny of the courts.

Segregation laws may seem to be fair on their face and impartial in appearance, but they are applied with an evil eye and unequal hand, so as to make unjust and illegal discriminations between citizens.

Baltimore, Md.

Segregation in Schools

Segregation in schools, says the Jewish Congress, is the worst kind of segregation.

"The value and the desirability of an educational institution is particularly dependent on intangible elements.

"The physical characteristics of the benches and desks of a school shrink into utter insigificance when compared with the social and psychological environment which the school offers to its children.

Children Humiliated

"Children are more impressed than adults by the implied environmental judgments of superiority and inferiority.

"Those deemed superior are often, in manifesting their innocent pride, more cruel than normal adults usually are. On the other side, children who feel that they are treated as inferior are more bitterly humiliated by the social stigma that strikes them than adults can be.

Sat. 12-14-46

Jim Crow Violates Treaties

"In addition to the foregoing discrimination on account of race, creed, color, now has been made a part of national policy by the ratification of international treaties to which the United States of America is a party.

"This national policy must override any contrary State law and custom in accordance with Article VI, Clause 2 of the Constitution which provides that:

'All treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.'

United Nations Charter

"The Charter of the United Nations has been duly signed by the President and ratified by the Senate of the United States.

"Under the provisions of this Charter, the United States solemnly undertook, together with the other signatories, to promote freedom for all without distinction as to race, language or religion.

"Thus, Article 55C of the Charter provides:

'The United Nations shall promote . . . uniform respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, and religion.'

"And in conjunction therewith Article 56 states:

'All members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.'

Pan American Agreement

"Furthermore, the United States Government, as a participant of the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace and in connection with the signing of the Act of Chapultepec in Mexico City on March 6, 1945, joined with other nations in a resolution to recommend to their governments:

'. . . make every effort to prevent in their respective countries *all acts which may provoke discrimination* among individuals because of race or religion . . .'

and outlawing not only discrimination but also its potential causes. This is certainly broad enough to cover segregation."

Pauli Murray

The Jewish Congress brief is signed by Will Maslow, white; Pauli Murray of Baltimore, and Anne H. Pollock, white, of Los Angeles, who are counsel for the American Jewish Congress.

Alexander H. Pekelis, professor of the graduate faculty of the New York School for Social Research, was special advisor.

Ixnay Screaming, Hey!

Time Chicago, Ill.

Sinatra fans have laid down for themselves ten special commandments (with the assistance of Sinatra's bee-busy press-agent). The tenth: "Frankie says ixnay on screaming at broadcasts, so how's about cooperation, hey!"* Yet at broadcasts the bobby-soxers have regularly drowned out The Voice with ecstatic screaming. Last week the Sinatra show had nary a screech. Reason: Frankie, convinced that fed-up listeners were turning to other stops on the dial, had decided to broadcast without a studio audience. Wrote one sad soxer: "If you will only admit people to your broadcasts again, I volunteer to post myself around the studio and throw out any individual that screams." Mon. 12-9-46

* The other nine: 1) Never follow Frankie around, hey! 2) Straighten up and dress right. 3) Never be guilty of racial or religious prejudice. 4) Reason with people who are guilty of racial or religious prejudice. 5) Reason with people who don't like Frankie. 6) Remember to support the worthy causes Frankie supports. 7) Remember Frankie's birthday, Dec. 12, reet? 8) Don't cut classes to catch Frankie's show downtown. 9) Well all right, don't stay for more than two shows. Mon. 12-9-46

Time Chicago, Ill.

All in the Point of View

The Afro-American

There is more than meets the eye in the action of the Hollywood Women's Press Club's voting Frank Sinatra and Ingrid Bergman the "least co-operative" actor and actress of 1946. Baltimore, Md.

Both Sinatra and Miss Bergman have gone all-out in their espousal of the cause of minority groups in the United States. Not only have they given of their time, talent and money, but they have been outspoken against any display of discrimination, segregation or other denials of civil liberties.

The way of the crusader has always been hard, and that of Sinatra and Miss Bergman is no exception. Those who run counter to the accepted American pattern, with its second-class citizenship, need not expect to be popular.

Frankly, we rather suspect that the satisfaction which they receive for their humanitarian efforts is far greater than they could ever hope to receive from being awarded a cheap plaque for being "most co-operative" with Hollywood's ladies of the press. Sat. 12-28-46

Calif. Averts Racial Strife

Attorney General's Plan Wins Praise

HANDBOOK USED

Police Educated on Handling of Crisis

By RALPH MATTHEWS

WASHINGTON (AFRO National Bureau) — How the State of California averted serious racial strife through the processes of education was revealed to the AFRO Friday by Attorney General Robert W. Kenny, sponsor of the plan.

A prominent liberal, he is in the Capital representing California in the legal fight to prevent transfer of title to offshore mineral and oil reposits from the state to the Federal Government.

Mr. Kenny was acclaimed by liberals when he appointed Miss Pauli Murray, young colored lawyer, as an assistant attorney general. He praised her work and expressed regret that technicalities prevented him from advancing her faster.

Good Will Manual

A manual on race relations by Mr. Kenny which was used as a guide in solving minority problems, has also won commendation.

He said the good will program was inaugurated early in the war because of an awareness that California not only had all of the minority problems of other states, but a lot more including those of Mexicans, Japanese and Indians.

Mr. Kenny said he became aware of the Indian problem while discussing minority problems with law enforcement officers, when he found in the Mount Shasta area that the handling of Indians who came off the reservation was a community headache.

Holds Institutes

In Richmond, Cal., a shipbuilding area, colored in-transient workers from the South aggravated tensions and the evacuation and expected return of Japanese-Americans caused widespread concern throughout the State.

Believing that the job of responsible authorities was to help prevent trouble, instead of trying to suppress riots once they got started, Mr. Kenny conducted institutes with police chiefs, patrolmen, sheriffs and deputies and thus prepared them to meet any emergency with tact, reason and tolerance.

"My first task," he said, "was to convince the police that they themselves were a minority disliked and mistrusted by many people. They had to do a public relations job on themselves to win the confidence and cooperation of the masses of people.

Police Security

"We appealed to them, not through any discourses on sociology or preachments on brotherly love and other ideological abstractions, but in their own self interest.

"We convinced them that when things got out of hand it was the policemen who got hurt and the police chiefs who lost their jobs.

Arresting Danger Signals

"After getting this lesson over we then proceeded to tell them how to detect danger signals months in advance, so they could be corrected before they became too serious.

"One of these correctives is to treat all people as citizens and not display partiality because of race.

"If a minority gets the impression that the law enforcement officials are not dealing squarely, and are acting on prejudice instead of justice, they will take things into their own hands when the opportunity arises.

Responsible Agencies

"It is out of this kind of thinking that race riots are born, and the police, the courts and others entrusted with maintaining order are usually responsible.

"There are 58 county districts and 300 cities in California where we have tried to carry the message of tolerance to all through roundtable conferences and discussion groups.

"It is easier to put over this program through informal methods than through lecture courses. We talk with the men instead of talking at them."

Clashes With FBI

Mr. Kenny admits that he has gotten into difficulty with the Federal Bureau of Investigation because of his methods, but insists that the latter organization, which helps train the personnel of the nation's police departments, concentrates on crime detection instead of crime prevention.

"They teach men to work with test tubes and microscopes, but they devote little time teaching policemen to deal with human beings.

"A good policeman, just by keeping his eyes open, should be able to foresee a wave of juvenile delinquency or racial strife long before it becomes a serious menace. That is what we have tried to teach them."

Advisors Urged

Mr. Keny also believes that police chiefs should surround themselves with advisory groups like the "mayor's committee" in many municipalities, representative of all elements in the community whose members can interpret the police's point of view to their groups and vice versa.

This would help squash rumors which are the greatest evil the law enforcement authorities have to combat in preserving good race relations.

CALIFORNIA SPURS CIVIC UNITY MOVE

State Council Formed to Attack Growing Minorities Problem Involving Many Groups

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9 — With the impetus furnished by experiences with relocation of evacuated persons of Japanese ancestry and by an awareness of the growing minorities problem, Californians have formed a State Council for Civic Unity. Its sponsors describe the organization as the first of its kind in the country.

A year and a half ago there were not more than a half-dozen community groups in the State dealing with racial matters. Now, however, so conscious have many Californians become of their responsibility for promoting a tolerant attitude toward minorities that affiliation with the new council is expected by going organizations in at least 125 cities and towns.

Probably not more than half of California's pre-war Japanese and Japanese-American population of 90,000 has taken up residence in this State anew. But the return of even this number of residents of Japanese ancestry posed problems which were absent before the evacuation, when their presence was taken for granted.

War industries brought to the West Coast many times the pre-war number of Negroes living here. Negroes moved into former Japanese areas and overflowed to establish, in some cases, new community racial residential patterns.

Many Nationalities in State

California continues to hold its large population of Mexican extraction and San Francisco boasts the biggest Chinatown outside the Orient. Other races, many nationalities and all religions are represented in the State's heterogeneous make-up.

When the Army and the Supreme Court began making possible the return of Japanese to California and other Coast States, the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play was engaged actively in preparing communities to receive the evacuees. Headed by President Robert G. Sproul of the University of California as honorary chairman, with Mrs. Ruth Kingman of Berkeley as executive secretary, and numbering civic, educational, labor and religious leaders on its board, the committee eventually concluded that the best chance for integration of the persons of Japanese ancestry into communities was the creation of organizations broadly based on the rights of all minorities.

Field workers of the American Council on Race Relations, with headquarters in Chicago, surveyed West Coast communities and reached the same conclusion. An increasing number of community organizations such as civic unity councils, fair-play committees and interracial committees was the result.

These organizations range from highly organized groups such as the San Francisco council to nebulous ones which, according to Mrs. Kingman, "sense that within their communities the social color has changed in the last three or four years, and, although there has been no trouble yet, they see this as part of the national picture and are trying to avoid trouble and secure their own little part in the whole development."

"Working Board" Elected

More than a year ago the fair-play committee introduced at a meeting on Japanese evacuee problems here the idea of the necessity of dealing with all minorities. Other meetings have finally led to the organization of the State-wide council, adoption of by-laws and election of a "working board" of directors.

Caucasians, Negroes, Japanese, Catholics, Jews, Protestants, educators, professional men, labor leaders, left-wing Democrats and Republican reactionaries are represented on the board. According to a spokesman, the members feel that, regardless of their political or social views, "you've got these racial problems before you and you've got to sit down together and figure them out."

Interracial:

STATE UNITY COUNCIL ELECTS FIRST OFFICERS

LOS ANGELES—The board of directors of the new California Council for Civic Unity, first State-wide race relations federation, has elected its officers and issued a statement of policy coupled with an expression of growing concern over rising intergroup tensions in the State.

At a two-day board conference at Asilomar, Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman of Berkeley was elected president. Other officers are Col. Henry A. Finch, Pasadena, and Joseph James, San Francisco, vice presidents; Mrs. Marjorie Pitman, San Jose, secretary, and Eugene Block, San Francisco, treasurer. William F. Cummings was named chairman of the membership committee.

In stating the council's platform, Mrs. Kingman said: "We affirm that equal rights, equal opportunity and fairplay for all persons, regardless of race, creed, color or national ancestry, are essential in a free society.

STATES POLICY

"We will bring together like-minded organizations throughout the State for the realization of full opportunity for employment; adequate and unrestricted housing for all; equal and unsegregated access to public services, including education, vocational and professional training at all levels, and free and unsegregated use of all public and

Interracial groups form over-all state federation

SAN FRANCISCO — About 60 California Council for Civic Unity, thus making the first local organizations throughout the state to set up a statewide volunstate which are devoted to intertary organization of this type, it racial and intercultural relations was announced this week. have formed a state federation, the

The announcement was made

which the large number of local civic unity councils, fair play (and) interracial committees, inter-faith and inter-religious committees . . . may exchange experiences and develop programs of mutual advantage."

As much as possible, the Council will utilize the professional and technical services of the American Council on Race Relations, with Laurence I. Hewes, Jr., regional director of ACRR's San Francisco office, an ex-officio member of the board of directors.

Sat 3-2-46

Those on the board from northern California are: Dr. Buell Gallagher, Berkeley, National Board NAACP, Pacific School of Religion; Mrs. Ruby Heide, Oakland Council for Civic Unity; Joseph James, San Francisco NAACP; Mrs. Kingman, Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play; Mrs. Marjorie Pittman, San Jose Council for Civic Unity; Byron Rumford, Berkeley Interracial Committee; Miss Annie Clo Watson, San Francisco International Institute; and William Enomoto, Redwood City Japanese American Citizens League.

From southern California: Robert Brown, Los Angeles NAACP; Jay Conners, San Diego, assistant superintendent of school; William Cummings, Los Angeles, editor of "Now"; Mrs. Margaret Delavega, Los Angeles County Tuberculosis ass'n; Col. Henry A. Finch, Pasadena Fair Play Committee; Rabbi Joseph Levine, Santa Ana Council for Civic Unity; Father James Nevin, San Pedro, Harbor Council for Civic Unity; and Donald Culross Peattie, Santa Barbara, East West ass'n.

L.A. Judge Rules Segregation In Schools Illegal

Chicago Defender, Chicago Ill.

Sat 3-2-46

LOS ANGELES — Segregation of school children because of race or nationality is a violation of the 14th amendment, ruled Federal Court Judge Paul J. McCormick this week.

Judge McCormick ordered an injunction against four Orange County school districts where children of Mexican descent were refused admission to schools in which non-Mexican students predominated.

The injunction suit was brought by five fathers representing $5,000 children of Mexican descent.

Well done

The suit by two women of the community against the Forum Grill on West Pico for violation of the civil rights code is the kind of action badly needed here, and illustrates a service any of us, whatever our position, could render the race.

Los Angeles Tribune

Modestly, but with great dignity, Mrs. Clothilde Woodard, a school teacher, and Mrs. Alberta Mayo James, a concert pianist, insisted on their right to service in a public establishment. They were upheld by the court, which awarded them $350.00 damages, thus administering a sizable rebuke to the offending cafe which we shouldn't think it could often afford to withstand.

As this action bears witness, California has a civil rights statute, but the fact is not easily apparent. Excepting drug stores and a few restaurants, whose goodwill, or good sense, have been verified, the Negro confines his dining out to cafes of his own neighborhood.

California

There is no explanation for this except cowardice of a most despicable nature. With a cravenness unworthy of the law which was written in our behalf, we shrink from the brief embarrassment of refusal or insult; and where unwittingly encountered, slough off action because of the slight inconvenience of filing suit.

We pay heavily in several different ways for this neglect. The courts of California having decreed that our feelings are worth something, we lose financially everytime we avoid asserting our rights. Then too, here is a chance for each of us to lay a brick in the bulwark which helps us stand against racial discrimination. White people see too little of us on an equal level. It would contribute immeasurably toward better race relations were they to become accustomed to eating beside us in grills, glimpsing dark faces in the next cafe booth.

Lastly, we are not sure but what standing up for one's rights, as in instances of this kind, doesn't have a therapeutic value to the individual. It should restore a measure of the self respect which is constantly being washed away as we knuckle under to shabby treatment in the name of peace and quiet.

Sat 4-20-46

Taking a cue from these quietly heroic women, each of us should resolve to skirt by no more public establishments for fear of snub; and when we are insulted, should take the case immediately to the proper authorities. It stands to reason no business, whatever its size, can afford to pay regularly at a minimum rate of $100.00 for the luxury of snobbery. Having been persuaded of their foolishness, they very often turn into the staunchest boosters of the race and of true democracy we have.

King Cole Victor in Suit to Occupy Calif. Home

Afro-American

LOS ANGELES (NPB)—Nat (King) Cole and his wife Nadine were adjudged victors here last week in a bit of legal maneuvering on the part of upholders of race covenant devices designed to prevent non-whites from occupying certain pieces of property, when a temporary restraining order issued by Superior Court Judge Henry M. Willis, preventing their occupancy of property recently purchased, was allowed to go off calendar.

Balt.

Cole, head of the famous King Cole Trio, began purchasing the home, located at 1917 W. 21st St., nearly six months ago, completed essential steps needed to acquire ownership on May 8.

At that time plaintiffs Herman C. Ingalls, Marguret B. Simpson and Robert A. Hoffer obtained the restraining order to prevent occupancy of non-whites to the property in that tract.

The eyes of the nation are shifting to California, where momentous decisions are being awaited by the State Supreme Court body on June 13. The high tribunal will hear 12 cases involving residential restrictions imposed upon minorities through the device of restrictive covenants.

Many well-known and famous cases are due to come before the seven-man tribunal when it convenes here. Among them are cases involving Henry Laws, Charles and Victor Hall, Orchestra Leader Benny Carter, N. Williams and others who seek to continue to occupy their homes in peace in the so-called Blueberry Hill and other sectors.

Sat. 6-15-46

Civil Rights Victors Refuse $100 Damages

Daily World, Atlanta Ga.

Friday-6-21-46

OAKLAND, Cal. — (ANP) — A suit brought against the Diamond Dairy lunch room here after service was refused because of race on May 1, 1946, was culminated last week in victory for the plaintiffs. The result, a written statement of anti-discrimination policy on the part of the management, was made public. Damages up to $100, to which the plaintiffs were entitled, were refused.

Mrs. Anna McIntosh, Mack McIntosh and Will Gardner, who instituted the action through the firm of Gladstein, Anderson, Rosner and Edies Sawyer, waived damages, declaring they were pleased at the formal statement of the company, and were concerned only with the "practice of democracy."

6-21-46

In the suit, the plaintiffs said they went in the Diamond dairy on May 1 about 12:30 p. m., and sat for 25 minutes without being served. They further claimed the waitresses were sent to the kitchen when they entered and that several whites were served while they were waiting. No disorder was reported, and the three declared they left the lunch counter without being served.

Boilermakers End Bias in Cal.

The Worker, New York N.Y.

Jimcrow practices in the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, and Helpers of America, have been abolished in California.

Sun 6-16-46

The executive committee of the union has adopted a resolution abolishing auxiliary lodges in California, and admitting Negro workers to regular locals in California, "upon the exact terms, conditions and privileges as are held, enjoyed and possessed by non-Negro workers."

The action came as a result of legal actions by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in California and Rhode Island.

The discriminatory practices of union were exposed by the NAACP during the war. In spite of the severe manpower crisis, the union stubbornly refused to upgrade Negroes, and their Jimcrow locals relegated them to the least important work.

Clifton's Reply

Clifton's, one of Los Angeles' nicer places to eat, recently received a complaint which said:

". . . sorry to say and disappointed that we must eat with colored people in the beautiful Clifton's, once so popular . . . They should stay in their own ground. After all, we don't invade their places. There are many complaints from your former and steady customers. I'm one . . ."

To which Clifton's replied:

"We have never made a practice of discriminating against any man. In the first place, the laws of our country will not permit such discrimination. In the second place, the laws of our own conscience would not allow it.

"We operate a public place under the laws of this land and we will not violate them or our conscience even though we should lose all our guests."

Dept. Store Head Fights Bigotry With Invoices

The Defender, Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 7-27-46

SAN FRANCISCO—Declaring, "Art knows no boundaries, nor differences in race or creed," Richard Gump, owner of San Francisco's largest department store, informed his customers this week that "all nations have contributed to a finer, fuller life."

Printed on the back of each invoice that goes out to a customer, the message further stated, "You'll find the nations united in paintings, prints, handicrafts, silver and interior furnishings."

Des Moines, Iowa

CAFE [illegible]IETOR FINDS DISCRIMINATION COSTLY

LOS ANGELES, (Pacific Press Syndicate)—Julian Cangelosi, Italian propietor of the Pioneer Cafe, 6049 Huntington blvd., will probably think twice before refusing to serve Negroes in the future. His change of attitude will no doubt be greatly influenced by the fact that a judgment for $200 and costs was assessed against him by Superior Judge Caryl M. Sheldon last week.

Thurs. 9-12-46

The judgment was rendered in favor of Clarence Hill and Eugene Loughridge as a result of discrimination against them when they seated themselves at his counter last August and requested service and were refused.

50d 1946

SCORES DAR RACE POLICY
Pittsburgh Courier
TORRINGTON, Conn. — (NNPA) — Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, at their fifty-third annual conference here last Thursday, adopted a resolution urging that Constitution Hall in Washington be made available for use "by artists of merit of any race."
3-30-46

Dixwell Group Seeks More Yale Applicants

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Dixwell Group, an organization of Yale Univerity under-graduates and local residents, recently appointed an education committee to encourage qualified colored persons to apply for admission to the undergraduate division of Yale.

In the dearth of such applicants (only four of Yale's approximately 5,500 students are colored), the committee plans a nation-wide campaign to encourage more to apply. It is hoped that qualified persons will become aware of the existing opportunity.
Sat. 11-30-46

Lack of funds should not deter qualified persons. Scholarship aid in limited amounts and part-time jobs are available to help meet educational costs. Additional information may be obtained from Morton Binder, chairman of the committee, at 564 Yale Station, New Haven. Conn.

D.C. Club Follows DAR in Dropping Color Ban

afro american Sat 5-4-46
Baltimore, Md

WASHINGTON — The turnabout position taken by the DAR in donating the full facilities of its Constitution Hall for a concert by the Tuskegee Institute Choir next month found a counterpart in the popular music field.

Here the Five O'Clock Club lifted its bars against non-white artists and pencilled in Ella Fitzgerald for a two-week engagement.

Sat 5-4-46

The entertainment world hailed this new policy as indicative of a change of attitude among operators in the Dixie belt and may, therefore, be construed as the opening wedge in obtaining new outlets for the exhibiting of top name talent.

Choice of the "first lady of song" as the initial artist followed her genuinely favorable reception all over the country, North and South, when she appeared three times on the coast-to-coast Jack Smith radio show sponsored by Proctor and Gamble.

DAR Grants Hall To Tuskegee Choir

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — The Daughters of the American Revolution last week announced that permission has been granted the Tuskegee choir to appear at Constitution hall on June 3, thereby letting down the racial discrimination bars which have kept Negro artists from appearing at the hall. Whether this is a temporary measure or a change of policy, was not disclosed by the organization.

Permission to use the hall by the Tuskegee choir follows closely a rap of the DAR's undemocratic policy by Rep. Clara Boothe Luce (Rep., Conn.) who urged at that time that use of the hall be granted the choral group. Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, president general of the DAR, replied that Mrs. Luce's request would only hinder any action on Tuskegee's request.

The choir will use the hall without charge to sing a benefit concert for the United Negro College fund. The Washington appearance will be one in the course of a tour of several cities starting in New York May 23. Sat 5-4-46

Commenting on the DAR change of attitude, Mrs. Talmadge said: "This is a most worthy undertaking and we will help in every way to make it a splendid financial success."

D.A.R. Invites Negro Singers

Courier Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Washington, April 24 (U.P.)—The Daughters of the American Revolution tonight reversed its position on the appearance of Negro artists in its Constitution Hall by inviting the Tuskegee, Ala., Institute Choir to sing there June 3.

Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, Athens, Ga., D.A.R. president-general, announced that the invitation was extended by unanimous vote of the organization's executive committee. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, "promptly accepted," she said.

The concert will mark a departure from the D.A.R. practice of barring colored artists, including singer Marian Anderson and pianist Hazel Scott from the hall.

DAR Calls Truce; 'Skegee Choir Will Sing At D.C. Hall

Chicago Defender
Ill.
5-4-46

WASHINGTON—The Daughters of the American Revolution have called a temporary truce in their battle for 'white supremacy' and invited the Tuskgee Institute choir to use Constituton Hall for a June 3 benefit concert. Sat.

Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge of Athens, Ga., president general, said the invitation to the famous choir had been extended by unanimous vote of the executive committee, and that Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee "promptly accepted."

5-4-46

Proceeds from the performance will go to the United Negro Fund, a "brain-child" of Dr. Patterson's.

Use of Hall Free

A spokesman for the DAR said granting use of the hall to the famed choir constitutes no change in the organization's policy of denying its use to Negro artists who wish to appear on a commercial basis. She said donating the hall, as opposed to renting it, does not violate the "white artists only," policy, inserted in the DAR Constitution shortly after a concert by the Hampton Institute choir in 1931.

The DAR's temporary respite from its traditional anti-Negro line can be chalked up as a beachhead established by Rep. Booth Luce (R., Conn.) and the Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination in Constitution Hall which she heads. It is understood that Mrs. Luce and her committee will throw in all the reserve forces they can when the DAR's meet in annual convention next month at Atlantic City in an effort to wipe the Negrophobiac policy out of the DAR's constitution.

Tuskegee Grateful

In accepting the DAR's offer, Dr. Patterson said "Tuskegee Institute is grateful to the officials of the DAR for their considered and generous action in permitting the use of Constitution Hall for the concert."

The Pentagon

Daily World

NOW IT CAN BE TOLD: When the huge Pentagon Building was being built, there were grumblings against erecting a building to house an executive department of the federal government in a state which had Jim Crow laws.

Before the building was completed and turned over to the government, branches of the War Department began moving into finished bays. One cafeteria was opened. It was run by the contractor, who had been feeding his help from sheds nearby the construction. Atlanta, Ga.

When the first colored employes of the War Department were shifted from the Munitions to the Pentagon Building, they went to the cafeteria for lunch. A company guard told them they had to go around to the back of the cafeteria and be served in a part of the kitchen. Wed 6-19-46

The colored employes objected. The company guard hit one over the head with a blackjack. The incident was immediately reported to Bill Hastie, who was then the civilian aide to the Secretary of War. He, in turn, immediately took it up with the office of Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

SWIFT ACTION

Atlanta Ga.

Mr. Stimson acted swiftly. He ordered the company guards removed and military policemen placed on guard duty at the Pentagon and stated there would be no race segregation in cafeterias.

The next day colored employes went into the cafeteria and ate without incident. Ever since then they have eaten indiscriminately at the six employe cafeterias and the several lunch bars out there without any difficulty. Wed

But it was the bus situation where Mr. Stimson showed his mettle. In the early days of the Pentagon, the only buses running from the District of Columbia to the Pentagon Building and to Bolling Field, an Army Air Forces installation, were the Alexandria, Barcroft and Washington, and the Arnold Lines. Each of these buses had posted in the front a sign quoting the Virginia Jim Crow law and directing colored people to seat themselves from the rear of the bus and white passengers to seat themselves from the front. Daily World 6-19-46

Mr. Stimson took the matter up with the governor of Virginia and the bus companies. Word was passed down to Hastie that colored persons traveling from Washington to the Pentagon and from the Pentagon to Washington would sit wherever they pleased on buses, despite the Virginia Jim Crow law. Wed. 6-19-46

At first, there were incidents. Drivers would stop their buses and order colored employes of the War Department to take seats in the rear. The employes reported these incidents to Hastie's office and were told to call the company offices and report the facts. Soon the incidents quit happening.

The Navy Annex is beyond the Pentagon in Arlington County. Colored persons riding beyond the Pentagon were required after the bus left the Pentagon to move to back seats. There were complaints and incidents involving Navy employes who worked at the Navy Annex. Soon the bus drivers quit disturbing them. Whether the late Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox intervened in the matter is not known. Atlanta Daily World

THE AIRPORT

The one remaining stronghold of Jim Crowism on federal property in the Virginia area adjacent to the District of Columbia is at the Washington National Airport, which is operated under the control of the Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Commerce Department. In case you may not remember, the liberal Henry A. Wallace is the Secretary of Commerce. 6-19-46

Enplaning and deplaning colored passengers are not served in the restaurant at the airport. Nor are colored sightseers. The flimsy excuse given is that the airport is in the State of Virginia.

If Harold L. Ickes were the Secretary of Commerce, the odds would be 100 to 1 that the concessionaire would serve colored people or lose the concession.

Incidentally, the airport received an income of $113,234 from its food concession in the last fiscal year. It was built at a cost of approximately $14,000,000, not including the cost of WPA labor. Congress appropriates about $700,000 a year for its maintenance and operation. But colored taxpayers are barred from eating in the restaurant.

Pentagon Bias Battle Revealed

The Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 6-22-46

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—The story of how Negro War Department employes broke down discrimination in the huge Pentagon Building located in Jim Crow Virginia can now be told.

William Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War at the time the building was constructed, and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson featured prominently in the fight against segregation in cafeterias and on buses.

When the first colored employees of the War Department were shifted from the Munitions Building to the Pentagon, they went to a cafeteria run by the contractor in one of the finished bays. A company guard ordered them to go around to the back of the cafeteria and be served in a part of the kitchen.

Guard Slugs Worker

The colored workers objected. The guard slugged one of them with a blackjack. The incident was reported to Hastie, who took it up with Secretary of War Stimson.

Stimson ordered the company guards removed and replaced them with military policemen. There would be no race segregation in cafeterias, he declared. The next day Negroes went into the cafeteria, ate without incident. Since then they have eaten at the six employee cafeterias and the several lunch bars in the building without any difficulty.

Stimson also acted on the Jim Crow bus situation. In the early days of the Pentagon, the only busses running from the District of Columbia to the Pentagon Building and to the Army Air Forces' Bolling Field, were operated by the Alexandria, Barcroft and Washington and the Arnold Lines.

Bus Segregation Halted

Posted in the front of every bus was a sign quoting the Virginia Jim Crow law directing Negro passengers to seat themselves from the rear of the bus and white passengers to seat themselves from the front.

Stimson took the matter up with the governor of Virginia and the bus companies. Word was passed down to Hastie that colored riders traveling from Washington to the Pentagon and from the Pentagon to Washington would sit wherever they chose, despite the Virginia law.

However, bus drivers continued to order Negroes to take rear seats, often stopping the bus until they complied. These incidents were reported to Hastie's office and War Department employees were instructed to report the facts to the bus company authorities. The incidents halted.

Airport Cafe Biased

Colored persons enroute to the Navy Annex, beyond the Pentagon in Arlington County, were required to move to rear seats after the bus left the Pentagon. Clashes occurred between the drivers and colored Navy employees who work in the Annex. Eventually, these incidents, too, ceased. It is not known whether the late Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox intervened in the matter.

Lone stronghold of Jim Crowism on federal property in the Virginia area adjacent to the District of Columbia is Washington National Airport. The airport is operated under the control of the administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration. The CAA is an agency of the Department of Commerce.

Colored passengers enplaning and deplaning are barred from the airport restaurant, as are colored sightseers. The flimsy excuse is that the airport is in the State of Virginia.

The airport food concession grossed $113,234 last year, it is reported, and while Congress appropriates about $700,000 a year for its maintenance and operation, Negro taxpayers are refused service in the restaurant.

Win D.C. Race Victory

Defender Chicago, Ill.

As Theater Drops Ban

Sat.

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The fight to end race discrimination which disgraces the nation's capital was pressured forward late last week when management of the National Theater promised to end segregation if assured that no race "incidents" would result. 11-23-46

This about-face at one of two theaters under a three-week-long attack for banning Negroes, follows an unprecedented boycott by 33 dramatists who refused to permit their plays in the National theater or at Lisner auditorium as long as racial discrimination exists "on either side of the footlights."

In a New York interview, Marcus Heiman, president of the E. Street Theater corporation, owner of the National, informed the Committee for Racial Democracy, through its executive secretary, Miss Ida Fox, that Negroes will hereafter be admitted to the theater if such policy does not cause disturbances.

Heiman's statement followed historically unprecedented action in the American theater, a threat by 33 prominent playwrights, composers and lyricists, members of the Dramatists Guild, that they would not permit their productions in the National Theater and Lisner Auditorium unless race segregation ended there.

Heiman's statement was in direct conflict with that of National Theater Manager Edmond Pholn who said that "the National Theater will not be coerced."

Pholn, saying that the theater had no choice except to follow custom in the District of Columbia where even public schools are segregated, asserted that he saw no reason why one private institution should be attacked and penalized for what is general District practice.

Defender

Manager Vincent De Angelis of Lisner Auditorium, like Pholn, asserted vehemently that there would be no change of policy forced upon Lisner.

Position of the protesting Guild members, made public by Robert Sherwood, listed the names of writers and composers who had "agreed to sign the boycott." Sherwood made it clear that action taken by himself and 32 colleagues was individual and did not represent action by the Guild as a whole which, he said "has not been asked to bring the matter before its entire membership."

Chicago, Ill.

Roster of Fighters

Among those boycotting the theaters are Maxwell Anderson whose "Joan of Lorraine" is currently starring Ingrid Bergman at Lisner Auditorium, and George Abbott, Irving Berlin, Ira Gershwin, Ruth Gordon, Morton Gould, Oscar Kanin, Charles McArthur, Anita Loos, Richard Rodgers and John van Druten. Sat. 11-23-46

Substantiating Sherwood's statement that "there are undoubtedly a great many others who will support this project," Mary James and Walter Huston, starring in "Apple of His Eye," closing a two-week run at National, added their names to a growing list petitioning Actors' Equity to forbid members to appear in Jim Crow theaters. Equity recently studied theater segregation in the capital, but has so far not barred performances here.

50d 1946 D. C.

School On Minorities

The League of Women Voters of the voteless District of Columbia has invited the general public to attend another of its extremely valuable educational programs. Last year the league conducted a one-day school on the meaning of the United Nations Charter as conceived at Dumbarton Oaks. Its efforts helped materially in bringing about the public understanding indispensable to the success of the San Francisco Conference. On Tuesday of next week the league will devote its one-day school to a series of panels and discussions on minorities in the United States. It is a timely subject and an important one, very much in need of the informed attention of responsible American women.

It is a truism that the American society has been immeasurably enriched by the influx of a variety of cultural traditions from the Old World. The melting pot tradition has been one of the wellsprings of our national greatness. Americanism is a fusing of many elements. Despite this fusing, however, minority groups remain distinct from the whole in some aspects of our national life. Sometimes, because they are different and distinct, these minorities evoke prejudice and become the victims of discrimination. Racial background and religion, as well as national origin create problems in the essential integration of the American community.

The sessions to be sponsored by the League of Women Voters will be devoted to consideration of minority problems. They will take up such subjects as racial tensions in the postwar period, discrimination and the significance of American minorities in our international relations. Members of a variety of minority groups will be represented on the panels, and authorities on minority problems will lead the discussions. The program will be conducted at the Mayflower Hotel all day Tuesday and will be open to all who wish to attend. It seems to us that the league is rendering real public service through this encouragement of an intelligent approach to vital national affairs. The problems created by minorities and the problems to which they are subject can be met only through an enlightened public opinion.

Lincoln Day

Washington D.C. Post

History may bring forth heroes more greatly admired and revered by their countrymen than Abraham Lincoln; it will produce none more deeply loved. For this man was, and remains, one of us. And his greatness lies not so much in the peculiar qualities of mind and character with which he was endowed as in the close kinship and sympathy with his fellow beings which motivated and dominated all that he said and did. He assumed the responsibilities of leadership in the American Republic in a time, as he said, "testing whether that Nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure." He brought to that test the best attributes of the people he represented and served. There were fused in this plain, patient man the qualities which have been the wellsprings of America's growth and greatness. He expressed while he lived, and he has now become the symbol of, our hopes and our ideals.

2-12-46

There can be no observance of the anniversary of Lincoln's birth so appropriate as a renewal of devotion to the qualities he evoked in us as a people. We are, he held, "dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." It is a simple proposition, and dedication to it can be best expressed in practice. The Washington Citizens Committee on Race Relations has issued a message to the people of this community suggesting the practice of the Lincoln tradition in these terms:

> There is both privilege and responsibility in living in the Nation's Capital, the seat of our democratic form of government. Here it is that we, the people, from the highways and byways of America, ought to try to live the democratic principles we profess. Let us who are privileged to live in this city of Washington, Lincoln and Jefferson practice the kind of human rights which are the tradition and essence of American greatness, and on behalf of which the American people have shown a supreme willingness to sacrifice and die, if need be. With pride we call America the melting pot of the world. Let us with equal and still greater pride engage ourselves in the thrilling adventure of living together. . . . We call upon you, our neighbors, our fellow workers and our friends, to consider this message a personal call to enlist in the adventure of learning to know and understand your fellow citizens of every race and color, of every national background and religious belief, thereby making this a city of which it can be said, "Behold how they have learned to live together!"

Postscript On The Ickes Resignation

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

AS WAS to be expected, caustically critical comment on the resignation of Secretary of the Interior HAROLD L. ICKES has been forthcoming from the reactionary southern blocs in both the Senate and House of Representatives.

Significantly, these senatorial critics of the self-styled "Curmudgeon" and avowed liberal comprise the same group, with few exceptions, who only last week sounded the death knell for a permanent FEPC law with their un-democratic filibuster, and who in one form or another, have managed to stymie every attempt made in the Congress of the United States to guarantee to the Negro American a fair share of participation in the democratic way of life.

Sat 2-23-46

As early as last May there were rumors on Capitol Hill that Mr. ICKES would feel the Presidential axe as President TRUMAN began to clean house in his ROOSEVELT-inherited cabinet and to weed out other high administrative appointees of his predecessor.

It is no secret that reactionary elements within Democratic Party ranks had long been at odds with Mr. ICKES, not only with regard to his policies in the administration of an increasingly important cabinet post, but, in a much greater measure, because of his often-expressed liberal views where the rights and welfare of minority groups were in issue.

Yet he could not be called an interracialist within the strict interpretation of the term which has been applied to him from time to time by his political enemies. The simple truth is that he had—and still has—an unshakable belief in the dignity of human freedom and the inherent right of all men, without regard to race, color or creed, to live under the terms of a strict interpretation of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

This four-square stand was best exemplified several years ago when Mr. ICKES took the lead in sponsoring an outdoor Easter Sunday recital by MARIAN ANDERSON on the Mall in the Nation's Capital after the Daughters of the American Revolution had denied the contralto use of Constitution Hall for her scheduled appearance.

Sat 2-23-46

Among Mr. ICKES' friends and party affiliates in the Senate, Senator O'MAHONEY of Wyoming, praised the retiring cabinet member as "an able and far-seeing administrator," and added that his departure ends "one of the most beneficial periods of administration in the Department of the Interior so far as expansion of Western development is concerned."

In sharp contrast, Senator MCCLELLAN, Democrat of Arkansas, expressed the belief that it is a "wholesome thing for the party that Mr. ICKES has resigned . . . I have never regarded him as a Democrat." It is a safe guess that HAROLD L. ICKES, being the kind of person he is, will regard this as the highest tribute that could possibly be paid to him.

Southern Opposition To Hastie Confirmation In Senate Seen

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

By Associated Negro Press

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Southern Senators and Republican reactionaries are expected to "rise up in arms" over Senate confirmation of Judge William H. Hastie who was nominated recently by President Truman as governor of the Virgin Islands.

Sat 2-23-46

However, Judge Hastie has the support of the Virgin Islands Association, a powerful group of natives who live in New York, and the backing of Rep. Dawson (D. Ill.).

Mr. Hastie is a former judge of the Virgin Islands and dean of the Howard University law school. His background of governmental experience dates from 1933, the year he became assistant solicitor in the Department of the Interior.

Beginning then his fight and unwavering attitude against racial discrimination, Mr. Hastie along with Robert Weaver broke down segregation in the Interior building cafeteria. "We ate there as a matter of course," he says when asked about his experience in this first victory in jim-crow ridden Washington.

Judge Hastie, 41, is a graduate of Amherst College where he won coveted Phi Beta Kappa honors, and of Howard University law school where he was a student of Justice Felix Frankfurter.

The unflagging sense of integrity, which is such an outstanding character trait with Hastie, was shown to all the world when he resigned as civilian aide to Secretary of War Stimson in protest against discriminatory practices against Negro soldiers in the United States armed forces.

A native of Knoxville, Tenn., he is married to a former Virgin Islander, Beryl Lockhart, daughter of an island merchant, and is father of a 15-month-old daughter.

Race Relations Institute Elects Todd President

Washington D.C. Star 2-20-46

Tomlinson D. Todd last night was elected president of the Institute on Race Relations at a meeting at the Mayflower Hotel.

Following a motion to organize on a permanent membership basis, made by Ben Crowson, McKinley Technical High School Spanish teacher, Todd was named unanimously to the position.

Others elected (to office last night were: Vice president, Leon Kanegis; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Lillian H. Kanegis; recording secretary and assistant executive secretary, Mrs. Mollie Thompkins, and executive secretary, Ben Crowson.

It was voted to authorize these officers and three other persons to draw up a tentative statement of purposes, and to draft a constitution.

Speaker was Representative William A. Rowan (D., Ill.), a staunch supporter of the House "equal rights" bill.

Ickes' Resignation Seen As Real Loss To The Race

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

Sat 2-23-46

By NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The resignation of Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes from the Truman Cabinet removed from high government circles one of the liberals who were largely re-

(See Editorial, Page 8)

sponsible for the advance made by colored people under the New Deal.

Mr. Ickes, early in his administration of the Interior Department, took a definite stand against race segregation and race discrimination in civilian employment and in the operation of the national parks and the public parks in the District of Columbia.

While Howard University and Freedmen's Hospital were under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department, he favored large appropriations for them for both salaries and expenses. Mr. Ickes also was generous to these two institutions in the allotment of Public Works Administration funds for projects at both Howard and Freedmen's.

A program for the rehabilitation of the Virgin Islands, which President Hoover described as a "poor house," was begun under Mr. Ickes, and he was largely responsible for the establishment of a government corporation for the manufacture of rum to provide economic relief for the inhabitants of those islands.

Early in his administration he set up the office of adviser on the economic status of colored people and selected Clark Foreman, of Atlanta, to fill it.

S-2-25-46

Ickes Gets Virgin Islands 1945 Award

ST. THOMAS, V. I., (NNPA)—Secretary Ickes last Tuesday was designated the "person who did most for the Virgin Islands during 1945," in a proclamation by the Charlotte Amalie High School Alumni Association. Last year the award was given to Governor Charles Harwood.

Mr. Ickes was one of the first New Dealers to give recognition to colored voters for the support they gave to the late President Roosevelt in the election of 1932 by appointing colored persons to office in his department. Both Dean William H. Hastie of the Howard law school, and Robert C. Weaver of Chicago, began their public careers in the Interior Department.

Under Mr. Ickes, Judge Hastie served as assistant solicitor of the Interior Department, and only recently Mr. Ickes prevailed upon President Truman to nominate Mr. Hastie to be governor of the Virgin Islands. Dr. Weaver served under Mr. Ickes both as Mr. Foreman's assistant, and as adviser on race relations in the United States Housing Administration.

Sat 2-23-46

MARIAN ANDERSON RECITA ARRANGED MARIAN ANDERSON RECITAL

When the Daughters of the American Revolution refused use of Constitution Hall to Marian Anderson, Mr. Ickes joined with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt to arrange for her to sing on an Easter Sunday in front of the Lincoln Memorial where 75,000 persons heard her. On that occasion he made a memorable speech.

Mr. Ickes submitted his resignation on Feb. 12 because he believed President Truman had passed judgment on a question of veracity between him and Edwin W. Pauley, California oil man, whom Mr. Truman has nominated for Under Secretary of the Navy. The President accepted his resignation effective Feb. 15.

At his press conference last Friday, President Truman said a good many Senators have recommended Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Democrat, of Wyoming, to succeed Mr. Ickes.

Sat 2-23-46

(Editor's note: Senator O'Mahoney was "necessarily absent" when the Senate voted on Feb. 9, on limiting debate on the Fair Employment Practice bill. Senator Lister Hill, of Alabama, the Democratic Whip, in announcing Mr. O'Mahoney's absence, said that if he were present and voting, he would vote against cloture.)

President Truman also said he was not considering geography in finding a new Secretary of the Interior, nor was he considering liberality. He said he wanted a man who is administratively capable of running the Interior Department, and that the only thing he would inquire into is his qualifications to run the office.

Ickes Largely Responsible For Negro's Advance Under New Deal

The Call Kansas City, Mo.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The resignation of Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes from the Truman cabinet removed from high government circles one of the liberals who were largely responsible for the advance made by colored people under the New Deal.

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Fri 2-22-46

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Survey Shows 4 D.C. Restaurants Serve Negroes

Sat. Chicago Defender

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— Negro citizens here may expect service in only four downtown restaurants, according to a survey conducted here recently. The other restaurants are permitted by the lack of a civil rights law to deny service to Negro citizens because of their race.

Restaurants unaffected by local Jim Crow are the Union Station dining room; the YWCA cafeteria at 17th and K sts.; Kann's department store soda fountain and Child's restaurant at 14th and Pennsylvania ave. Chicago

Government workers often eat in government-operated cafeterias downtown along with white federal workers, but Negro government employes are not always welcomed to eat in government-owned buildings. They have recently been denied the "back door" service at the U.S. Capitol building, the survey disclosed.

Boldest violators of civil rights for Negroes here are Thompson restaurants, a national chain, and Lansburg department stores. Unless Negro citizens accept the "stand up" service at local five and ten cent store counters, they must go hungry until they leave the downtown area. 3-16-46

Hospital Drops Color Barrier

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 8-24-46

WASHINGTON

Colored physicians, long refused acceptance even on a segregated basis at Gallinger Municipal Hospital, may soon practice there, according to Commissioner Guy Mason. Sat

In an interview last week, Commissioner Mason disclosed that the 1948 budget recommendations definitely includes the acceptance of colored doctors.

However, the barrier was broken down under certain conditions and at a greater expense to the taxpayers.

"If the plan is approved and I'm sure that it will," declared Mr. Mason, "separate housing facilities will be constructed for the colored physicians."

Dr. Jesse Keene, commenting on the inclusion of colored physicians at Gallinger, said the long carried out fight had been partially won. "What we have been fighting for has been accomplished," he declared, "but, to my sorrow, at the expense of additional staff members."

The Afro-American

linger has been months by the Federation sociations, led by Dr. Keene.

8-24-46

Baltimore, Md.

Sat.

The fight for admittance of col-

Pan American Lines Has Equality Policy

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va

MIAMI—(ANP)—The globe-girdling Pan American Airways system last week boasted of its 17 year-old non-discrimination policy, which is credited to its founder, Juan T. Trippe, president.

Tracing the growth of the giant company from its 270-mile route in 1927 to its present day world circuit, S. Roger Wolin, public relations manager, said: S-2-23-"

"Pan American World Airways bears no discrimination as to the color, race or creed of its passengers," and added that "this policy of complete non-discrimination is also observed in our employment of personnel. Because we serve almost all countries of the world and employ native staffs at each of our foreign bases, there are on our rolls employees representing all races."

The company shows absolutely no discrimination against the several hundred colored men and women it employs here, he declared. "They enjoy the same rights, privileges and benefits that are given to all other employees."

Fla. Town Protests Afro-American Vet's Arrest, Fine

Baltimore, Md.

ORANGE PARK, Fla.—This little town of 1000 people, about evenly divided between white and colored, refuses to be bound by the dictum of "white supremacy" and is demanding disciplinary action against or removal of two fee-grabbing county deputies who prey on colored people.

Town Marshal Christopher C. Greene and Mayor Joel L. Stephens said the town council has written letters before to the Commissioners' Court about the conduct of the deputies, A. H. Harrington and Jesse Quigley. Sat.

Protest Vet's Arrest

The recent arrest of George Filmore, former GI and brother of Solomon Filmore, the town's leading colored citizen, who was fined $25, brought about an interracial solidarity unusual for little Dixie towns. 3-2-46

Colored citizens attend the town meetings here, sit where they please, and express their opinions freely on all matters. Years ago a colored man sat on the council. "The charge against Filmore seems to be unjust," the mayor said. Sat.

This Morning.

Florida Times-Union Jacksonville Fla.

By JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

"...on the worth of its own market, the value of its own goods, the light in its own people."

One of the seven chances I think the South must take is on the light in its own people. Especially now that Bilbo has withstood the outsiders and Talmadge the ones who sell out to them. Not all is Bilbo that opposes uncomprehending interference here, nor Talmadge that says we can handle our own affairs. There are millions of Southerners with enough light in them to carry this region forward now that the reassuring gesture against force and wanton federalism has been made. This column proposes to salute that light whenever it appears, especially as it tells us we must, for economy's sake, society's sake and Christian decency's sake, help our negro people to continue their advancing and their qualifying for advance.

There is light, for fine example, in my old home city of Jacksonville. In it a wondrous look has been taken at the whole scene as concerns the 35 per cent of its residents who are colored. "Jacksonville Looks at Its Negro Community" is the title of a report just published by a survey committee of "the Council of Social Agencies." This committee is no group of professional reformers or social workers. It is nothing from outside. It is a cross section of the leadership and power of Jacksonville. Its chairman is an outstanding lawyer, Richard P. Daniel. Its director is talented, socially-prominent, Mrs. Frances A. Ewell. Episcopal Bishop Frank Juhan is a member, and Judge George Couper Gibbs and J. Ollie Edmunds. So is the mayor, C. Frank Whitehead, and the Duval County sheriff, Rex Sweat. There are key people from all walks and ways, both white and colored, and all are home people. Jax. 7-30-46

With professional assistance from consultants of the Southern Regional Council (itself composed exclusively of Southern civic leaders) the committee members divided the talk among themselves and have now produced as comprehensive and objective a "look" at the condition of the city's negro people as was ever taken in the South. Too many of us, with best of will, have a habit of just not looking at negro conditions in our neighborhoods. But these people of Jacksonville have looked, and without fear or favor or bias. The report goes factually into every aspect and corner, and makes recommendations for improving the negro's lot on his side of a line presumed throughout.

Significant of this latter is the report on "laxiety in enforcement of seating regulations" on buses. Accepting the segregation, is proposes ways in which it can be made more comfortable, satisfactory and fair to both white and colored people. Jacksonville, Fla

Health conditions (the death rate of negroes is 50 per cent higher than whites) (cancer ranks second as a killer among whites, sixth among negroes; tuberculosis is third among negroes, seventh among whites; sanitation; housing; transportation; public schools; recreation; industry and employment; negro business organizations; professions; veterans; labor unions; delinquency and crime; welfare work—there are remarkably complete figures and analysis in each category, and always in a convincing manner of seeking facts alone.

On domestic service, the committee reports an "increasing tendency to ask top wages for unskilled services and to limit the variety of tasks." ..."few negro men and women now apply for regular domestic service positions but prefer to work by the day...the most experienced and trained maids are already at work, and those coming into the U. S. Employment Service office are in the main untrained and inexperienced." Recognizing that in other times domestic servants have had low pay and long hours and tended to be exploited, the committee reports that the present situation is one that calls "for more domestic training courses to insure a minimum of efficiency in household workers," urges negro leaders to point out the need of "better standards of efficiency and willingness to give more adequate service in return for better wages and working conditions—also, reliability should be developed in domestics.." Jax. 7-30-46

What will come of this extraordinarily fine report by the people of Jacksonville, undertaken in their own light, I don't know. The great present point of it is that it has been made, that Southern people have had the will and the science to look, and look straight.

In the recent turmoil, politics and interfering, we have been forgetting that we like our colored people, wish them well, believe in their advancement. You can't read this report and its recommendations—whether you are for Pepper (if ever he runs again) or his bitter opposite, Bilbo or the New Republic, Talmadge or Arnall, equality or inequality, segregation or not, or a third thing in the South which is really first—without remembering.

Progress in Interracial Affairs

TWO EVENTS of the last week gave concrete evidence that Floridians recognize the rights of the Negro and are willing to accord him those rights.

One was the conviction by a jury of Floridians in federal court in Jacksonville of a Suwannee county constable of beating a Negro with a cow whip and pistol until the Negro jumped into the river and was drowned. There was no "outside interference" in the case. The district attorney preferred the charge of violation of civil rights of the Negro, the jury of southerners heard the evidence and returned a verdict of guilty. However, the case need not have come before the federal court. The constable should have been prosecuted in his state court for murder.

The second event which points to greater recognition of the rights of Negroes was the action of supervisors of registration of Florida, meeting in Ocala. The supervisors adopted a resolution opposing efforts looking toward repeal of Florida primary laws.

Although news dispatches did not mention it, the movement for repeal of present primary laws is designed to prevent Negroes from voting by taking their regulation and financing out of the hands of the state and leaving it up to parties. It is easy to see how this would return Democratic nomination, equivalent to election in Florida, back to the corruption that the primary was adopted to prevent.

Progress may be slow, but through the years the people are realizing that economic and civil rights of the Negro must be recognized if we are to practice democracy at home as well as advocate it abroad.

Miami

Promises Bowl Seats in Future

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

MIAMI, Fla.—(NNPA)—The City Commission has promised a delegation that when the Orange Bowl Stadium is enlarged, space will be provided for colored spectators.

The Rev. John E. Culmer, spokesman for the delegation, warned the commission at a meeting last Wednesday that "our people are very court-minded," indicating legal action may be taken if exclusion of colored people is continued.

Dr. Ira P. Davis, a dentist, recalled a statement by a former city manager that colored people could not be admitted because no jim-crow toilet facilities were available. Sat. 12-28-46

Dr. Davis said the delegation appeared at this time because enlargement of the 36,000-seat stadium was planned, and "we want to see this corrected so we will not get the same excuse again."

"There is no question that after the enlargement, Negroes will have space allotted to them in the stadium," City Manager R. G. Danner said.

The commission gave no specific answer to another request by the delegation that the stadium be made available for colored teams.

50d 1946 eneral

Rehearsal for Democracy To Murder Theatre Jimcro

More than 500 actors, performers, stage hands, musicians and various other people in the allied fields of the theatre, passed a resolution calling for an end to discrimination and intolerance in the field of entertainment at the Lyceum theatre last Tuesday afternoon. The meeting was arranged by the Theatre Division of the American Veterans' Committee and called **Rehearsal for Democracy.**

The resolution asked all theatrical guilds and unions to support the enforcement of this aim and proposed that a Theatrical Fair Practices Council be set up for the purpose of fact-finding and enforcement.

Robert Sherwood, noted playwright and producer, stressed the jimcro policy which exists in the nation's capitol at the National theatre, Washington's only legitimate house. He told of a special performance of one of his plays given for the President and a distinguished audience, including wounded vets.

Because the audience was invited, management allowed a few Negro vets to attend. One of these vets, who was minus a leg, was asked when leaving how he enjoyed the show. Sherwood said the vet looked at his artificial leg and answered, the show was fine but he found the price of admission rather high.

PRICE TOO HIGH

"This treatment of a people who have fought and died for the preservation of this country, must no longer be tolerated," said Sherwood. Continuing he stated: "If there is no other way to break the jimcro policy of the National theatre than boycott, then by all means, let us put that boycott into operation."

Betty Garrett, star of **Call Me Mister,** related incidents which occurred concerning the Negro members of the cast while playing out of town dates prior to their New York opening. She said while she was certainly not naive about discrimination, she was horrified by some of the insults she saw meted out to cast members because of their color.

"UP TO US IN THEATRE"

Buddy Ebsen, dancer and comedian of **Show Boat,** talked about the AFL Wardrobe Mistress union which bars Negroes saying: "It is up to us in the theatre to see that an end is put to this and all kinds of discrimination within our own ranks."

Canada Lee, star of **On Whit-**

In Front Lines. **Robert Sherwood, noted playwright and producer and Betty Garret, star of "Call Me Mister," both lashed out at discrimination in the theatre and its allied fields at the meeting called for that purpose last Tuesday afternoon at the Lyceum Theatre by the Theatre Chapter of the American Veterans' Committee. Sherwood hit hard the National Theatre in the Nation's Capital which bars Negroes. (This is the only legit house in DC). Betty told of degrading incidents which happened to the Negro members of her show while in Baltimore. They, along with 500 or more professional folk, dedicated themselves to the fight for equality for all in the field of entertainment.**

man Avenue, brought to attention the jimcro Auxiliary of the Stage Hands Union (AFL) whose charter prohibits members working below 110 st, above 155 st, river to river.

Marc Blitzstein, who wrote the **Airborne Symphony** and staged the Army chorals of Negro soldiers in London, was rabid in his denounciation of discrimination in music. The president of the powerful Scenic Designers Union which has two Negro members, pledged the support of his union to the fight to end jimcro in the theatre. Orson Welles, who was scheduled to speak, was unable to do so because of a rehearsal of his new show, **Around The World.**

Jonas Silverstone, chairman of the chapter, served as chairman of the meeting for Garson Kanin who was suddenly called to the coast due to the illness of his father.

ROBERT QUILLEN

Equality Begins In the Heart

Atlanta Constitution

A well-known author, criticizing hand; and all of it is a feeling in his heart. Atlanta, Ga.

So is man's feeling of equality with man. It isn't a reasoned conviction. It is a feeling as natural as his love of liberty and his hatred of injustice.

He has it, or he doesn't have it, and no power on earth can ever give it to him.

The Indians never felt inferior. In victory or defeat they never felt ashamed, for they believed themselves equal to the white man. Though they lost their country, and were degraded by the white man's vices and foolish paternalism, there was no subsequent strife based on "race prejudice," for Indians had the spirit and conviction of equality and never resented not being white. In fact, Will Rogers, Vice President Curtis and others were proud of their Indian blood.

Most people are snobbish in some degree, and few who preach "social equality" either practice it or believe in it. A lady who preaches equality with other races wouldn't think of inviting the poor of her own race to an afternoon tea or dinner.

Equality must begin in the heart of the individual. If a poor, uncultured, social-outcast kid truly believes himself equal to all men, he will play the part and soon rank with the best.

Mrs. Roosevelt Stresses Equality for Everybody

NEW YORK — The most vital need in America today is to make the American ideal and dream a reality for all races, creeds and religions in every community. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt declared recently at the first post-war convention of the American Jewish Congress.

She interpreted the American ideal to mean "real equality of opportunity for everybody; respect for all human beings; and a standard of citizenship which will permit no youngster to grow up without the knowledge that a democratic government is not just a theory, but a way of life."

Dr. Wise Speaks

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of the Congress, said: "Justice to men of all races and colors within the American democracy is what we seek, what we shall battle for, and what, under God, we shall achieve."

The growth of discrimination since the war was denounced by other speakers. Rabbi Irving Miller asserted that progress made against discrimination during the war in employment and education is now threatened by the growing reaction sweeping the country.

Must Fight Reaction

He said: "These forces of reaction must be met with determined, militant action. The race riots in Columbia, Tenn., the revival of the Christian Front and the Ku Klux Klan, the activities of Gerald L. K. Smith and his colleagues are all symptons of the rebirth of hate-mongering."

Condemn Agencies

The Congress adopted numerous resolutions, including one commending Dr. Wise and supporting his action in proceedings to bar Columbia University from tax exemptions because of bias against Jews, colored Americans, Italians and other minority groups.

The 1500 delegates from all parts of the country went on record against educational discrimination everywhere, and urged all Governmental agencies to eradicate racial and religious bias. They condemned the granting of public funds to any agency which pursues a policy of racial prejudice.

City Law Department.

Recommendations Listed.

On conclusion of the survey, it was recommended that the City make a thorough study of the direction in which cultural groups are moving in their housing, of the work and community interests of each group, and of new means to further inter-racial amity through municipal action.

Intensification of the City's intercultural education program and discipline of police officers who indulge in racial discrimination also was called for. Based on further recommendations following the study, a plan has been outlined to mobilize volunteers at the request of the solve San Diego's housing and precipitated basically employment problems.

created Civil Rights

professional schools. currently is acting to discrimination through

Chicago's new Civil Rights Bu-

Racial Amity Goal of Three Major Cities Hit Intolerance

Special to The Courier-Journal.

Chicago — Three major U. S. cities currently are taking definite action toward improvement of race relations and abolition of

San Diego survey, made by the American Council of Race Relations and governmental units to help its newly created Bureau.

In San Diego, the nation's first City-sponsored survey of intergroup relations has just been completed as a step toward racial amity, while in New York the City Council recently voted to set up a special committee to investigate alleged discrimination against students seeking admission because of race or creeds, the American Municipal Association reported.

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

New York, San Diego, Chicago

Wash. 10-16-46

permitted only a 21 per cent increase during the war years. Since wartime restrictions prevent and prosecute racial discrimination as a function of the

Dalton Trumbo Talks On Race Relations

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

BERKELEY.—You must recognize the battle for economic security as an intrinsic part of the battle against bigotry, intolerance and prejudice, Dalton Trumbo, screenwriter and author told a University of California audience attending a meeting of the Institute on Human Relations last week.

Speaking in Wheeler auditorium on the Berkeley campus, Trumbo declared that tolerance "depends in some degree upon the economic security of the individual. If prices are high, wages low and employment scarce, the competitive necessities . . . tend to drive desperate and impoverished men to acts of discrimination."

Trumbo, who is a member of the executive board of the Screenwriters Guild, linked the fight for economic security to the struggle for increased education in democratic thought both in primary and higher schools.

Saturday

"We find . . . that in order to make education more effective in the struggle for democratic realities, we must find measures, economic measures, I insist—to enable the people to receive education."

The problem of the bigotry practiced by fraternities and sororities was also cited by Trumbo in connection with the necessity for teaching racial and religious democracy in the schools and colleges.

"I would not care to make an angry denunciation of the fraternity system and demand its abolition tomorrow morning," he declared. ". . . but I am convinced that now fraternities and sororities cannot be considered very secure strongholds of intellect. 6-22-46

"Most members of Greek Letter societies are, I am convinced, young men of excellent intentions and of good will, but consciously or unconsciously, students who have accepted membership in such organizations have accepted the principle of discrimination and will, in later life, live by that principle unless practical or intellectual necessity compels them to embark upon the difficult path of reeducation," he explained.

Daily Worker New York,

SEGREGATION

The screenwriter also mentioned the fraternity system in the light of the type of segregation that makes for a pattern of race riots, stating that violence occurs in districts where segregation is practiced and carefully maintained:

"A striking example of the ability of people to live together without violence was furnished by the recent Detroit race riots in which Negroes were mercilessly beaten and murdered," Trumbo continued.

"Now within the corporate limits of Detroit there is an independent city called Hamtramck. Its population is composed primarily of Slavic, Polish and Negro industrial workers. Its city government has, for years, been composed of working men. When the riots occurred, it was found that while Detroit itself seethed with violence in every district where racial restrictions were rigidly adhered to, such violence ceased at the city limits of Hamtramck."

Relating his plea for greater education and economic security to the recent actions of the Ku Klux Klan and the "desperation" of the National Negro Congress appeal to the UN to consider the plight of the American Negro, Trumbo concluded his speech with a reiteration for the necessity of political action by the people. 6-22-46

DALTON TRUMBO

"We can actively lobby for passage by Congress of the FEPC . . . for the passage of the anti-poll tax law . . . for passage of positive legislation urged upon our representatives by every progressive organizations which recognized the compelling necessity of a free mind in a free society."

Saturday

In connection with this "long range planning," Trumbo urged that in future sessions of the student planned Institute the question of "what we can do now" come up persistently.

"I further hope that it will take the form of proposing some kind of legislation which will make it a crime to advocate discrimination in any form against racial, religious and political minorities."

Drive Launched To Abolish Segregation Laws

7-8

Gainesville, Ga. Statesman
May 29, 1946

Most all of the Northern press is full of reports on the drive that the negroes and their leaders are making to destroy the segregation laws in this country. Not asking the right merely to vote, mind you, but asking to destroy the segregation which exists between the white race and the negro race.

It is extremely unfortunate that the Atlanta papers, the only two state-wide newspapers in Georgia, have consistently failed to give any indication of what is going on outside of Georgia's borders in regard to the race question.

The drive to destroy the segregation of negroes in restaurants, on trains and even in the schools, began in earnest in 1940 and has been steadily increasing since that time.

This drive has been led in Washington and in the Eastern section of the United States by certain politicians who feel the need of the negro vote in order to maintain themselves in cabinet appointments and in the political arena.

The Atlanta Journal and the Atlanta Constitution were aware of this drive when they were denouncing Talmadge in 1942 and denying that there was any attempt in this country to break down our segregation laws or admit negro students to our universities. Their failure to print any of the news which appears in all of the Northern press concerning this issue is additional proof that they favor and support it.

We have printed and circulated a lead editorial in the Pittsburgh Courier, the world's largest negro newspaper, in order to try and let the people of Georgia know of the attempt to destroy all barriers against full social equality. This editorial is merely an example of the type of editorials that all negro newspapers in the South as well as the North, are writing at present.

Regardless of the criticism from the Atlanta dailies, the Statesman will continue to try and let the people of Georgia know the purpose of this movement, participated in by certain white politicians who desire the negro vote.

We are reproducing above a news item which appeared in the Washington, D. C., Evening Star, on Monday, May 20th. It behooves every Georgian to read this photostatic reproduction in order that he may realize the drive and the amount of money contributed to foster the social and economic equality of the negro in the South, as well as in the North.

The news title of this movement is called "A Rally for Racial Democracy" and the express purpose of this movement is found in the caption under the picture reproduced herewith which reads "Citizen's Rally Against Racial Segregation".

Norman Granz Fights Jim Crow with Music

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.
June 11-12-46

By Ann Seymour

"Fight Jimcrow with music!"

That's the slogan of progressive, young Norman Granz, jazz impressario, who brings his "Jazz at the Philharmonic" troupe to the Brooklyn Academy of Music, 30 Lafayette Ave., this Wednesday evening for its only concert appearance in the greater New York area.

Granz, who has been playing to overflow audiences from coast to coast and in Canada for the past six weeks, has assembled an all-star company of ace Negro and white musicians. Among the widely-known recording and radio stars who will appear in person are Coleman Hawkins, Roy Eldridge, Illinois Jacquet, Trummy Young, Kenneth Kersey, Rex Stewart, Buck Clayton, Jackie Mills, Charlie Drayden, Helen Humes, in addition to Granz himself as commentator-master of ceremonies.

Although the troupe which recently appeared at Carnegie Hall is Granz's first major concert was cords for Moe Asch's Disc Company, is a top box office attraction, convicted in the infamous "zoot-Granz uses it to promote democracy in race relations. It suit" race riots in Los Angeles. It anything else, jazz brings people together," says Granz, "as spectators and participants with a complete disregard for race."

Granz has given jazz musicians a complete sellout and since then Granz has been one of the top men in the field of jazz music mass-

Granz has given jazz concerts in jazz has a part to aid of FEPC legislation, anti-lynching bills and always is ready to aid organizations fighting for the rights of minorities. The idea of a touring concert troupe of jazz musicians grew out of a series of Sunday jam sessions Granz presented in Hollywood. Although these were

AMERICAN VIEWPOINT

FDR's Son Works For Democracy

Chicago Defender

By EARL CONRAD

Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK—James Roosevelt, the youthful National Director of Political Organization of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts and Sciences believes that the Democratic Party can be saved and revitalized as a force for democracy and Negro advance.

He told the Defender this week that he is not prepared to move toward a third party coalition, but believes that if the voters concentrate on sending liberal Democrats, Republicans and Independents to office, they can construct a liberal balance of power group in Washington.

What this means is that the influential organization which he heads is also committed to this approach and the artists and scientists will, for a time, anyway, try their best to give "a shot in the arm" to the faltering forces in the party. Sat 4-6-46

Nation's Best Brains

The Independent Citizens Committee, composed of about 12,000 artists, scientists and cultural workers, has to be measured, not by its numbers, but by the outstanding impact of many of its membership. Some of the "best brains" in the nation belong to this organization, so, its direction and attitude at the moment is important.

There was a tone of haste to my interview with Roosevelt in his office at the Hotel Astor on Broadway. He was busy, his secretary was busier and the traffic in a couple of adjoining offices was even heavier. Liberal forces inside the Democratic Party aren't standing still, anyway. Young people, with an air of zeal and high interest, dashed about; and the close, humming offices looked as though a campaign was on.

We sat on a lounge as the angular Roosevelt, dressed neatly in gray, with a bright Spring tie, frankly and swiftly answered all questions.

Sees Hope For Liberals

"There's very little demand for a third party," he opened up, "but there is a feeling that liberal forces can strengthen themselves within the Democratic organization. If liberal Democrats can gain control of the Party machinery, the Democratic Party can continue to be a great progressive force in the country."

Was it true, I asked, that in certain states it might be difficult for a third party to get on the ballot, owing to laws having been enacted making it difficult for a third party to appear?

He replied that this was true, mentioned that it was the case in New York State and in Illinois, both important political areas, and he indicated that such legislation went back as far as 1912. It would mean very likely, that before a third party could get going in such states, that it might be necessary to enact new legislation.

Lack of Confidence

The son of the late great Democrat, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, seemed anxious to get back into Democratic Party possibilities and he spoke of the need for realignment within the framework of the major parties. On the basis of present trends, he suggested, conservative Republicans might move toward the reactionary Southern Democratic crowd, but conversely liberal elements could consolidate within and around the Democratic Party and make it a true, liberal force. Sat 4-6-46

He feels that it is the Democratic Party which is "the natural home of liberalism," if such a realignment can be built.

When I mentioned that the Negro generally does not feel great confidence in the Truman Administration, and perhaps in Truman himself, he answered:

"The force of progressive leadership is not as great as it has been. I don't believe we have retrogressed, but I don't believe we have advanced. Through presenting the country with an increasing awareness of the situation, we must and can go forward."

Roosevelt, whose hair is thinning, is jumping around the country quite a bit, and he is never in New York for longer than a few days. He gets to Chicago frequently, where the Independent Citizens Committee also has a strong branch, and he mentioned the existence of other branches in Hollywood, Seattle, Philadelphia, Connecticut, Washington, D. C., and Cleveland. His organization, he said, had been active and influential in the 1944 campaign.

We got into the Negro aspect of the democratic issue.

Doubts Thesis

I mentioned the thesis of Congressman A. Clayton Powell in his recent book, "Marching Blacks," that Negroes might have much to gain by migration to the North. What did he think about that?

He was dubious about such a proposal, on the grounds of the probable difficulty of employing new millions in Northern communities. Such a course was contingent upon the North's having the means to take care of such a migrant population, and he had his doubts.

Roosevelt spoke of a recent meeting of his organization in Chicago. He said the meeting was attended by representatives of the leading Negro organizations. This led him to conclude that Negroes ought to support such groups as the National Citizens Political Action Committee, the Independent Citizens Committee, and labor groups generally. The Negro, he felt, could advance by joining with such bodies to put pressure on legislatures to preserve the gains made during the war.

Negroes Must Be Active

"I believe these gains can be made secure," he emphasized. Then he added, "I feel that colored people must take a constantly active part in pressing for liberal legislation."

I brought to his attention that a major concern of Negroes in many large centers was the struggle against "racial covenants," that is, segregated housing. I indicated that in the main this is a battle the Negro wages alone and that he has not yet had widespread support from labor and other progressive groups in this fight. I suggested that the time might come when it might be necessary to call for a federal amendment to repeal all Jim Crow residential laws. He was much interested in this and promptly said his organization was in sympathy with any such fight. He turned to his secretary, and, with a smile, asked, "We don't have to have any meeting, do we, to find out our stand on that?"

"I should say we don't," said the secretary. Sat 4-6-46

Opposes All Segregation

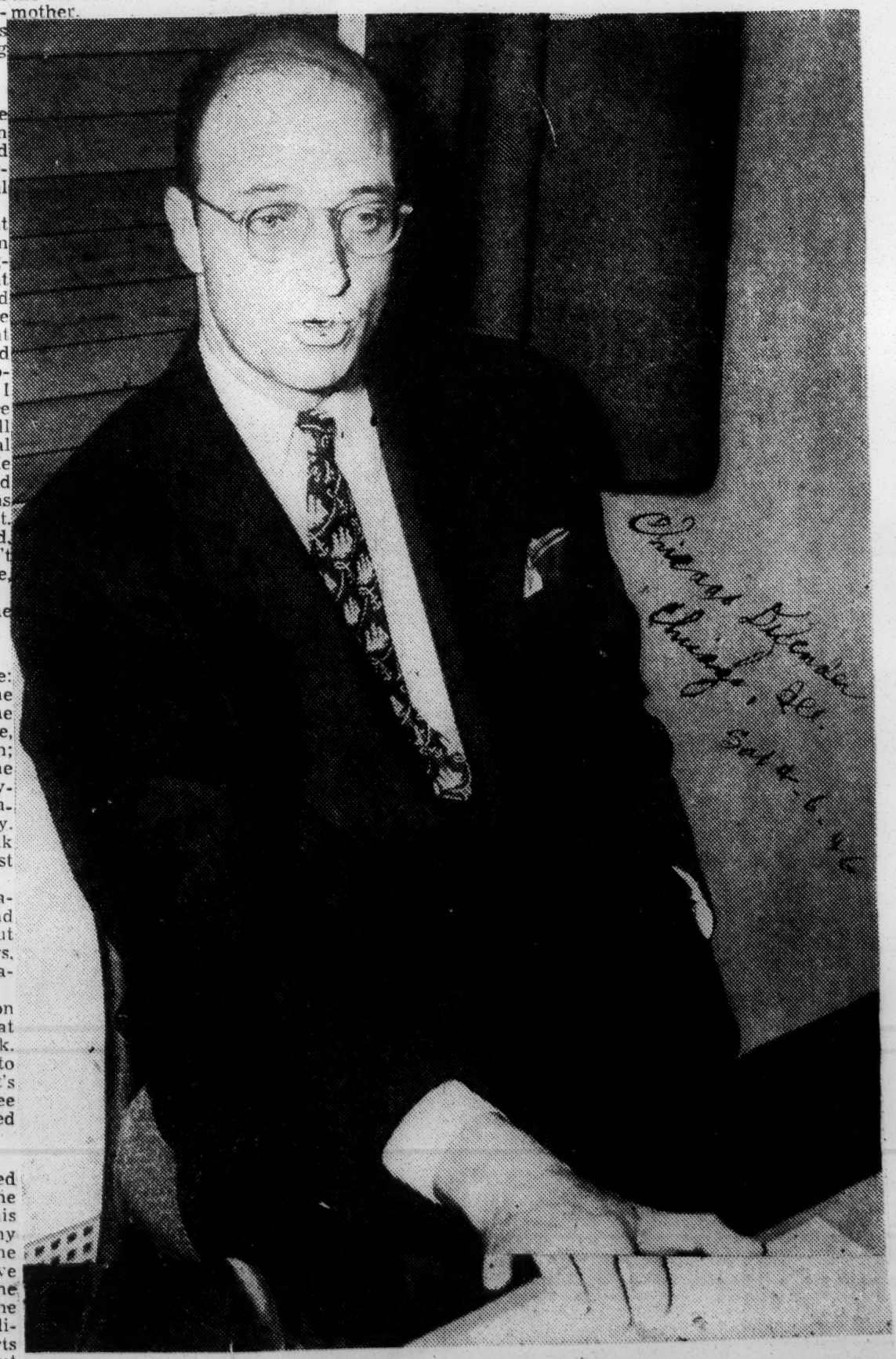
Roosevelt took up from there: "We're definitely opposed to the principle of segregation against the colored people, the Jewish people, or any people. It's un-American; and it's definitely prohibited by the Constitution. Anything and everything we can do to abolish segregation will improve our democracy. Our organization is glad to talk about this issue—and do our best to combat the segregation evil."

We got into the broad, international situation for a moment, and I asked what he thought about the present crisis in world affairs, and the role of the United Nations Organization.

"There's a grim determination on the part of the veterans that the UNO shall be made to work. We are not going to enter into alliances with any country. It's important, in this respect, to see that the public is kept informed of the true situation."

Civilian Atom Control

He paused a moment, then added that the atom bomb must come under civilian control. "It is this country's historic position that any military weapon must be in the hands of civilians. Scientists have been giving good support to the policy of civilian control of the atom bomb, but the general civilian public must intensify its efforts to make known its feeling about this."



JAMES ROOSEVELT

We Can Educate for Tolerance

Afro-American

By RICHARD DIER

NEW YORK—Plans to incorporate the entire city in a "New York Plan" similar to the highly successful "Springfield Plan" have been revealed by Dr. Clyde Miller, educational consultant of the League for Fair Play and one of the original organizers of a group which inaugurated the method of good will and interracial understanding among the people of Springfield in 1939.

Dr. Miller, from whose Columbia University course in education and public opinion the "Springfield Plan" grew, told the AFRO recently that the educational fight against prejudice will soon get under way here, with several lectures planned within the next month or two.

"We are not going to prevent or control prejudice by talk," he explained. "I feel we need a better approach to it and that means education."

Through the editorial rooms of the Education Department of the Woman's Home Companion magazine, he has prepared a pamphlet on what people can do to promote racial and religious understanding.

"First of all," states Dr. Miller, "you must realize that racial and religious hatreds are just another seases which today are sweeping the world as plagues and pestilences once swept the world before science and education controlled them.

"This pestilence can be controlled, too. The story of the city of Springfield, Mass., has already been told. That community is trying to immunize its children against racial and religious antagonisms by means of an education which reaches them at all times, in every grade in school, and which pervades home life and community life."

Listing the following suggestions, he points out that there is scarcely one community in which some improvement is not only desirable, but possible. Here are approaches which he outlined:

1. If you are a parent, invite four or five other parents to your home for an evening of discussion. After the discussion, appoint one person to see the principal of the neighborhood school to find out just what the school is doing to develop strong democratic attitudes;

2. If you are a teacher, check what you are teaching. Ask yourself whether pupils, after leaving your class, will be more friendly toward children of other races and religions.

Ask yourself whether you are developing in them attitudes of fair play, respect for all religions, consideration for all minority groups.

Investigate courses of study, textbooks and bulletins to find out what is being taught in the public schools about tolerance and contributions of different racial groups to American life.

Suggest to your principal that he call a meeting to discuss the building of more friendly democratic attitudes among all groups.

3. If you are a school superintendent, you can call a meeting of your principles and supervisors and ask them to formulate, with the help of their teachers, a program for you to place before your Board of Education.

4. Ministers can work to develop among their church members the religious attitudes which see all men as brothers and which practice brotherhood.

Whether you are Catholic, Protestant or Jew, you will try to teach your church members to practice the principle of brotherhood as a matter of habit.

That will mean their breaking with old habits which perpetuate prejudice and intolerance.

5. Labor representatives can show their fellow union members how union policies based on discrimination and prejudice threaten the future and security of all labor.

Ordinary Citizen's Job

5. If you are a business man you can discuss with your associates the importance to business of having a community shot through with friendship rather than with group antagonisms.

7. If you are an ordinary citizen, you are still a member of various groups. You have children in school, you belong to a church, a lodge, a club.

You can provide opportunities for minority groups to participate in the community life. You can be careful, in the home, to discourage prejudices among children, and encourage children to select their friends on the basis of character rather than on race or creed.

Dr. Miller refers to the four dangerous delusions which beset men's minds today:

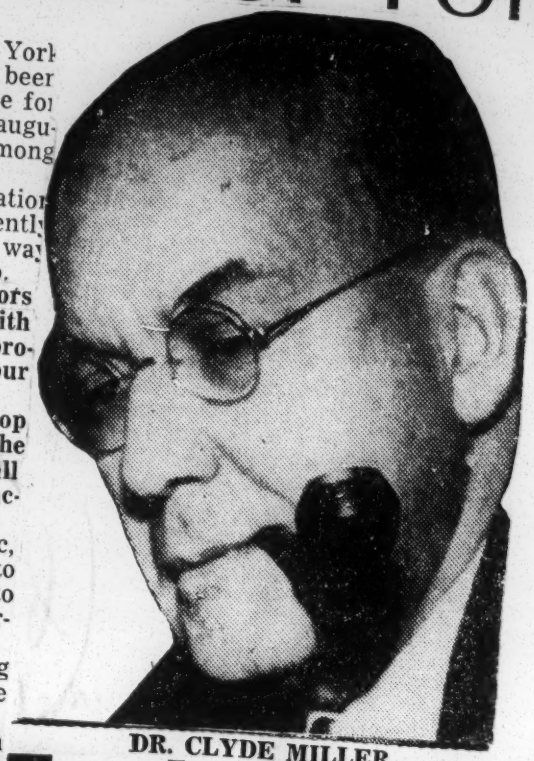
First is the delusion that one's own church, cult, sect or group has all the answers, that only it represents God's will on earth and that only what it tells people reveals God's purposes.

Second is that one race is superior to all others.

Third is the notion that one class is superior, and therefore should push other people around.

The fourth delusion is the delusion of scarcity, and that there are not enough goods or jobs to go around. Baltimore Md.

Regarding the last, Dr. Miller says, "We now live in an age of abundance, at least potential abundance." 5-18-42



DR. CLYDE MILLER

Earl Conrad

Chicago Defender

White Women In Fight For Negro Rights

THE TRADITION of white women's participation in the struggle for Negro rights is about a century old. At that time, women, seeking suffrage and economic rights, understood that their battle was part of the fight against slavery, and the suffrage movement merged with the anti-slavery struggle.

Sat 8-23-42

The first man in America to demand equal suffrage for women was Frederick Douglass, in a speech delivered at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848. Thereafter white women such as Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan Anthony, Abby Kelly Foster, Ernestine Rose and many others identified their political interest with the cause of the Negro. To this day the white woman is not a free woman in this country, even though she can vote. Very few hold office. Perhaps that is one reason why white women throughout the land continue to identify themselves closely with the Negro's interest. Perhaps white women, still partially submerged in national affairs, feel a kinship with the submerged one-tenth. I hear from many white women readers of the Defender and today I shall let a few of them speak.

Mrs. F. M. DuBois of 180 Elm st., Pontiac, Mich., writes:

Spurred By Conditions In South

"SINCE I FIRST wrote you I have become a member of the NAACP in Pontiac. I also purchase all the Negro literature and papers I can. At one meeting of the NAACP I told the members of my desire to get a colored girl into the General Motors office. They seemed to be very pleased and helped me contact a colored girl who has had business training and who is a person with a pleasing personality....I am going to give interested colored people, children and adults, piano lessons for no fee except to pay for their own music, as there are no colored piano teachers in town. I hope to be able to train certain ones so they can become teachers. ...I want to see the colored people realize absolute equality with the white people. Whatever I can do to help bring this about, I surely will."

Grace Taylor Burley, 22 North st., Montpelier, Vt., writes:

"I'm just another person vitally interested to do something for better race relations. The interest isn't anything that has "come on" over night. When my sons were growing up and going to college I didn't have time for much outside my home. Now my husband and I are alone and I'd like to find some place to fit in where I could be of use. I've known about the treatment they have been obliged to endure, but I visited my younger son when he was stationed in Florida and saw the conditions in the South. Since then my interest has taken a sort of militant turn."

Eleanor Massey, 1861 West 33rd st., Chicago, Ill., writes:

Sees Progress Sat 3-23-46

"I'M VERY GLAD for having had the privilege to have lived there on the South Side and hope to go back when my living there won't deprive someone who can't get a home outside the black belt from having a place to stay, while I can. Lest you think I'm Negro passing for white, I'll tell you that I am white, and get a big kick out of some of my folks' sly looks when they see me reading the Defender. It's written all over their faces that they think I'm Negro passing for white and that I haven't fooled them. Am very grateful for what I've learned from your race and hope you keep on in ever increasing doses. There are a lot more like me that hope the time isn't too far away that we will have in America and all over the world, people who will have sense enough to not judge people by color, race, etc., but by deed and actions."

These are heartening letters and heartening signs of our changing period. I read now that in Columbia, Tenn., white unionists came to the aid of the hard-pressed Negro group when the supremacists raided the Negro area. More and more I get the feeling of an awakened white America that is hotly pursuing the crime of Jim Crow and will yet and soon wring its neck and end the system. Women, labor, the church, minorities, are on the march.

The New World I Want

Afro-American

(These excerpts are taken from two addresses delivered at the April New York Herald Tribune Forum for High Schools in the metropolitan area. Both students are white.)

Nancy Phillips, a 17-year-old student of Tottenville High School, pleaded for the end of discrimination that bars minorities from a full share in American Life:

I want a country where the right to vote is both a privilege and a duty conferred upon all citizens and where poll taxes could not keep a majority of citizens from using their inherent right to the ballot.

I want a country where the Bilbos, the Rankins and the Christian Frontiers do not have the opportunity to instill in our future generations race hatred and prejudice and undermine the democratic traditions of fair play and respect for minorities. That's the kind of world I want!

Leonard Polisar, 16, of Samuel J. Tilden High School, chairman of Young Liberals of the 10th Congressional District in Brooklyn, seeks an end to unfair laws and lack of legislative safeguards for minorities:

Offensive Nursery Poem Withdrawn by Publisher

PHILADELPHIA

In response to a protest from the Philadelphia NAACP, the publishers of the nursery rhyme book, "Mother Goose," stated last week that the poem, "Ten Little Niggers," would be deleted from further editions. The publishers, Lowe Inc., of Kenosha, Wis., added that it was not the intent of the firm to ridicule any race or creed.

50d 1946

General

Sinatra's Sincerity Wins Fight Against Intolerance

Afro American
Baltimore Md

NEW YORK (ANP) — The deep sincerity of Frank Sinatra, teen-age crooning idol, is said to be responsible for his effectiveness in winning the battle against adolescent racial prejudice.

Born of Italian parents in Hoboken, N.J., he has made more than 150 speeches against racial intolerance to school children and other groups throughout America. Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo, Mississipppi's arch racist, is responsible for Sinatra's entering the field of race relations.

Frank proposed to do something to curb the race bolson Bilbo was spewing and talked to his press agent, George Evans, about it after being discouraged by others. Evans, who feels strongly on the subject of racial and religious intolerance, advised Sinatra to go ahead.

Couldn't Stand Anymore

"We stood a lot to lose," Evans recalls now. "But Frankie felt so strongly on the subject that we decided to take a chance."

Since then Sinatra has helped to bring about racial harmony by addressing 6,000 Gary school children during the anti-colored school strikes there; talked to 2,000 kids during a Harlem school riot, addressed a group of teen-agers at the World Youth Rally here, and 2,000 prominent movie producers, stars and executives of the admusement division of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Sat 2-23-46

His effectiveness with children has so amazed teachers, who considered him somewhat of a nuisance by the time used by students to organize Sinatra fan clubs, until they have inquired how he gets his "message across."

No Child Psychologist

"I don't pose as a child psychologist when I try to explain things to the kids," he says. "I just tell 'em that I went through all that business about throwing rocks through store windows and hitching rides on the back of trolley cars and that I guess now I know as much as they do and I want to tell them a few things.

"And then I launch in and tell them that no scientist in the world can examine blood and tell from what race of man it came. Take a brain from any man's head and no one can tell you positively from what race that brain came. Because every race produces men with big brains and men with small brains.

"Every race produces geniuses, smart men, and fools. All human beings, from whatever race, have exactly 27 bones in their hands, and 26 bones in their feet. The lungs and liver, the intestines and other parts of all human being are exactly alike.

"Now that gets us back to this prejudice thing. How can we be prejudiced against people who are exactly the same as we are? The only difference between a Chinaman and an Englishman is the color of his skin. Find an Englishman with jaundice and you have no difference at all except that the Englishman doesn't feel well."

HOW BLITHELY WE WALK

advertiser

How blithely, smugly and—yes, dumbly do we people of America permit the Atomic Age to begin. Most of us—this editor included—are going about our business as usual, making our plans for the future just as men made their plans a hundred years ago.

Our foreign policy is hardening along the old balance-of-power lines. It is Britain and America against Russia and her satellites. Instead of speaking out boldly against the certain death of power politics we go ahead with the old schemes—an alliance here, a base there.

But in our hearts we know it won't work. President Truman wisely said at Fordham on Saturday that until the world learns the science of human relationships "the atomic bomb will remain a frightful weapon which threatens to destroy all of us."

Montgomery, Ala.

He quoted President Roosevelt as saying in a speech he wrote just before his death but never delivered:

"We are faced with the pre-eminent fact that, if civilization is to survive, we must cultivate the science of human relationships—the ability of all peoples, of all kinds, to live and work together, in the same world, at peace."

Mon 5-13-46

What can we do? We can demand that our representatives in Washington work for laws that bring harmony, not discord. We can work here in Alabama through our organizations for fair treatment of all groups, and in particular of minorities. We can refuse to hate, knowing that hate is a disease that will destroy the man or the people in which it lives.

The only defense against the atomic bomb is the creation of men who love one another and will not do evil to their neighbors whether they be Negro, labor, capitalist, or Russian. That is our only hope of survival.

INTER-RACIAL HELP URGED BY DR. HOVDE

New York Times
New York, N.Y.

Lack of Understanding Cited as Neighborhood Houses Weigh Their Problems

Fri 2-16-46

Dr. Bryn J. Hovde, director of the New School for Social Research, said yesterday that "there is an experience both sobering and saddening" when leaders of United Nations, "with as good translators as can be provided, continue to misunderstand each other, almost sentence by sentence."

Addressing the annual meeting of the United Neighborhood Houses of New York, Inc., at Greenwich House, 27 Barrow Street, Dr. Hovde said "world peace will never come until we have made it easier for nations and peoples to arrive at means and methods of talking with others in understandable terms."

Dr. Hovde also criticized the hypothetical "citizen of Norway" who essays to tell Americans how to solve the race problem. "It is easy enough for citizens of a little town in Norway to be tolerant of other races" when there are actually no other races to consider, he continued. "It is much mort to the credit of America if we can face and solve our race problems, than it is for those who do not face them to tell us how," he said.

Fri 5-10-46

Minority of Whites Cited

"We are facing a future where we must learn to teach skills and pass them on to peoples of races other than white. We are now learning that non-whites outnumber the whites in the world, and we must solve the race problem if the white races are to survive. I am not worried about the Chinese and the darker races of the world, for in spite of slavery and exploitation they have shown the ability to survive."

Dr. Hovde said that having adopted the principle "that all men are equal," the American people must work to make the ideal possible. He asked for "tolerance, not mere sufferance," and a renewed effort to bring capital, labor and diverse peoples to a common understanding.

Fri 5-10-46

Stanley M. Isaacs, member of the City Council, was re-elected president of the organization, which is a federation of forty-nine neighborhood centers serving low-income areas in Greater New York. Mary K. Simkhovitch, one of the founders, and Helen M. Harris, recently appointed consultant on child care to the Central Government in China, weer elected honorary vice presidents.

Federation Objectives Explained

Mr. Isaacs declared that the function of the federation was "to teach people how to go after their needs themselves." He said that is "the days of Lady Bountiful are gone," and with it, he hoped, "the sense of superiority and smugness."

Mrs. Simkhovitch described the early history of the community around Greenwich House, but dismissed that as "of the past," and asked that attention be given to the job of rebuilding New York for he future.

Baldwin Maull, treasurer, reported that the federation had raised funds sufficient to realize a small reserve. The first half of the current fiscal year reveals a surplus of over $3.000, he said.

Beauty Uses Title to Urge Racial Ties

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky

Wed 4-24-46

By Jean Meegan

Associated Press Writer

New York, April 23.—Since beauty is no greater drawback on the lecture platform than anywhere else, Bess Myerson—Miss America of 1945—is making speeches for racial tolerance with great attention from her audiences. Sometimes her title leads to a little misunderstanding.

"Honestly," the beauty queen said before she stepped onto the stage at Easton High School in Brooklyn, "they think I am going to come out in a bathing suit."

1945 Miss America, Bess Myerson, makes speeches.

Her theme is that perhaps she won the Atlantic City contest last September because there was no racial or religious discrimination.

"I met girls from all walks of life, from rich families, poor families, from all parts of the country—20 out of 40 were college students—and one of the things that didn't matter was whether our parents spoke with an accent," she says.

One of the acknowledged functions of a beauty contest winner is to make public appearances and Miss Myerson made her early ones on bond tours and in hospitals through the South. "That," she informs her audience, "brought on a lot of hard thinking"—and incidentally her offer to lend her glamour to the cause of tolerance.

Wed 4-24-46

"I had taken democracy for granted until then," Miss Myerson says. "I'd never done any serious thinking about it and when I saw Negroes and Gentiles and Jews dying together I wondered why they couldn't live together."

Here To Yonder

Chicago Defender

Langston Hughes

Illinois

Sat 4-27-46

The See-Saw Of Race

SINCE I TRAVEL about the country a great deal, people are always asking me if I notice any improvement in race relations, if things are better or worse. To tell the truth, I really do not know if they have improved or not. Race relations look like a see-saw to me—up on one end and down on the other, up here and down there, up and down. If one community reports better race relations than before the war, another reports worse.

Certainly in some parts of our country there was little color prejudice shown in public places such as restaurants and theatres, until Army Camp commanders requested that local authorities Jim Crow Negro troops. Negro residents in many far Western states tell me that never were they refused a meal in a restaurant until the Army moved in.

On the other hand, in industry the war broke a number of color barriers, and the late President Roosevelt's famous Executive Order 8802 brought for

the first time more than a million Negro workers into contact with machinery. Since heretofore we have been largely barred from manufacturing plants and limited mostly to menial work, the entry of Negroes into industry is a distinct gain.

But on the other end of the see-saw, causing its right end to drag the ground, are those reactionary Congressmen who oppose all such legislation as the FEPC, the anti-poll tax bill, and Federal funds for education. Such lawmakers are a drag to race relations in America. Sat 4-20-46

Better Jobs For Women

A DISTINCT GAIN during the war years has been the releasing of thousands of Negro women from the underpaid servitude of white kitchens and laundries. At least for a while they have made better money, enjoyed shorter hours, and have had more freedom. But, according to one authority on Southern race feeling, this liberation of Negro women has made Southern white women so mad that increasing racial tensions have developed.

The Navy and Army have dropped some of their traditional color bars. But very few Negroes are able to get beyond the lower officer grades. In a really democratic Army, Negroes should have as much right to officer whites as whites have to command Negroes.

The wasteful, uncivilized, inconvenient and stupid Jim Crow travel system of the South still prevails. The Jim Crow car is a disgrace to America, and is an open and unashamed symbol of all the other Nazi-like inequalities to which Negroes are subjected. Great inequalities in the use of public funds are also still in evidence. Until these antiquated handicaps are removed, one end of the see-saw of American race relations will never rise off the ground weighted down as it is by the asses of white supremacy. Even an ass should be able to see that keeping one group of people down does the other group harm.

Some Advanced Far

On the cultural side, however, some Negroes have gone way up on the see-saw of race relations. In "Othello" Paul Robeson played at slapping a white lady on the public stage nightly for many nights, then choked her at the final curtain. Marian Anderson and Dorothy Maynor are drawing larger audiences than ever. Richard Wright has had his second Book-of-the-Month. Hazel Scott has married a congressman. And Walter White has flown in Army bombers from the ETO to the Pacific. Practically every Negro writer who can write has a book contract. And practically every Negro actor who does not stutter is in a play. Dr. DuBois' "talented tenth" has done well. Sat 4-20-46

But the other end of even the cultural see-saw is weighted down by that old color line. No Negro writer has made a $100,000 sale to Hollywood. No Negro actress has had a leading role in a motion picture. No Negro singer is singing at the Metropolitan. No Negro band has a sponsored program on the air. Statesman that he is, Walter White has not been sent by our Government as an ambassador to a major power—or even as consul to any little old colored country.

Prejudice in the arts, the intellectual fields, and high cultural circles in America is just as effective in its refinement as is prejudice in the Southern Railway Station in New Orleans where there is not even a decent place for a Negro traveller to wash his hands. America does not yet permit Negro artists and intellectuals to wash their hands in the waters of cultural freedom. America gives us just a little bit of such water now and then, into which the ladies of the DAR occasionally spit.

Welles Urges Congress Hit Race Hatred

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.

WASHINGTON (FP).—Radio and film star Orson Welles has written members of the House of Representative urging them to "speak out against demagoguery, slander and race hatred."

With his letter, Welles enclosed a copy of the novel **Focus** by Arthur Miller (Book Find Club, $1.35).

Welles' letter, in part, follows: "This nation was founded on principles of equality and freedom for all men, regardless of race or national origin. Sat 4-6-46

"Some men have not always cared to respect decently these precepts of our founding fathers. Some of our fellow countrymen, even some of our statesmen, have paid only a disinterested lip-service to racial equality.

"The country, however, is presented with the sorry spectacle of a representative on the floor of the Congress of the U. S. making a complete mockery of his office and his fellow Congressmen by vicious, crude and debasing attacks on American minorities.

"As a fellow-legislator of the gentleman from Mississippi, you probably shudder with disgust at the exhibition. You probably wonder 'What shall I say about it?

Is it MY affair?'

"The attacks in the House ARE your affair. . . .

"It is particularly your affair because of the trust you hold for the people you serve. Who is better qualified than you to speak out for your constituents now against demagoguery, slander and race hatred REAL un-Americanism?

"Sincerly,

"ORSON WELLES."

Devise Race Relations Program For Police

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat 3-30-46

Development of a training program in race relations for police officers was announced this week by the American Council of Race Relations.

Mapped by a former police chief, Joseph T. Kluchesky of Milwaukee, the unique course marks the first use of police facilities to promote race harmony.

J. T. Kluchesky

In a press conference at the American Council, 32 W Randolph st., Kluchesky outlined a comprehensive police program which provides for a special police detail to concern itself solely with race tensions. The course also includes instruction in dispelling those rumors which might lead to riots, in "special problems and attitudes" of minority groups "so that good will and mutual confidence may be built up by the efforts of each member of the force," and in the recognition of symptoms indicating approaching racial trouble.

Klutchesky described how "incidents" between Negro and white, and Jewish and gentile high school boys had been handled in Milwaukee.

"Police sergeants interviewed the white boys and the non-Jewish boys who had started the fracases by name-calling," he said. "The interviews were staged in the principal's office. The boys were asked where they got the idea of doing such things and whether they thought it was right. The boys promised not to repeat the offense.

"Then the sergeants called on the boys' parents in their homes, being convinced that the homes were a source of prejudice. The parents promised their co-operation in seeing that the incidents did not recur. Sat 3-30-46

"We had been holding classes on safety and property rights for school children on Saturdays, as a result of bicycle traffic violations. Following these flareups in the high schools, we added a little talk on the importance of living together as Americans."

The program is available to city, county, and state law enforcement agencies, all of which may contact Kluchesky through the American Council. Proving ground for the course in Minneapolis, whose Mayor Hubert H. Humphrey has invited Kluchesky to train the city's police department in minority techniques.

Beginning At Home

Democracy, like charity, begins at home. It must start with the community before it can make itself fully felt in the nation. And from the nation, millions of persons hope today, it can go on into the international field. But it starts among the people.

In the language of Gerald W. Johnson, who this week gave the commencement address at Alabama College, "the small people" must make democracy safe for the world. "The task is at hand," he said, "in every county and every town and every country neighborhood in America. Is there a Negro in your community deprived of his lawful rights? Is there a share-cropper subjected to extortion and injustice? Is there a Jew persecuted for his religion? . . . Then there is a chance for you to make broader and stronger the base of the United Nations. Is there a candidate . . . for township constable who is running on a platform of prejudice and hate? Is there a police chief taking bribes to pervert justice? . . . Stand out boldly against such a man and you are vindicating democracy, which is the one hope for the thousand years of peace. Thurs. 5-30-46

Those are good words. They bring ideals down to their proper level, that of application to daily living. They focus attention on democracy as first of all a manner of living and working together within the neighborhood and the community. They apply the old principle of getting the beam out of one's own eye before working on the mote in a brother's eye. And they remind us that democracy is a duty of all persons, and that it is the "small people" who will make or break democracy. Birmingham, Ala

Democracy Enhanced

Times-Dispatch

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Your editorial, "The Skies Won't Fall," in your June 5 issue, relative to the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court invalidating separation of colored and white people in interstate bus travel, was both timely and consoling for those disposed to shed tears over that decision. We congratulate you for it.

That decision, although received by a segment of our colored citizens, was not only a victory for them, but by implication was in favor of our professed democratic ideals and our American way of life. Tuesday 6-13-46

All too many Southerners who prate about our democratic ideals and give lip service to our American way too often overlook the fact that a victory for colored citizens or any other minority of this nation of minorities in this respect is a victory for all Southerners, irrespective of race, who are seriously in earnest about the extension of our democratic ideals and our American way here as well as abroad.

GROVER C. GRANT.

Richmond.

For Interracial Training

Times-Dispatch

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

I have read with interest of the acceptance by most parents of the program of "sex education" recently instituted in the curriculum of our schools. This step and the installation of 12 grades will enhance our system greatly. As we are seemingly on our way to progress in our education under our competent new superintendent. I have an idea that will carry us a step further.

I have noticed tensions between the races which grieve me greatly, for these are the future leaders of America hating each other due to ignorance and prejudice. Three methods would enhance the relationships of these young Americans: (1) Place in the curriculum of every white junior and senior high school in the city a compulsory course in Negro history. (2) Form a council of the pupils of Armstrong, John Marshall, Maggie Walker and Thomas Jefferson High Schools to sponsor joint interracial programs in all city high schools. (3) Present leading Negro speakers monthly in all white high schools to acquaint pupils with the achievements and Americanism of the Negro. Richmond, Va.

If we continue to be split, with 100,000,000 on one side and 15,000,000 on the other, we will rue the day we were born. Old Abe Lincoln told us 85 years ago, "A nation divided against itself cannot stand." Let Richmond lead the way. Mon. 9-23-46

WILCOX H. BRANDON.

Richmond.

1946

General

Race Relations Work Wins Kudo For Vibes King

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
2-16-46

WASHINGTON—The Capital Press Club this week announced that it would honor Lionel Hampton, noted bandleader, at a testimonial dinner to be held on March 3. Naming Hampton as the outstanding bandleader of 1945, the club will cite him "for outstanding achievement in the field of music and race relations," according to John H. Young, III, president.

"The dynamic personality of Lionel Hampton has made him one of the greatest living Americans. From a job as a soda jerker on a night shift while studying music at the University of California, Hampton has risen to such eminence and distinction that we find it impossible to name anyone else in this our first of such selections," the statement read.

CITES BOX OFFICE APPEAL

"Nevertheless," the announcement stated, "we would like to point out that the tremendous box office records set by Hampton throughout the country stand as ample proof of his recognition by lovers of dance music. 2-16-46

The Press Club said that Hampton's decision to discontinue playing at a dance in Kansas City when he discovered that Cab Calloway, a fellow bandleader, had been mercilessly attacked by a local policeman "was one of the deciding factors in granting him a reward in race relations."

"The principle upon which Hampton stood that evening must not go unrewarded. His action sets an ideal example that should become the fundamental precept of all Negro bandleaders who have, as much as any other group, contributed to the progress of their race toward its members."

SOCIAL BIAS CURB SOUGHT BY STUDIES

New York Times

Nationwide Projects Under Way Designed to Use Sciences to Reduce Prejudices

New York, N.Y.

From colleges, municipal institutions, labor unions and community houses came reports yesterday telling of progress in a concerted, nationwide series of studies designed to use the social sciences as "medicine" to immunize communities against the "virus" of social prejudice. 1-29-46

One of the reports said that contacts between groups had been found most valuable to curb prejudice, with persons having the most contact with a minority group shown to hold the least prejudice

The results of studies, sponsored by the Commission on Community Interrelations of the American Jewish Congress, were presented on the second day of a closed meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel after more than a year of research by individual scholars, social workers and agencies seeking the key to the problems of bigotry and discrimination. 1-28-46

Henry Epstein, former Solicitor General of New York State and chairman of the commission's National Advisory Board, outlined details of some of the reports after the meeting. One project which he cited concerned experiments performer with college students, and reported by Dr. Gordon W. Allport of Harvard University.

Dr. Allport's study got under way last May with 214 elementary psychology students from Dartmouth College, 166 from Harvard University and fifty-seven from Radcliffe College.

A preliminary report by Dr. Allport, according to Mr. Epstein, found most racial and religious prejudice among persons feeling least secure in their surroundings. Persons having the most contact

INFORMATION CITED AS ONE-WORLD KEY

New York Times N.Y.

Schools, Press Must Aid People in Thinking, Editor Tells Times Hall Audience

A vast job of education must be accomplished if "one world" is to be achieved, and the schools and newspapers in a joint endeavor can aid greatly in that task, Lester Markel, Sunday editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, declared yesterday. Tues 2-26-46

"We must teach more people to think and, so that they shall think straight, we must give them the tools for thinking—the facts," he said in speaking at the second session of an eight-week lecture course entitled "The Newspaper—Day by Day," in Times Hall, 240 West Forty-fourth Street. The course is being offered by THE TIMES in cooperation with the Board of Education.

"Never has it been so important that the average citizen understand what is going on in the world and never has such understanding been more difficult," Mr. Markel said. "Affairs that used to be remote from our lives—questions of monetary control, theories of industrial relations, U-235, UNO, UNRRA and all the rest of the awesome alphabet—all these are matters of immediate concern to almost every one of us and all of them are complex to the nth degree.

"The news—the facts—must be had and the news—the facts—must be understood. In that lies what we call 'this joint educational venture.'"

Decrying the "vast blanks in our national knowledge" that show "a staggering ignorance" of current affairs, Mr. Markel declared:

"No, we are not a well-informed people. If we are going to make any headway, these gaps have to be filled. If they are not, we shall slip back again into isolation and disaster."

Describing the newspaper as "a chapter of world history that must be read in the light of what has gone before and what is likely to come after," he suggested: "Conceive of the newspaper in this way, and you will find you will be reading it with new insight; you will discover that to watch the drama of events unfold is an ingrossing occupation. Here is history in the making, and the newspaper is its source book. I urge, therefore, that the news be read as a running story, each day's issue as part of the continuing chronicle of mankind." Tues 2-26-46

The two essential tests of a newspaper are that it shall cover the news fully and accurately and second, that its news shall be without slant, he said.

"We must have facts uncolored by bias," he asserted. "If the reader cannot be trusted to act intelligently upon these facts, then we might just as well throw democracy overboard and welcome dictatorship," he declared. "Give them the facts, and I am sure the American people will do an excellent job of judgment."

In suggesting "How to Read a Newspaper," the topic of his talk, Mr. Markel warned that the "Art of Reading" was only part of the assignment.

"The other part—the more important part—is the art of understanding—the approach, the viewpoint that is brought to the reading," he said. "It seems to me that there are three elements on that score that are particularly important, namely, continuity, background and freedom from bias."

In the absence of Nicholas Roosevelt, the customary chairman, who was ill, Julius Ochs Adler, vice president and general manager of THE TIMES, introduced Mr. Markel. He also announced to the audience that should there be a transit strike next Tuesday when Arthur Krock, chief of the Washington Bureau, and Felix Belair Jr., and C. P. Trussell, members of the Washington Bureau, are scheduled to speak on "Washington as a Source of News," there will be no meeting.

A Well-Deserved Honor

Kansas City Call

The white persons named to the 1945 Race Relations Honor Roll well deserve that honor. They not only had the conviction that race relations in this country should be improved but they had the courage to do something about it. 2-15-46

The general who defied Army custom to try mixed combat units on the western front proved, to the undying gratitude of Negro Americans, that a military organization can be efficient without segregation of its component parts based on color.

Frank Sinatra, the singing idol of youth, used his popularity to help win the fight against intolerance. Too few entertainers take such an all-out stand against bigotry as did Frankie.

Branch Rickey, for his daring to hire a Negro baseball player in the face of certain opposition and ridicule, certainly won a place on the honor roll.

The authors of "Deep Are the Roots," James Gow and Arnaud D'Usseau, who brought a lesson in democracy to Broadway and the producers of the radio program, "Duffy's Tavern," complete the honor roll. All have belied the out-moded but too current belief that "it can't be done" and "the time isn't ripe." 2-15-46

The Negroes named on the honor roll also well desrve the honor but it is the expected thing for Negroes to be in front fighting to make democracy live in America. Whites who speak out boldly and act courageously risk more than do Negroes, thus they deserve a little stronger pat on the back.

We salute all 18 of the 18 persons, white and black, whose work in 1945 was outstanding in the field of race relations.

School For 3-Year-Olds

Washington Post D.C.

I heartily indorse the proposal of Mrs. Philip Sydney Smith that state educaton should be available for children as young as 3.

C. Melvin Sharpe has said that he believed in the "good old American family." The American family may be old, but in too many cases it is not "good." At Life's Camps, Inc., I have seen too many youngsters of 6 and 7 whose faces and behavior reflected the unwholesome influence of their homes and unsupervised play in the public streets. Many came from broken homes where they had never known affection, kindness or understanding. Many came undernourished, ill-clad, insecure and ignorant beyond belief. Some didn't know what a knife and fork were for. There are a great many families who do not and cannot give adequate care and training to their children. For those young children who are receiving adequate care and training, state education is unnecessary. But for a great many less fortunate children it is essential. 2-8-46

Sharpe has warned about the Nazi nursery schools. The Nazis were shrewd enough to realize that a child of 3 can learn the ways of Fascist living. A child of 3 can also learn the ways of democratic living. Much of the intolerance, race prejudice and superstition manifested by children are learned from ignorant parents. Under skilled and competent supervision, a young child can learn to play and associate with other children and thereby lay the foundation for better citizenship in a democracy. John Dewey said that school is "life" itself, and a great many young children need the constructive, understanding and helpful influence of "life" other than what they receive at home.

E. GRANT YOUMANS.
Alexandria, Va., Feb. 1.

Says People Are People

Courier Journal Louisville Ky.

As a minister of the Gospel, I have been trying to salvage something of value from the wreck and carnage of war. Well, for one thing we are about to learn that people are just people after all. The female orchestra that recently entertained a group of G.I.'s in Tokyo seemed to have been bewildered and astonished on finding that G.I. Joe could fall in love with some of those beautiful girls that we so recently labeled as "yellow-bellied monkeys." Obviously in America they had been taught that it just couldn't happen, that Japs, Chinese, Negroes and races of darker hue were their inferiors and even if they danced with them it was just to pass off time. But the girl who commented on it stated frankly, that she did not think it stopped there. 2-3-46

Well, it did not stop there. It never has and never will and whenever and wherever young people are left to themselves and not tampered with by our traditions, customs and prejudice whether in school, church, youth forums or even at the dance, they soon find out that basically beneath the pigment of the skin, people are just plain people. They will find further that love, infatuation and all of those social virtues that characterize human beings are color blind.

I think we need a school of ethics where we, who are Christians and represent the Christian concept, can rethink this whole question of social Christianity, which, if it is Christian at all, must be super-social, super-racial, super-class.

I. R. SUMNER.
Louisville.

Gospel

Atlanta, Ga.

Editor Constitution: I notice in the pulse of the public articles that whenever a white person speaks well of a Negro they are branded by some as being Negro lovers. The same accusers call themselves Christians. I wonder if the Gospel has been preached to them. Jan 4-30-46

BERRY L. MITCHELL.
Atlanta.

Deep Sincerity Aids In Curbing Prejudice Among Nation's Youth

Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.
Sat 2-23-46

New York, Feb. 21—(ANP)—The deep sincerity of Frank Sinatra, teen-age crooning idol, is said to be responsible for his effectiveness in winning the battle against adolescence racial prejudice.

Born of Italian parents in Hoboken, he has made more than 150 speeches against racial intolerance to school children and other groups throughout America. Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo, Mississippi's arch racist, is responsible for Sinatra entering the field of race relations.

Frank proposed to do something to curb the race poison Bilbo was spawning and talked to his press agent, George Evans, about it after being discouraged by others. Evans, who feels strongly on the subject of racial and religious intolerance, advised Sinatra to go ahead.

"We stood a lot to lose," Evans recalls now. "But Frankie felt so strongly on the subject that we decided to take the chance."

Since then Sinatra has helped to bring about racial harmony by addressing 6,000 Gary school children during the anti-Negro school strikes there; talked to 2,000 kids during a Harlem school riot, addressed a group of teen-agers at the World Youth Rally here, and 2,000 prominent movie producers, stars and executives of the Amusement division of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. His effectiveness with children has so amazed teachers, who considered him somewhat of a nuisance by the time used by students to organize Sinatra fan clubs, until they have inquired how he gets his "message across."

Sat 2-23-46

"I don't pose as a child psychologist when I try to explain things to the kids," he said. "I just tell 'em that I went through all that business about throwing rocks through store windows and hitching rides on the back of trolley cars and that I guess now I know as much as they do and I want to tell them a few things. And then I launch in and tell them that no scientist in the world can examine blood and tell from which race of men it came. Take a brain from any man's head and no one can tell you positively from what race that brain came. Because every race produces men with big brains and men with small brains. Men with big, strong, muscles, and men like me. Every race produces geniuses, smart men, and fools. All human beings, from whatever race have exactly 27 bones in their hands, and 26 bones in their feet. The lungs, the liver, the intestines and other parts of all human beings are exactly alike. Now that gets us back to this prejudice thing. How can we be prejudiced against people who are exactly the same as we are? The only difference between a Chinaman and an Englishman is the color of his skin. Find an Englishman with jaundice and you have no difference at all except that the Englishman doesn't feel well."

Hats Off!

P.M.

To "a group of civic-minded people" who "in the interest of tolerance and Americanism" bought a full-page ad in the Hunterdon (N. J.) Republican April 25 to put over this message: 5-9-44

"If you are an employer, remember that the veteran who applies for a job is an American *. . . be his name Kelly, Cohen, or Peterson. Judge him by only one standard—is he qualified to fill the job? And if you're an employe, treat a new fellow-worker as a fellow American. . . . Remember—Americans come in* all *sizes, colors, and creeds."* Thursday

Springfield Plan Is Adopted By Several Cities In Nation

Trail-blazer for the Springfield plan, Dr. Clyde Miller, left, associate professor of education at Teachers College, Columbia University, is shown with his co-worker, Ralph Norton, secretary of the League for Fair Play. They are shown plotting speaking dates on a map of the United States in connection with work they are doing to foster setting up of a number of Springfield-like plans in the nation. (AP Photo)

BY ARLENE WOLF
AP Newsfeatures Writer

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—(AP)—Seven years ago the city of Springfield, Mass., mobilized to fight racial and religious prejudices. Today the now famous Springfield plan has spread across the country, and other communities have inaugurated similar programs of good will.

Trail-blazer for this nationwide movement is Dr. Clyde Miller associate professor of education at Teachers College, Columbia University, and consultant to the Springfield school system.

As Springfield originated it in 1939, the plan is a concerted program of community action against prejudice. This program had its genesis in the public schools. In cooperation with the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the schools initiated an educational program emphasizing group cooperation. Carried out in adult forums, town meetings and the like, the plan is paying dividends in community harmony.

Dr. Miller has made an average of 20 lectures and demonstrations a month since 1943 to civic groups interested in hearing more about such plans. An equal number have been made by his co-worker, Ralph Norton, secretary of the League for Fair Play—non-profit organization dedicated to spreading good will through lectures on questions of public interest.

Others Start Programs

Since they started, they've seen such cities as Pittsburgh, Denver, Portland, Cincinnati, Los Angeles Milwaukee, St. Louis, Kansas City Chicago and Johnstown, Pa., begin programs of community good will. In addition, they receive so many inquiries and requests for information and lectures that they can't handle all of them as fast as they'd like.

Neither deliberately goes out and picks a spot for "conversion."

"We wait until we're invited," Norton says, "and then the people in the community get their own project under way."

Group prejudices that exist, he says, are caused by vocal minorities which manipulate the tensions of the majority. To end them requires the cooperation of every channel of communications — church, home, school, press, radio and the like. Community projects to combat these prejudices sometimes originate in the school system, as in Springfield, sometimes among adult groups. Observances like Brotherhood Week, originated by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, help. Dr. Miller's aim is to make every week a Brotherhood Week.

Goal Is Outlined

Whatever the plans' origin, the goal is to "immunize against propaganda which carries the germs of contagious phobias," Miller says. The core of these plans is "conditioning children and adults to play fair—to have a feeling of togetherness," and to show the public the difference between opinion and fact.

Dr. Miller, a blue-eyed middle-Westerner, has been working in this and kindred fields ever since he started the Institute for Propaganda Analysis in 1937. He had traveled to Germany for a vacation and found he had run into the "whole Nazi propaganda machine." Convinced that his job was the training of teachers to help children and others recognize these evil propaganda techniques, he set up the institute.

In his talks around the country to school students, teachers, and clubs, and in his new book "The Process of Persuasion," Miller stresses how propaganda can distort statements like "some people are thieves" into "people are thieves." He carries it over into the fields of racial and religious prejudices.

The Springfield plan, he says, has worked better than anyone dared hope. "Techniques have been created which can be used anywhere to immunize people against harmful persuasion," he adds.

"It's not as easy as immunization against diphtheria or typhoid," Miller concludes. "But it works."

The More Cases, the Better

Afro American Baltimore, Md.

The increasing number of suits charging violation of civil rights regarding education, housing, transportation, employment, and voting are indeed heartening to those of us who have long insisted upon a fuller use of the courts as a means of resolving some of our difficulties.

Arguments are scheduled before the U.S. Supreme Court this week in the case of Mrs. Irene Morgan, in which the constitutionality of Virginia's jim-crow statute as applied to interstate travel is being contested. Sat 3-9-46

In Texas and Oklahoma, cases are pending aimed at opening the doors of the State universities to qualified applicants regardless of color. These actions are based upon the U.S. Supreme Court ruling in the Lloyd Gaines case. In Alabama and Georgia, cases involving our right to vote are being prosecuted in the Federal courts.

And there will be more. The more cases filed, the sooner we will establish precedents for spelling out the U.S. Constitution and making it mean what it says.

For Harmony

QUAKER CAMPS OPEN TO ALL

Pittsburgh, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA—(ANP)—For the twelfth consecutive year the American Friends Service Committee will operate summer work camps, offering boys and girls a unique experience of living and working together with persons of other nationality, racial and religious groups, according to Edward R. Miller, AFSC work camp secretary.

All cap life is not work, however. Recreation such as swimming, hiking, bicycling, and also educational activities are plentiful in the campers' program.

This summer the Quakers will sponsor fourteen camps which will be held in eleven different States across the country.

In these work camps, the camp-

50d 1946 General

Some progress almost seen as railroad jim crow ruled out

The Tribune
Los Angeles, Calif Sat. 9-28-46

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Some progress was seen this week in the Negro's fight to achieve human status as the court of appeal for the District of Columbia ruled Monday that the tradition of segregating Negroes on railroad cars is illegal, and favorable reports came from several other fronts. However, most of the victories were accompanied by conditions which made them bittersweet.

The railroad ruling, delivered by Justice E. Barrett Prettyman, reversed a district court ruling in a $45,000 damage suit brought by three Negroes against the Southern Railway co.

The three, the Rev. William H. Jernagin, Baptist head, Ralph Matthews, a newspaperman, and William J. Scott, charged that railroad officials and police in Lynchburg, Va., had forced them to leave a Southern train, claiming they were riding in a car reserved for white passengers, as provided by Virginia law.

In another test suit against travel Jim Crow, a ruling is expected this week in what is believed the first case of its kind in the Virginia area since the Supreme Court banned segregation on interstate buses last June. Mrs. I. E. W. Taylor, of New York, is scheduled to be tried at Fairfax Trial Justice court, Fairfax, Va., on charges of disorderliness arising out of her alleged refusal to change her seat on a Virginia State line bus out of Washington.

Trial Justice Harry Carrico issued the warrant for Mrs. Taylor on the basis of a 1946 act of the Virginia General assembly which defines refusal by a bus passenger to change his seat as disorderly conduct. Carrico said he would not discuss the charge in light of the Supreme Court decision, but of the new state law, which makes no racial specifications.

The Tribune

Also, NAACP announced it would ask contempt proceedings against Richmond Greyhound Bus Lines, as a result of a recent series of complaints on bus Jim Crow between D.C. and Virginia. NAACP will base its suit on a set of written regulations issued by the company to its bus drivers, authorizing them to violate the recent Supreme Court decision.

A California couple, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Howard, of Long Beach, have made affidavits charging that while they were travelling from Norfolk, Va., to Washington, the Greyhound driver ordered them to the rear. When they refused, the driver showed them a copy of the new regulations, they said, and when they remained in their seats, two police boarded the bus and ordered them to move. According to Mrs. Howard, one of the officers declared, "Look, I'm from Georgia. If you don't move I'll pull you off the bus and stomp you. That's the way we do 'em in Georgia."

Labor Secretary Lewis Schwellenbach gave encouragement to the Negro last week by promising to abolish Jim Crow in the D. C. offices of the United States Employment Service. The pledge came after minority group and labor leaders conferred with the USES officials and presented Schwellenbach with a program for the protection of minority groups when USES reverts to the states Nov. 15. The Secretary rejected the recommendation that USES stop filling discriminatory hiring orders when it returns to state control.

Los Angeles, Calif

In Cincinnati, O., there was some letdown in the Negro rape scare as defense attorneys for John R. Colley, disabled veteran held on three counts of attacking women and two of assault, one involving armed robbery, said he could not have raped one white housewife because he was in a hospital 100 miles from the scene of the alleged crime. In addition, a medical report on the housewife, whose "attack" was given an 8-column spread in one white Cincinnati daily, said there was "no evidence of contact of a sexual nature."

Sat. 9-28-46

In Cleveland, O., it seemed as though the 45-year tradition of Jim Crow at Euclid beach park would soon come to an end as the community relations board approved an emergency ordinance outlawing any attempt to withhold amusement park facilities from "any person . . . because of race, color, religion, or national origin". Penalties range from revocation of license to $500 for second offenses and 30-day maximum workhouse sentences.

In Gary, Ind., where 1,000 white pupils at Froebel high school went on strike last year against the 800 Negro students, the board of education ruled special schools for Negroes will disappear with the 1947 term. Formerly, Negro students were sent out of their school zones to attend segregated classes.

There was some rejoicing in Negro military circles, too, with the announcement by Illinois Gov Dwight H. Green that the War Dept. had approved establishment of a complete all-Negro combat team of the Illinois National Guard in Chicago. The team is to have a potential 3,700-man strength.

Things were not all bad in the south, either. Penalties appear near for four whites who are charged in Birmingham, Ala., with holding a Negro, Willie F. Will, "in a condition of peonage" to make him work out an alleged debt owed to one of the whites, R. B. Doughty. Doughty, it was disclosed, was nominated to the state legislature from Pickens county in the primaries. The four are in jail on a federal grand jury indictment and $100 bond apiece.

In Tampa, Fla., the University of Tampa last week set up an experiment unique for the south—an intercultural department, to be headed by Dr. William Niederland, professor of psychology, and Dr. H. G. Baker, professor of English literature. According to Niederland, the department will "make haste slowly" in order "not to jolt these (Southern white) people", but will work to make them realize that their "treatment of minority groups is based on ignorance".

"Persons who attend my lectures know that ultimately they will have to give up their anti-Negro attitude", the professor was confident.

In Minden, La., assistant district attorney Harmon Dew has announced that a special grand jury will be called to probe the mutilation lynching there of John C. Jones, 24-year-old veteran.

Leaders See Growing Trend Toward Better Relations Of Races

The Birmingham News
Sunday 11-17-46

Fight Against Intolerance Gaining Ground But Group Tensions Flare In Some Trouble Spots, Survey Of Activity In Nation Shows

BY ARLENE WOLF
Associated Press Newsfeatures Writer

How has the end of the war affected America's fight against intolerance at home, now that Naziism and Fascism have been beaten down and driven to earth abroad?

Although the wartime spur for national unity is absent, an Associated Press survey of key areas shows that the fight for tolerance for minority groups of every description is being carried on with sustained vigor in many parts of the country.

Positive efforts for racial tolerance range from statewide anti-discrimination acts protecting every citizen's right to hold a job to such purely local projects as the work of an Oklahoma City Y. W. C. A. to accustom Negroes and whites to working together within the organization.

These efforts involve not only Negroes, but Jews, Nisei and other racial and religious groups. They range from nationwide drives conducted by such organizations as the National Conference of Christians and Jews and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to individual community efforts to combat a particular local problem.

* * *

THE "DETROIT EXPERIMENT," for example, started as the result of a 1943 race riot in which 35 died, and branched out into a city-project spearheaded by the city-financed interracial committee, working through schools, business groups and other civic organizations.

Similar projects around the country are characteristic of what is called "the trend of the times," by Dr. Clyde Miller, associate professor at Teachers College in New York and speaker for the League for Fair Play.

"There is a growing feeling on the part of just ordinary citizens," he says, "that intergroup (racial and religious) antagonisms violate the principles on which our American democracy is founded, and violate the ethics of all the great religions."

But, although there are hundreds of such projects, public and private, they have not by any means completely stamped out group tensions. Chicago, which has 20 agencies working for tolerance, reports twice as many incidents of violence involving racial conflict as before V-J Day.

Birmingham News

THERE STILL ARE AREAS where "nothing mentionworthy" on the tolerance fight is reported. There still are reports of mob disorders, lynchings and individual beating of Negroes.

Sunday

And there are still Ku Klux Klans, an increasing number of them, says Dr. Miller, who points out that with more people fighting intolerance the forces of bigotry are bound to mobilize to fight back—not merely against efforts to further Negro-white relations, but against peace and unity among various religious groups as well.

In Georgia, where the outgoing administration of Gov. Ellis Arnall has been making renewed efforts to stamp out the revived Klan, a new uniformed secret society dedicated to white supremacy has sprung up in Atlanta.

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The self-styled anti-Negro, anti-Jewish group, chartered as Columbians, Inc., to work for a "progressive white community," claims 1,000 members who wear a "red flash" shoulder patch on semi-military uniforms. The state took vigorous steps to revoke the organization's charter after several of its members were arrested on charges of "inciting to riot" in connection with anti-Negro disturbances.

* * *

MOST OF THE TOLERANCE VICTORIES so far have been achieved on the state or community level, with nationwide legislation still very much in the formative stage. Various groups are urging repassage of the national emergency fair employment practices act which lapsed this year when the commission was voted no more money. It will be brought up again before the new Congress.

The anti-lynching bill has been before Congress on and off for 10 years, and probably will come up again. So will bills to prohibit discriminatory leasing of housing projects, aided by federal funds, against segregation of job applicants in the United States Employment Service offices, and to outlaw Jim Crow in interstate travel. All these bills, however, are still very much in the future.

UNIQUE IN ITS APPROACH is prominence. There w
Operating on the national plane
are such private organizations as
the League for Fair Play, the Ur-
ban League, the Union for Demo-
cratic Action and various branches
of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.
Primarily these groups supply
speakers to interested organiza-
tions, circulate literature on racial
and religious tolerance and work
with other groups to promote good

their views of FEPC and endorses them accordingly. Chicago has a local ordinance enforced by a civil rights bureau modeled after the U. S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Bureau.

In the last election, however, California voters heavily defeated an initiative proposition for FEPC which would have prevented racial, religious or nationalist discrimination as a condition of employment or membership in a labor union. In Alabama, a constitutional amendment admittedly designed to make it more difficult for Negroes to vote by tightening up voter qualifications was approved by a close margin in a referendum vote.

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STATEWIDE TOLERANCE EFFORTS include the activities of such groups as Maryland's Congress Against Discrimination, Minnesota's American Of By For (taken from key words of Lincoln's "of the people, by the people, for the people) Corporation for boys of 15 and over who sign "no prejudice" applications; and California's University Religious Conference, a corporation chartered in 1928 which promotes educational activities and sponsors an interracial, interreligious Summer camp for youngsters. Texas has a Good Neighbor Commission, organized to improve relationships between Anglo-Americans and Latin Americans within the state.

Similar projects on a regional basis include the Southern Regional Council, organized two years ago to implement the ideas and instructions growing out of the Conference of Southern Negroes, the Conference of Southern Whites, and the Conference of Negroes and Whites; the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which since 1938 has worked to build a more Democratic South; the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen; the Association of Georgia Women for the Prevention of Lynching; the Pacific Coast Council on Intercultural Education, which works through the public schools, and the Council for Civic Unity, which operates on the adult education level.

* * *

THE FIGHT TO MOBILIZE GOOD WILL apparently has been particularly successful in individual localities. The success of the famous "Springfield Plan" to combat intolerance, for example, has encouraged other cities to start similar projects—among them Newark, N. J.; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Portland, Cleveland, New York, Denver, Bloomfield, N. J.; Dayton, Ohio; Los Angeles and Santa Barbara, Calif., the League for Fair Play reports. These plans, now in various stages ranging from pure idea to actual operation, seek to unite the entire community in the project, and work particularly through civic organizations and the public schools systems to promote understanding of all groups.

In addition, Minneapolis and 16 other school systems now are engaged in a nationwide project on intergroup education sponsored by the American Council of Education.

Several cities have official or semi-official civic agencies working on the problem. In addition to Chicago's Civic Rights Bureau and its Mayor's Human Relations Committee, there is the Cleveland Community Relations Board, which the city believes was the first such agency to be made an official part of city government. Created in 1945, the board promotes educational activities, and does a "fireman's" job in dealing with individual incidents, working with police and other officials, and generally coordinating the work of other groups.

* * *

LOS ANGELES' two-year-old Committee on Human Relations surveys tense areas and attempts to solve inter-group problems with additional places of worship, community enterprises, and help for individual families where needed. New York has its Mayor's Committee on Unity, and so does Seattle, where positive results have included the employment of the first Negro bus driver ever hired by the city transit system. Similar committees are in operation in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and, on the state level, the Governor's Interracial Commission of Minnesota.

Several municipalities have made special efforts to train their police officers to understand and cope with delicate inter-racial situations. In Youngstown, Ohio, for example, 23 members of the police force recently were given thorough instruction in dealing with these difficulties in a special program devised by the American Council on Race Relations. Police officers have received similar training in Richmond, Calif., Minneapolis, Minn., Detroit, and San Francisco, where the Ku Klux Klan charter, incidentally, finally has been revoked.

* * *

THE REMAINING TOLERANCE PROJECTS scattered around the country are for the most part individual campaigns differing in approach. In the nation's capital, a recent ruling from Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach outlaws segregation in District of Columbia U. S. Employment Offices. Round tables, discussion groups and forums are held frequently, and supplied with speakers from various interested organizations. Both Columbus and Phenix, Ga., have city religious councils to foster religious understanding.

Some cities like Baltimore have private groups to better interracial relations, although a Little Theater producer who recently tried operating on a non-segregation basis there was forced to close because whies generally refused to attend. Louisville's committee recently was disbanded for lack of funds.

* * *

PARTICULARLY NOTEWORTHY PROJECTS in cities 'round the country include the Civic Unity Conference, in Portland, Ore., offspring of a Union of Young Democrats and Young Republicans to combat intolerance. Portland's outstanding problem is the employment situation, intensified by a wartime influx of some 20,000 Negroes to the shipyards during the war, and a current Negro population of about 11,000, compared with a prewar 2,000. Portland also has a Conference for Civic Unity, but lacks a civil rights law, which was defeated in the last Legislature after a bitter fight.

Des Moines reports a small, but significant victory in the appointment of its first regular Negro teacher. Chicago's Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination is urging colleges and universities to drop quota admissions for Negro and Jewish students, and funds have been appropriated to investigate a similar situation in New York. San Diego believes it is the first to have a city-sponsored survey of inter-group relations made by the American Council of Race Relations at the city's request.

* * *

ALL THESE PROJECTS, national, state and local, combine to produce an attitude which Dr. Miller calls the realization of the need for a unity now, even when the war is over.

"Even the most conservative people," he says, "see that American influence in the world cannot be effective if we violate our democracy at home."

Teachers Urged to Cite Examples Of Tolerance Whenever Possible

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

Thurs. 11-14-46

Superior-Race Idea Assailed

It's up to schoolteachers to show their pupils how to be tolerant of Catholics, Protestants, and Jews alike, an official of the National Conference of Christians and Jews said here yesterday.

He was Dr. Martin P. Chworowsky, son of a Lutheran minister, former college professor, and educational director for the conference. He spoke to an assembly of City and County school principals at the Board of Education building, Fifth and Hill.

Lessons and examples of tolerance "should be brought into the class wherever it's relevant," he declared.

Teaching of Truth Urged.

Teachers should show their pupils "how to get along with their playmates," Dr. Chworowsky declared. As soon as the child thinks or says "I'm only going to play with my own kind," he is absorbing a dangerous prejudice, the speaker continued.

"America was not made great by only Anglo-Saxon white Protestants," he declared. Especially in teaching history, he said, "we ought to teach the truth about all the groups that make up our population."

"We can't have economic prosperity if we are fighting each other for religious reasons," he declared. He said there is "plenty of evidence" of people trying, to divide group against group, which is especially dangerous "as we see the possibility of a financial recession in 1947."

He attacked the idea of a "superior race," saying: "There are few people of pure race in the world. Our white race is mongrel. It is estimated that 71 per cent of American Negroes have white blood."

Says Society Divided.

Dr. Shworowsky contrasted the job facing teachers in towns whose population has changed greatly during the war. In Portland, Ore., he said, the Negro population has increased from 2,000 to 40,000, many from the deep South. This brings "many problems" to the schools, he said.

Teachers must, therefore, understand the "system of status" in their community, he continued. He said that American society is becoming more divided into upper, middle, and lower classes, and that teachers should recognize and accept that fact, and know how to handle children from any background.

"Teachers must examine their own prejudices . . . We have wider responsibilities today—to work with the parents, as well as their children, to achieve community betterment."

50d 1946

General

Interstate Bus Jim Crow Outlawed by Supreme Court

Afro-American - Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

The U.S. Supreme Court on Monday ruled that State jim-crow laws are not applicable to inter-state bus passengers as it voted 7 to 1 to reverse the opinion of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia in the Irene Morgan case. The majority opinion of the High Court was read by Justice Stanley F. Reed, with Justices Felix Frankfurter and Hugo Black concurring and adding comments. The sole dissenting vote was cast by the newly appointed justice, former Sen. Harold H Burton of Ohio. 6-3-46

Arguing the case in April, William H. Hastie, now governor of the Virgin Islands, contended that the Virginia law requiring separation of passengers traveling by bus in interstate commerce was an unlawful invasion by the State of an area where the Federal Government has exclusive jurisdiction.

The case began on July 15, 1944, when Mrs. Morgan, traveling from Hayes Store in Gloucester County, Va., to her home in Baltimore, refused to move to the rear of a bus upon reaching Saluda, Va. 6-8-46

Arrested upon a warrant, she was later found guilty of violating the Virginia jim-crow law by the Circuit Court of Middlesex County, Va., and fined $10. Baltimore

That conviction was upheld by the Va. Supreme Court, which on Sept. 4, 1945, denied a petition for a rehearing. Maryland

An NAACP Victory

At that time, Attorney-General Abram P. Staples of Virginia contended that the statute in question imposed the duty upon the carrier, the Richmond Greyhound Lines, Inc., to regulate the seating of passengers.

In addition to Mr. Hastie, Mrs. Morgan was represented by Leon A. Ransom, Thurgood Marshall and Spottswood W. Robinson 3rd, all attorneys for the NAACP, which sponsored the case.

Change the World

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

By Mike Gold

Come to Whitman Day, May 30, At the Tomb of the Great Bard

THE observances at Walt Whitman's tomb in Harleigh Cemetery, Camden, N. J., will be held on Memorial Day, May 30, at 11 a.m. N.Y.N.Y.

"This official celebration will involve the Communist Party of Camden, the Communist Party of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia School of Social Science, various trade unions of both cities and equal-rights organizations," writes Lawrence Moskowitz of the County Board.

It seems there has been a little confusion on the matter. The Philadelphia school is also holding a Whitman meeting on Friday, June 24, but the Camden Communist Party always holds Whitman observances at his grave on Memorial Day.

Now the Philadelphians are joining with the Camdenites and the democratic world on Memorial Day. If there has been some confusing information in this column it was not of my invention. May 30 is the official date! Try to come.

Walt Whitman belongs to the people! Let his name and writing be a bright banner in our people's struggle against the greed and cruelty of acpital imperialism today! 5-23-46

* * *

YOUNG PEOPLE'S WHITMAN—From Betty Bacon, who is editor of **Young World Books**, a recent development of International Publishers, comes an interesting bit of news relating to the Whitman anniversary. 5-23-46

"We are publishing on Whitman's birthday this year a special volume of Whitman selections chosen for young people," she writes. "The book contains all or part of 39 poems, including a number of his Civil War poems, the poems about European revolutions, excerpts about slavery from two of the longer poems, and two sections devoted to his poems on democracy—one chiefly on his feeling for American working people, another his faith in the future.

"The volume does not neglect his poems on nature and his awareness of the world around him, but the chief emphasis is on his message for today's youth, a message of democracy, human brotherhood and the struggle for freedom."

Langston Hughes has written the introduction, and Langston is a poet who knows how to speak to youth and the people. Alexander Dobkin, a young painter who loves Whitman, has made some illustrations for the volume. 5-23-46

And, all in all, this sounds like a fine and worthy essay in publishing. Give the youth a permanent love for Walt Whitman and they will never go wrong in the class struggle, I am convinced. Democracy is also an emotion, something deep in the bones, akin to one's whole feeling for life.

I am, therefore, pleased to hear from Miss Bacon that some of Whitman's nature poems have been included along with the more directly political poems. You do not know Walt Whitman if you leave out the sky, the fields and Mother Nature from his cosmos.

* * *

CHORALE—An ardent press agent for the Jefferson Chorus, Mike Scott, tries to sneak in under the Walt Whitman tent with a plug for his fellow-singers.

Press agents are "the cwaziest peepul," like Lew Lehr's monkeys. But Mike has right and truth on his side in this instance. Workers' choruses, singing the folk songs and struggle songs of American freedom, are legitimate sons and daughters of the great Bard who wrote, **I Hear America Singing.** Thurs.

"We of the Jefferson Chorus," says Mike Scott, "try in our own small way to carry on the tradition of Walt Whitman. We don't sing delicate madrigals or sweet hymns, but strong and important messages of freedom. Since 1937, when we organized, we have sung in and around New York over 800 times. We did Earl Robinson's **Lonesome Train** in a first performance with Huie Ledbetter as soloist. We introduced the Song of the French Partisans, the House I Live In, the Free and Equal Blues, and many like it. We were the first chorus, also, to sing the new Soviet Anthem in this country.

"We've sung at Town Hall, Carnegie Hall, Lewisohn Stadium, Madison Square Garden and local political clubs of the American Labor Party and Communist Party. But our most important job has been on picket lines and in union halls. You yourself wrote several months ago about the wind-swept Western Union picket line, where you joined the pickets in singing the song our chorus made, Roll the Union On. Thurs.

"Yes, we were pleased when you said the song had inspired the cold and shivering pickets, lifted up their hearts. Our chorus members come from the shops and offices and kitchens of New York. They work all day and give sereval nights a week to people's music. We come from all races and creeds—haven't trained voices—many didn't know how to read music. But all want to sing!

"We are amateurs—but we take pride in working in professional style—giving our best. We have introduced the works of many young composers, have had such soloists as Paul Robeson, Lauritz Melchior, Kenneth Spencer, Earl Robinson. In other words, Mike, I believe we are carrying out the Whitman heritage as ably as most. Old Walt might have enjoyed listening to us—and maybe he does."

If he does, let him tune in this Friday night, May 24, to Town Hall. The Jefferson Chorus is giving another concert—anti-fascist songs, labor songs, mass singing—a poem by Langston Hughes, and a group of songs of democracy through the ages, which will range from Moussorgsky and Bach to Marc Blitzstein, William Schumann and Herbert Haufrecht.

COMMENDATION FOR NEGROES

The News Birmingham, Ala.
Thurs. 8-15-46

To the Editor of The News:

History states that Negroes were first brought to America in 1619 at the time of the triangular slave trade. Since that time there has been a turning point in the Negro's life. He has prepared himself in all fields and contributed much to society.

Today the Negro seems to be a problem of society. There are many deplorable things spoken about him. This is because other races don't know enough about the Negro. If they would study the culture of the Negro they would find there are many judicious people in the Negro race as there are in other races. They would not judge him by the lowest segment of his race; there are undesirable people in all races.

Today the Negro desires to make an upward climb. He desires to exercise his learning in all the fields he has been trained for. The Negro does not need ridiculing, but commending. America, the land of the free and the home of the brave, should build platforms for the Negro, a race that has made great contributions to society in a short period of time and under problematical conditions.

Bessemer, Ala. STERLING WALLACE.

Motto for Americans?

Sirs: time

Allow me to applaud your answer to Rev. Otis Moore [TIME, Letters July 8]: "Hate nobody—but keep your eyes peeled."

I think that I would make an excellent motto for Americans. So many of us pray: "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us," and then use up all the rest of our time hating. Hating the Negroes, George III, the Jews, capital, labor, Russia and any other person or nation which we know only through prejudice. The result seems to be that we have no energy or time left to approach our real problems intelligently. Thurs 7-29-46

And what a lot of forgiveness we deny ourselves.

EUNICE M. JOHNSON

Hanover, N.H.

WHITE MAN'S VIEWS

Death Is Democratic Humorist Par Excellence, Forever Related to Love

By TED LE BERTHON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 6-8-46

SOME of my fellow whites become exasperated with me when I insist that I believe in racial equality and social equality, and that they are identical forms of equality. "Surely," they vehemently protest, "you don't believe all human beings are equal." Or they declare they are sure I choose my friends with as great care as they choose theirs. They intimate that I believe in theoretic equality, that I don't practice it. Words are indeed inadequate and misleading. Some misleading conceptions of democracy have not helped any. Perhaps I should say that I believe in equality of basic social and political rights and opportunities.

Mr. Le Berthon

Obviously, no one believes that the average janitor, be he colored or white, is the intellectual equal of the President of Harvard or the President of Howard. A homely girl, of whatever race, is not the equal in beauty of Lena Horne or Hedy LaMarr. A bush league player is neither the equal or Joe DiMaggio nor the equal of Jackie Robinson. I am neither the equal of Richard Wright or J. F. Powers as a literary craftsman, nor can I fight as well as Joe Louis or Billy Conn.

A spiritual altitude analagous with the altitude which enables an aviator to see a terrain whole is necessary for the discernment of what truly constitutes racial and social equality.

* * *

AT A CERTAIN altitude—not too high—an aviator may see a geometric pattern of streets and houses. He may observe a stream of motorcars resembling tiny beetles, and pedestrians seem a trickle of thousands of ants. In a philosophic moment, the aviator may feel the pathos of human vanity in the face of the immensities of space.

A historian will review the passing of nations and races through ceaseless blend and transformation, and ponder all the dreams and hopes and loves of billions of tiny individuals, and somehow between Emperor and peasant there had not been so great an essential difference.

One who visits a cemetery can become aware of the great leveller, death. And as one headstone tells of a man who lived to be eighty, and another records the death of an infant, the visitor is made to feel the uncertainty of life's length, and the illusoriness of all "the earthly things men set their hearts upon."

Death is no respecter of race. Death is the ironic egalitarian, the relentless reminder of our basic equality. Death is the democratic humorist par excellence. Death and love are forever related.

We see, behind the color of skin, the human being. We know that he will die some day. We know his susceptibility of joys, miseries social and political and economic theories. We know that he can never fully communicate what he really thinks and feels to anyone, that he will misunderstand and be misunderstood.

* * *

FOR SUCH profound and unceasing reasons, he is our brother and equal, be he janitor or university president, cripple or athlete, poor or wealthy, Negro or Japanese or German or Russian or Filipino.

For such reasons he is our brother and equal whether he believes in God or not, and whether he believes in God in the same way we do. Whether he prays or reviles, he is our brother and equal. For what he does one day, we most likely have done another day. His ideas may change as ours have changed. Whatever viccissitude he is susceptible to, we are susceptible to. Whether he is a saint or a murderer, he is our brother and equal. Sat. 6-8-46

In our very blindness of heart and mind, and in our various limitations, we become brothers and equals. For we see each other inadequately. The one we think a saint may not be as holy as he seems. The one we adjudge a murderer may have little guilt, as weighed on the scales of the infinite comprehension of God.

Of course we choose our friends. White like certain fellow whites better tha nthey like others. Negroes like certain fellow Negroes better than they like others. Ne- interracial friendships, it is the same. I am drawn to some Negroes rather than to others. A Negro is drawn to some whites rather than to others.

But equality of rights and responsibilities and opportunities is something all should strive for, out of elementary justice, out of simple love, a love as simple as that of little children, of common children of God.

Author to Issue Amity Bulletin

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—A monthly bulletin with news and suggestions for persons interested in bettering race relations, will be published soon, according to Miss Margaret Halsey, author of "Color Blind; A White Woman Looks at the Negro."

Miss Halsey said the plan originated at a luncheon at Reubens' Restaurant when she and a group of friends were discussing letters which began to reach her soon after her book was published.

Seeking Procedure

The letters were from individuals who said they were anxious to promote better racial relations, but did not know how to proceed.

"What is needed now is a great many individuals with a little courage rather than a few persons with a great deal of courage," Miss Halsey stated. Sat. 10-19-46

Value of Pressure

"For instance," she added "enough people writing letters to members of Congress could change the moral climate in this country in one year."

Persons wishing to have a free copy of the first bulletin which is promised for Dec. 1, may write to Miss Halsey at Simon and Schuster, her publishers, 1230 Avenue of the Americas.

Dixie Rebels Over Stiff Clause; Voids Some Dates

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 8-3-46

NEW YORK.—A significantly important precedent has been set by the famous Jazz-at-the-Philharmonic concert organization, who has inserted an anti-discrimination clause in all contracts for appearances in these concerts by celebrated jazz instrumentalists.

The entertainment field, particularly the booking agencies handling non-white bands, are watching the results and reactions to this courageous departure from the laissez faire and challenge to the custom of jim crowng in the South.

In All Contracts

Norman Granz, young producer and conductor of the Jazz-at-the-Philharmonic concerts, insisted that the anti jim-crow clause be inserted into all contracts. Here is the precedent shattering clause:

"It is of the essence of this agreement that there is to be no discrimination whatever in the sale of tickets and that there is to be no segregation of whites from colored. In the event of any violation of either of these provisions by you, the management of the hall or anyone else, Mr. Granz has the privilege of refusing to give the concert, in which case you will forfeit one-half of the contract price to him."

This clause follows the other customary clauses as to time, place, date, terms, etc.

Mr. Granz, when interviewed here last week about the novel clause in the contract and possible reactions thereto, said that he had already received many cancellations and refusals especially from the South. However, to his surprise, there had been several acceptances from that sector.

Bandleaders Can Help

"This merely proves," said the young producer, "that the enlightenment is gradually spreading all over the nation. I realize that in those places where there are State statutes on the books it will be impossible to insist on adherence to such a clause. However, it will probably insure the arranging of equal accommodations for all patrons."

Commenting further, Granz said "I hope my step will be followed by the "name" bandleaders. After all, it is they who can really strike most effectively at this insidious thing if they but have the courage of their convictions and a deep interest in their own self respect."

Kate Smith Tells Why She Battles Racism

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 6-15-46

By ORRI' EVANS

PHILADELPHIA — Kate Smith the buxom, heartily laughing First Lady of the Air Waves, edged into a none-too-sturdy arm chair in Fellowship House here this week and told the Defender how she became interested in combating racial and religious bigotry.

"How did I become interested in trying to do something about it?" she asked, then quickly answered:

"Well, it's a subject that no one can very well avoid." She carefully shifted her weight and continued:

"It's a problem which has been with us for many years. I've been bringing it into the open for as long as I can remember—long before the war even started."

She paused, and smilingly asked the reporter if he would mind stopping smoking—"my throat can't stand too much tobacco smoke."

"Yes," she continued, "and we fought this war to defeat the forces of persecution and racial intolerance. We won the war on the field of battle. Our Army, our Navy and our Air Force did that for us. They gave the Axis a drubbing they'll never forget. But we are still fighting a war on another front—right here."

Undermines Peace

"It is very important, it is vital for those of us who are sincere in our desire to build a peaceful world, to recognize the cunning propaganda, the veiled efforts of groups of trouble makers who are trying to undermine our peace and well-being.

"We are the doctor and the patients. If we want to get well, if we want to conquer this sickness of disunity and race hatred and selfishness, we've got to get busy, and keep eradicating the poisonous germs busily at work in our midst."

Again she paused, tossed her head back thoughtfully, probing her mind for the words to continue development of her thoughts.

"There can be no permanent victory," she declared, "no assurance of lasting peace until every human being on this earth honestly and sincerely believes in and respects the rights of every other human being, without project as to race, or color, or religious belief.

"There can be no lasting peace until all of us are educated and dedicated to world cooperation and kindness and the brotherhood of man, and until mutual trust, hope and helpfulness are as natural to us as breathing."

Gets A Promise

Miss Smith asked the Defender reporter to pledge not to describe her as going about the country preaching tolerance.

"I hate the word tolerance," she said. "It's a smug word and carries with it a superior attitude. It strikes a condescending note, just as though one of us were to say to the other, 'Look at me; I'm a fine person, no matter who you are or what you are I'm going to make an effort to be nice to you—I'm going to be tolerant.'"

She smiled broadly, then: "See what I mean? The word's stuffed shirt to me. So I'm not preaching tolerance; I'm making speeches that's all."

Then she had to hurry off to address a meeting at Fleisher Vocational School Auditorium where she appeared under the sponsorship of the Fellowship House of Philadelphia. Miss Marjorie Penney, founder and executive director of Fellowship House, presented her to the audience of more than 1,000 people.

ALWAYS READY

The Defender

The revelation by the Defender's New York correspondent of seven Negroes who are identified with the secretariat of the United Nations is most inspiring. It shows that little by little, recognition is being given to our group who have the requisite training and qualifications. Chicago, Ill.

It points up this fact: that more and more Negroes should enter the foreign field. By so doing, it would give them a chance to earn by the sheer weight of their intellect a strategic position on one of the important international committees. Sat. 12-28-46

It must not be forgotten that it is in the committee room that most important decisions are made. If we are on the ground floor, we can influence the thinking of others. It is thus that history is made and it is thus our cause may be eloquently though silently adjudicated. We should, therefore, adopt for our motto the Coast Guard's cryptic saying, "Semper paratus" meaning: always ready.

50d 1946 General

Jazz Concerts Seen Breaking Down Barriers Over Nation

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—There are various ways of battling discrimination, but music is one of the best, says Norman Granz, white, who brought his interracial group of musicians to the Brooklyn Academy of Music last Wednesday night for a "Jazz at the Philharmonic" con cert. Sat. 11-23-46

NORMAN GRANZ

Impressario Granz and his troupe have been fighting jim crow with music from coast to coast and in Canada, too. Their only concert appearance in Brooklyn was to be followed by a concert in Baltimore.

In Hollywood, the troupe helped break down the color bars in a series of jam sessions performed, where they insisted that there be no segregation in seating arrangements. Many clubs took note of this and promptly changed their former jim-crow policies.

Work for Progressive Laws

A concert was also given for the Mexican boys during the days of the zoot-suit race riots in California. Afro-American

It was Granz's first major concert, and since then he and his musicians have performed in benefits to aid in passage of FEPC legislation, anti-poll tax and anti-lynch bill passage. Baltimore, Md.

Granz is proud of the good work he and his troupe have done. Despite their commercial success, he feels that they have an important role to play in bettering race relations and fighting prejudice. 11-23-46

His musicians, who record for Moe Asch's Disc Company, include Trummy Young, Willie Smith, Lee Young, Lester Young Billy Hadnott, John Birks and A Kilian.

Song Film Strips Ally in War on Intolerance

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Mass Singing Primed to Educate Masses, Unify People; "Listen Mr. Bilbo" on List

Sat. 8-31-46

By RICHARD DIER

NEW YORK—When you make a speech, some people will listen. When you sing a song to them, more will listen. But when you get them to sing themselves, they'll not only be listening, but they'll be making the speech for you.

This is the premise on which People's Songs, a growing organization of artists of all races and creeds, is publishing film strips. These strips are being used to educate and inform the public of their battles against discrimination, a rising cost of living, the acute housing shortage, and reactionary, race-hating legislators in Washington.

Inspires Solidarity

That's why mass singing is so important, politically and economically. It's an invaluable method by which people are made to feel the solidarity between them, and it gets across your message.

There's only one thing that has been wrong with mass singing—there hasn't been enough of it. There are a good many reasons for this, the most important one, perhaps, being the lack of trained song leaders.

But now, People's Songs thinks it has found the answer to this problem in song film strips.

Advantages Cited

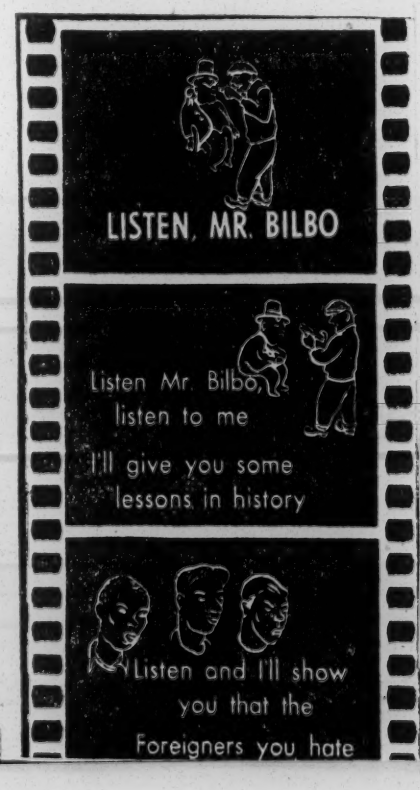
Generally, they are becoming an increasingly used educational method. The average print costs $2.50 or $3 and the machines can be rented for about $1 or bought for $27.

The song film strip has a number of important advantages. Instead of the audience fumbling around with song sheets, its attention is focused on one point.

And above all, any amateur who is able to keep time with the music and can carry a tune is able to lead the singing. Available for immediate distribution is the first of the People's Songs' film strips, entitled "Sing and Win."

Richly illustrated, it contains three songs packed with political dynamite: "iLsten Mr. Bilbo," a straight-from-the-shoulder answer to bigotry; "Mister Congressman," an election song; and "United Nations Make a Chain."

Already, "Sing and Win" has been used at many rallies and meetings. One community group in Brooklyn used the strip at an anti-lynch rally recently and reported that the results in getting out a large crowd were highly satisfactory.



The film strip, complete with an illustrated booklet, is available at $2.50 from People's Songs, 130 W. 42nd St., NYC, and special rates on quantity purchases are offered.

100 Million Matchbooks To Burn Against Bias

PM New York, N. Y.

Surrender Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-12-46

By DICK ARMSTRONG

Irving Haim, who flooded the Eastern seaboard two years ago with 50 million matchbooks advertising tolerance, is at it again—doubled in spades.

The affable president of International Distributors, 5 E. 52d St., has taken time out from selling rum and rye—and explaining to thirsty jobbers why he has so little Scotch—to issue another 100 million matchbooks combatting race hate.

These are being planted strategically in areas of the East, South and Midwest where Haim judges they will do most good. Even New York City, he believes, has special sore spots—though he tolerantly refrains from naming them—and he is seeing that these infested zones get more than their share of propaganda.

Still cooking on the Haim tolerance stove is an ambitious project, in co-operation with the Bureau for Intercultural Education and other organizations, to select a small American community and turn loose on it a high-powered campaign, utilizing every educational facility, in an effort to wipe out prejudice. So far, he hasn't found just the proper community.

There are six sets in the current series of anti-hate matches. Each carries a different, sprightly little sermon in behalf of neighborliness and getting along with your fellow man:

Item: "Pals, I'm supposed to hate you guys. You're supposed to hate me, too! According to the hate mongers, our Democracy is doomed if Catholics, Jews and Protestants forget to hate each other. We learned otherwise in the foxholes, and the lessons we learned will be the bulwark of our Nation. Spread Friendship and Respect. Preserve our Home and Nation."

Item: "Hate – raised blindly against a creed or a color as a race and kept alive by men who know just what the effects can be – can destroy my house and yours. If a blast like this threatens your neighborhood – expose it with truths. Sit down together. Talk it over. Preserve our Home and Nation."

AVC Breaks Beauty Contest Ban . . Negroes Eligible for 'Miss America'

Los Angeles Times Sat.

LOS ANGELES—Officials of the American Veterans Committee, in charge of the contest to select a "Miss California" for the subsequent contest in which beauties from all over the nation will compete for the title of "Miss America," announced last week that the contest will be open to all races.

First prize in the contest is $25,000, which will enable the lucky winner to attend any university or school. Local AVC officials, before launching the campaign, contacted authorities at Atlantic City, N. J., and requested that any provision which stipulated white par-

CONSTANCE DANIEL of Washington was en route from Missouri to Arkansas on the good old Missouri and Pacific, in what is known in fact and fiction as the Jim Crow car. Leaving Poplar Bluff, Mo., where civilization ends at the Mason-Dixon line, she noted white passengers trickling in the half-filled "colored coach" from the overcrowded "white coaches."

By the time the conductor got around to noticing it, the Jim Crow coach was full and democracy had taken over. White and colored passengers were sitting together, chatting, eating and otherwise doing what comes naturally. He looked, pondered, and shrugged. Later when a new conductor came on at the Arkansas line, the old conductor took him on a tour, pointing out white passengers sleeping on colored shoulders and vice versa. He asked: "What you plan to do about it?"

The new conductor chewed awhile reflectively and observed, "Ain't going to do nothing about it!" And that was that.

8-10-46

A Better Land For Better People

On the morning of the Fourth of July we tried to reconcile the principles set forth by the founding fathers with some of the events that have occurred recently in this land of ours. We thought of the sentence: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among them are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Then we thought of what Bilbo has been saying in Mississippi, of how anti-Semitism flourishes in some parts of the land, of how in the past ruthless business often has grown at the expense of little businesses, of how sweat shops have sometimes prospered among us, of how little children have been exploited and denied the proper food to eat and the sunshine to play in. We have wondered how the two points of view have ever been, can ever be, reconciled.

These problems of political and social ethics bother us. Sometimes, in our darker moments, we despair of ever seeing them improved. Any one of us can look about him in his own neighborhood and observe the evidences of personal and group greed and the wrongs it does. If one did not have a sense of perspective, he could easily become a misanthrope.

* * *

But at other times the prospect is heartening. For every man in public life in the South like Bilbo there are others like our own Sen. Hill, like Pepper of Florida and Arnall of Georgia and Fulbright of Arkansas. They are enlightened men who believe in trying to put into practice the principles of the Bill of Rights. Their influence is far greater and much longer lasting than that of the obstructionists. What they lay for a foundation will be built upon by men of the future. When we see racial injustices done about us, we too often forget that men like Booker T. Washington, George Carver, James Weldon Johnson, Countee Cullen and Frederick Douglass have arisen, despite the oppressions put upon their race, to serve nobly all the population of this land. We should not forget that many courts, schools, newspapers are constantly striving to make certain that a man, even though his color be black, shall have every opportunity to develop his talents to the fullest for the benefit of society. We cannot forget that Abraham Lincoln came from as humble a beginning as any man who ever rose to position of power and influence. We cannot overlook the fact that great corporations are convinced that only a happy, well-fed, well-housed workman can give his best efforts to his job. We should not forget that men of great wealth have devoted their lives to the establishment of philanthropic foundations which will contribute to public health and society's benefit long after they are dead.

Whatever may be the shortcomings of American government, we know that our system is still a government of and by the people. The state is not our master; it is our servant. We are improving it from year to year. Although many of us despise Bilbo and what he stands for, we would not deny him the right to say his say. But we reserve the right for ourselves to criticize his point of view and to fight his actions. It is better that he should speak freely than that he should be silenced within the walls of a concentration camp. The American system allows him to speak, just as it allows others who oppose him to work with might and main to make him ineffectual within the law.

We like to think, then, of the wisdom of our founding fathers as an ideal toward which we are constantly progressing. The Christian ethic is also an ideal. It has been in the world longer than our national hope for social and political freedom. It states a thesis of perfection toward which we in our uncertain, fumbling way make slow progress. There are nations in the world older than ours, but none has ever grown to power more rapidly than we have. Our American citizens yearn for what is better than they have. The United States of America is not a Utopia, it is true, but it is on its way to being the best that man, given to error and often showing temporary mistakes of judgment, can make it.

War Unity Spur Lost, But Harmony Groups Fight On

ST. LOUIS—Although the war time spur for inter-group unity disappeared with victory, according to a recent national survey, the fight for tolerance is still being carried on in many key areas in approach from national organizations such as the NAACP and the National Conference of Christians and Jews, to community centers workshops.

Projects fostering education, and intergroup relations throughout the country are characteristic of "the trend of the times," according to Dr. Clyde Miller of New York Teachers College and the League for Fair Play. Feeling is growing among ordinary people that intergroup antagonisms violate the principles of democracy, and the ethics of religion.

Work Still Incomplete

Although there are hundreds of group harmony projects, they have not succeeded in wiping out tensions. Chicago which has 20 such projects, reports doubled racial

What Ehrenburg Didn't Say

When Ilya Ehrenburg accused America of not living up to its expressed belief that all men are created equal, he hit upon a sore subject. Regretfully we must admit that he has told the truth.

In the United States there is a caste system which relegates minority groups to a second-rate citizenship. There is no use denying it.

But Mr. Ehrenburg either didn't know, or willfully decided not to mention, that we are trying to do something about it. He apparently overlooked the fact that our courts are constantly handing down decisions intended to remove economic barriers that have walled in the underprivileged. He forgot to mention that increasing numbers of our citizens are being granted the legal right to vote. Perhaps he did not know that we are doing our best to educate the ignorant of all races and classes so that they can assume the responsibilities of good citizenship. He ignored the fact that we are building homes as fast as conditions permit so that the oppressed may have better living quarters, may raise their children to be useful rather than helpless adjuncts of our society. He did not mention the public health services that are extended to all our people, regardless of race or class.

The Negro is no problem in Russia because there are so few Negroes there. In this country the Negro population is better than one-tenth of the whole, from one-third to a half in the South. True, the Negro did not ask to come to America; he was brought against his will. As a race, the Negro has suffered injustice. But as a race he is better off than he was a half century ago, even a decade ago. Perhaps his progress has been slower than many of us would like, but it has been faster than many could have expected not too many years back. The outlook for his acquiring a first-rate citizenship is good. He gets fair treatment in most of our courts; he has the right to vote in most of our states; his health has been improving; his economic status is constantly getting better. For every Bilbo and every Talmadge, relics of a passing age of barbarism, there are a thousand white Southerners who recognize the fact that the Negro must progress toward equal citizenship rights if the South and the nation are to progress also.

* * *

Mr. Ehrenburg made a statement that amazes him but does not surprise us. "Despite these puzzling facts," he said, "all . . . feel themselves Americans." Quite true. And why? Because, Mr. Ehrenburg, every individual of a minority group knows that he could be no better off in any other country. America is a home to the miserable of other lands. Those who fled from the oppression of Fascist states know that. No Negro wants to go back to the jungles of Africa. No Nisei who fought so bravely in Italy wants to live where the "thought police" of Japan can control his life. Every person in America knows that the police forces and the FBI are trying to make him happier and safer than the OGPU or the Gestapo ever tried to make a citizen of Europe. Here our officials endeavor to benefit the society of which he is a part. They do not oppress, and when lawless groups like the K. K. K. begin to persecute, all the forces of government unite to destroy that which other governments have sometimes officially perpetuated.

There is one more point. In America we revere the individual, not the mass. We salute the great of every race. We do many things to help every potential Booker Washington and George Carver to achieve the highest standing that his ability allows. We do not purge the minority which disagrees with the idea of the government in power. We tolerate and try to persuade. When a man ceases to serve the people who put him in high place, we do not kill him or exile him. But, with the best democratic procedure we know, we retire him by the vote of his constituency.

Did you forget those facts, Mr. Ehrenburg? Or doesn't your government want your own people to know them?

Reward Three For Anti-Bias

NCCJ Lauds Berlin, Sherwood, Skouras

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Three of the nation's top theatrical celebrities were cited here last week at a luncheon in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria for their contributions against religious and racial intolerance.

Rewarding the activities of the three was the group which sponsored the luncheon, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, who named Irving Berlin, celebrated composer; Spyros P. Skouras, president of 20th Century Fox Motion Picture Studios, and Robert E. Sherwood, playwright.

Citations received by the three men specified the contributions they have made in the theater world toward advancing better race relations and eliminating religious intolerance.

Cite Berlin Songs

In making the award to Berlin, James A. Farley, former national Democratic chairman, said that "No one knows how much inspiration his folk songs give to the people who carry them in their hearts. He has given the citizens of America a personal interest in the human aspects of their citizens' armies by writing two army shows for two world wars."

John G. Winant, American delegate to the UN Economic and Social Council, presented the award to Skouras "for service to humanity and for consistent endeavor to promote wholesome human relations."

Sherwood's award was presented by Will H. Hays, former motion picture head, for helping during the war to "shape the mind of America by the assistance he gave President Roosevelt in countless ways, by the formative influence he had had on the Office of War Information and by the personal magnetism of his passionate faith in American ideals."

Doctor Who Licked Flu and Bias Ministers to Ga. Whites

Afro-American 2-2-46
Baltimore, Md.

MONTICELLO, Ga.—"Call Dr. Funderburg!"

This has been a "distress medical cry among white people of all ranks in Putnam and Jasper counties," ever since Dr. Fredercik Douglass Funderburg, Meharry medical graduate, licked the influenza epidemic in Putnam county in 1938.

The epidemic struck when one of the county's two white physicians was doing post-graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania, and had knocked out the other. "What will we do?" the country's leaders asked one another.

"I don't know what anyone else will do," said one, "but if any of my family goes down I'm calling Dr. Funderburg." The physician who proved equal to the confidence reposed in him won the "lasting respect" of the white people in Putnman county.

Jasper County's Hero

Dr. Funderburg came here shortly after graduating from Meharryin 1922, upon the death of a friend who had built up a practice among colored people. He opened an office in Eatonton, in Putnam county in 1938. His parents came here to Jasper county from Anniston, Ala.

After his "victory" in Putnam, the physician became a hero to all the people of Jasper County—notorious seat of racism—especially white people who also took up the distress medical cry, "Call Dr. Funderburg!" 2-2-46

Among Dr. Funderburg's white patients—he maintains offices in both counties—are a bank executive, a school teacher, and members of several prominent Georgia families. Whites wait their turn along with colored patients served by the 57-year-old medic.

Dr. Funderburg's achievements in Georgia point up the fact that the skill of colored doctors has, on more than one occasion, overcome racial prejudices among whites.

Others Cited

Others credited with breaking color barriers through their proficiency in medicine are Dr. Joseph B. Gilbert, another country medic; Dr. Montgomery P. Kennedy, Beaufort, S.C., and Lt. Col. Harold W. Thatcher, formerly with the Army hospital staff at Fort Huachuca, and staff member at Provident Hospital, Chicago.

In 1937, Dr. Gilbert, now 47, was asked to see a 60-year-old white patient stricken with pneumonia, whose doctor was ill. He cured this patient, and has been treating whites ever since, and delivered eight white babies within the period.

Dr. Kennedy, 46-year-old obstetrics specialist, has been treating whites since 1930, delivering 85 white babies since that time. His first white patient was a woman with post-childbirth hemorrhage. His relations with white doctors in aristocratic Beaufort is "just fine."

Army Doctor

Lt. Col. Thatcher was recently awarded the Legion of Merit for his excellent contribution to race relations, upon recommendation of his superior officer, Col. M. O. Bousfield, retired.

Col. Thatcher gave freely of his services to whites in the environs of the Army station hospital at Fort Huachuca, and was a favorite of white Army officers and their wives.

The End Is Not Far Off

Atlanta, Ga.

Editor Constitution: I do not profess to be a saint. I am far from it.

But I can truthfully say I love my fellow man, be he white, black, red or yellow. Constitution

I am a plain, simple man. I am not learned in the common meaning of that word. But I have a message. I don't claim it is inspired by God. But I do feel an inner prompting to urge every fellow being to live as though this were his last day on earth. For if past performance is any criterion, nothing is more certain than that man will use atomic power for destruction. Therefore, brothers and sisters, the end is not very far off. Sun 5-19-46

THOMAS F. KAVANAUGH.
Atlanta.

White Georgians Risk Lives to Rescue Injured Cab Driver

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—(ANP)—The life of Moses Henley, local taxi cab driver, was saved here last week, by the heroism and quick action of local white citizens who ignored their own safety to extricate him from the wreckage in an automobile that crashed into a train.

Jammed in the bottom of the wreckage, his feet caught beneath the wheels of a freight car which had jumped the track, Henley was finally released from the wreck by white policemen, firemen and others who were at the scene of the accident.

Among the rescue workers were Doctors Joe Williams and W. A. Risteen, who crawled to Henley's aid, and working under unfavorable conditions, amputated the leg which impeded his removal and later at the hospital Dr. Williams performed further surgery to save his life.

3-7-46 Sat.

Atlanta Lifts Ban On Colored Use Of Auditorium

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va
1-26-46

ATLANTA, Ga.—The temporary ban barring Negro dances at the city auditorium here has been lifted, thanks to the efforts of Lucky Millinder.

The crisis in the local entertainment picture came as a result of serious incidents at dances featuring the King Cole Trio and Buddy Johnson's band.

Millinder, with a dance appearance scheduled for Dec. 31, arrived in town the day before to find the ban in effect. Before an extraordinary session of city fathers he pointed out that the incidents which had caused the restriction to be levied were the acts of a few ruffians and not the behavior pattern of the majority of dance goers—Negro or otherwise. He guaranteed to be personally responsible for the discipline. 1-26-46

The permission was granted and the dance went off without a single incident. The continuous dance plan was credited with creating model order.

Bus Terminal Incident

Constitution

Editor, Constitution: In my experiences of very nearly 80 years in many places, men, women and boys and girls have given up their seats on buses and cars that I might sit down. Mr. Frisch's letter is a series of absurdities. There are a few selfish, rude, and unlovely mortals, but most cases of those attitudes arise from ill health, or weariness from long hours of work. My mind is blessed with memories of courtesies from all ages of both black and white. I must tell one incident from a recent experience at the Bus Terminal. I was with a companion even older and more helpless than I and as she moves very slowly, I almost despaired of getting in the long line at the step of the bus, fearing that we could not get on in time to get seats. Neither of us were able to stand. Both were opposed to having others give up their seats. When we came up the driver was helping a girl on crutches aboard before anyone else, and lo! the crowd of whites and blacks parted and motioned us two old ones forward and no one frowned or said a bitter word as we were helped on and got the second seat. Atlanta Ga 6-4-46

LILY REYNOLDS.
Conyers.

Baptists Urge Pre-Marital Physical Exam

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 13—(AP)—The Georgia Baptist Convention voted Wednesday to ask the next General Assembly to "consider" legislation requiring pre-marital physical examinations.

The convention adopted a report of its Social Service Commission asking consideration of the legislation and also calling for "pre-marital studies in the senior year of our high schools under carefully chosen teachers."

The Rev. Joseph A. Rabun, of McRae, threw the convention into a 25-minute controversy Wednesday when he charged a report of its Social Service Commission was not "strong enough," in denouncing racial intolerance.

Rabun is Pastor of the church in which membership is held by Eugene Talmadge, recently elected Governor on a platform of "white supremacy." Thurs 11-14-46

"We need to condemn with all our power race hatred," said Rabun after the commission's report had referred to racial relations but briefly, saying:

"That the Christian people of Georgia be urged to apply the principles of Jesus in a serious effort to allay the growing race tensions so spotlighted by the lynchings in Georgia and the recent Columbians, Inc., disturbances in Atlanta."

He forced an amendment to the Commission report reading:

"That all Christian people of Georgia, particularly Baptists, speak forth with every ounce of energy, by word, deed and thought, against the so-called patriotic groups which have so recently found birth upon the soil of our Southland, which same groups are race-superiority, which is neither American nor Christian.

"That we hereby proclaim, if necessary, our traditional stand that every man has the same right to participate in the blessings of our American way of life, and that no man shall be discriminated against because of race, creed or color."

Rabun recently became Pastor of the McRae church after four and a half years as a chaplain in the Navy, most of which time was spent with Marines in the Pacific.

Repeating action of previous conventions, the Commission also called for early recall of Myron Taylor as President Truman's Special Representative to the Vatican in keeping with the separation of church and state. It quoted President Truman as promising Dr. Louie D. Newton, President of the Southern Baptist Convention, and other Protestant leaders last year that Taylor would be recalled "at an early date, 'certainly not later than the signing of the treaties of peace.'"

Turning to what it described as "our increasing alcoholism," the Commission said, "The purpose of legislation of the sale of liquor was originally to establish control of a recognized evil." It said, "liquor interests" are "permitted to spend uncounted millions" in advertising their product and "this should be stopped."

It asked Baptists to "continue to press the fight against the alcoholic beverage evil" in local option elections and proposed consideration of "a State hospital for alcoholics to be built and maintained out of revenue derived from sale of beverage alcohol in the State." The Constitution

A State hospital also was proposed in a resolution offered by Dr. James P. Wesberry, pastor of Atlanta's Morningside Church who acted as a representative of the Atlanta Baptist Pastors' Conference. In addition, his resolution called upon the Baptist Hospital in Atlanta to consider establishment of a clinic for treatment of alcoholics.

The Convention also adopted a report of its Radio Commission advocating a denomination-owned FM broadcasting station in Atlanta and a half dozen other stations about the State "looking to complete and satisfactory" broadcast of denominational programs. 11-14-46

The Atlanta station, costing about $75,000, would be owned by the State Convention, the Southern Baptist Convention and Atlanta Baptist churches. It would be the key station in a proposed State network but all other stations would be owned by laymen who financed them on a "non-profit" basis. Atlanta, Ga. Thurs

The stations would carry enough commercial programs to pay for their cost and operating expenses. Then, commercial programs would be decreased and church broadcasts increased.

The Commission report, made by Dr. Henry J. Stokes, Jr., of Gainesville, left to the Convention's Executive Committee the decision of whether the FM plan should be accepted. The Committee meets next month.

Change the World

By Mike Gold

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

Vilest and lowest of all Kluxers, red-suspendered Talmadge was recently chosen to disgrace Georgia as its next governor. A horrible lynching of four Negro men and women immediately followed, as though a green light had been given to fiends out of hell and all the fascist underworld. Sat. 8-17-46

Let no northerner grow entirely discouraged about democracy in Georgia. It lives and struggles on.

Organized protest, wide-spread horror ex-

ists today in Georgia, against the Talmadge lynching bee. The people are not taking it quietly, neither the decent white nor the outraged Negro people.

Talmadge was elected only by a shyster political trick. The majority of Georgians had actually voted him down.

How few years is it since nobody could hope for any good in Georgia. The Talmadges seemed to ride a wave of universal darkness, superstition, poverty and animal fear. Georgia became almost a symbol of social degradation in all America.

Yet the Angel also troubled this dark, dismal tarn. Georgia felt, too, the slow, deep, vast, inevitable push of the Century of the Common Man.

Who could have forecast the rise of a progressive like Governor Ellis Arnall in Georgia?

Such a change as he has heralded can never be undone. It always marks a new phase of struggle in the history of a people. Talmadge is now on the same spot as Hitler. He has to turn back the clock of history, suppress more than a majority of his people to do it, too.

* * *

LET northerners stop the cheap and too-easy habit of seeing only a filthy demagogue and Kluxer like Talmadge whenever the name of Georgia is mentioned.

If you must symbolize the state by some human figure, let me try to place another image into your mind.

Imagine, if you will, a tall man of about 36, with deep-set eyes. He has the frame, the big hands and feet, the rugged eyebrows, strong chinbone, the high cheekbone, powerful nosebone, of a mountaineer.

You see hundreds of him in any little country town in the southern highlands—tall men in overalls, who look you square in the eye, and know little guile or fear. They are fine, warm-hearted folk, but confused, and rather melancholy. Grief and woe seem to live with them. Their songs and legends are as sad as the folklore of famine-stricken Ireland.

Imagine this man, born of poor farmers, tilling the red-earth mountainsides of Georgia. His early memories exhausted by the struggle. The boy, his numerous brothers and sisters, never forget their father, and how he and their mother wanted more than anything an education for their children.

The young mountaineer wandered far and wide. He worked as a farm boy, a coal miner, textile worker, deckhand and lineman. He fought his way past all the barriers that block the poor boy in America from higher education.

At the age of 24 he was a congregational preacher, with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity from Vanderbilt University. Then he won a scholarship in a Danish People's college, worked his way across Europe, returned to Georgia to write, teach and minister to his people.

The man is Don West. In 1942 he was appointed Superintendent of Schools at Lula, Ga. All by himself, working by the light of his own great idealism, Don West introduced into the schools of that little Georgia town the great ideals of the Century of the Common Man—racial brotherhood, economic justice, democracy and world peace. And the kids and their parents, too, liked it!

IN GEORGIA!

Yes, this is also your Georgia.

And now Don West has published his first book, a book of poetry. It tells us as much, certainly, about the spirit of Georgia as anyone will find in whole reeking hogsheads of Talmadge filth.

"I'm the voice of the Southern Cracker," says Don West in one of the poems. He describes the silent, inarticulate man who is learning to look and talk straight now—learning, too, that the blood of his fathers made revolution and hammered beauty out of the wilderness.

"And you've heard that I'm the lyncher of Negroes, the man with hood and night shirt—but I tell you you've heard falsely. For the pattern was set from the Big Houses, by those who now point their unfriendly finger at me, who taught me to hate and say 'Nigger' and taught the Negro to hate and say 'white trash,' and both of us to despise the Jew. . . .

"Oh, I'm the Cracker and I'm learning. . . . Of unity, not hate; to look and talk straight. . . ."

Such is the central theme of this new people's poet—a defense of the red-necked Georgia Cracker, an elucidation of him as a confused and struggling human figure who is capable of all love and humanity.

Don West includes some beautiful lyrics of Georgia mountain living in the native dialect that I wish I could quote.

Here is just one—the "Last Wish" of a textile worker's widow:

"Singin' a soulful song all day,
Climbin' a rugged hill
Since Jim was killed by factory wheels
Workin' in Atco Mill. . . .

"There's one more hill afore I go—
Hit's fudder up the sky,
A windy knob whur fierce and low
The storms pass Jim's grave by. . . .

"And one more wish afore I pass
Out of this factory town—
I want to see my people jine
To tear thur misery down. . . ."

The Georgia flavor is strong in this book of Don West's. It will reach the Southern heart, since it is native feeling, native revolt against the old native poverty and darkness.

—"Clods of Southern Earth," by Don West, has had an interesting reception, according to its publishers, Boni & Gaer. More than 12,300 copies were sold before publication date. This is phenomenal in this country for a first book of poetry. Is it a sign that Georgia people must be feeling, reading and acting against the Talmadges?

HATE MONGERS REBUFFED BY TALMADGE'S PASTOR

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 11-23-46

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Gov.-Elect Eugene Talmadge received what was called probably his strongest rebuff last week when the pastor of his own church called for an end to race prejudice and asked all "Christian people" to devote "every ounce of energy" to fight "Nazi hate groups, preaching race-superiority."

Rev. Joseph A. Rabun, a former Marine Corps Chaplain, told other Baptist clergymen attending the local meeting that he "fought against prejudice and oppression in other lands and that it was just as right to fight them in my own Georgia."

Sloughing off advice from other white ministers that he soft peddle the race issue and take the "safe and sane" approach, Rev. Rabun retorted,

"Our Lord was not safe and sane."

The uncompromising minister was chiefly responsible for the passage of a resolution calling for active opposition by the church against "so-called patriotic groups which have so recently found birth upon the soil of our Southland . . . "

8-17-46

Illini Campus Finds Tolerance Insufficient

Afro American
Sat 5-4-46

By BARBARA BONNE

The Illini Union building, the student center of the University of Illinois, is an example of a successful effort to eliminate discrimination against and segregation of the colored student. In an impersonal and matter-of-fact way, the Union cafeteria, the Union lounges, the Union dances, and positions on the Union committees are open to all students.

Apparently it has never occurred to anyone that the Union should operate in any other way. Baltimore Md.

It is more than fortunate for the colored student that he has full use of the Union building. He uses the cafeteria regularly, for he is not served in many of the restaurants and student hang-outs on the campus.

He uses the lounges regularly, for he cannot go to his rooming-house between classes, as it is often one or two miles away.

He would rather go to the recreations, dances and shows sponsored by the Union than to the larger Champaign theatres, where he has to sit in a particular section of the balcony.

A social consciousness of his situation on the Illinois campus began to strengthen with the policy of the Union building, until in the most recent student election the senior class elected Martha Harry secretary-treasurer, and the sophomores elected Fred Ford class senator. This is the first time in the history of the university that a colored student has held any class office. Sat 5-4-46

Miss Harry

The Indee student political party which ran both of them on its ticket is beginning work to eliminate the discrimination found in the campus eating places. Other groups have tried before.

Temporary Relief

Twenty-five of 30 students, including three or four colored, have entered a restaurant and asked for service.

When the owner balked, they argued or threatened, or simply sat taking up space and preventing other customers from entering. Usually these groups made their point, and all were served.

But the relief was temporary. A colored student alone was invariably refused anything to eat, and a short time later the stunt would have to be repeated.

The method is effective, but short-lived and humiliating.

A resolution which states that the student body is opposed to discrimination in public eating places was drawn up by the Indee party, and passed by every major governing organization of the university:

The Student Senate, the Panhellenic Council, the Women's Group System, the Inter-fraternity Council, the Men's Independent Ward Association, and finally, the University Senate.

Confronted with this resolution by the students, the statement of the restaurant owners that if they serve colored, white students will eat elsewhere, will no longer hold.

They will be forced either to serve them or admit that the prejudice is solely theirs.

Fred is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, which is one of the two houses located near the campus. The house was purchased through the alumni association in Chicago after some difficulty.

President Willard Refused

Loan companies with mortgages on other houses in the neighborhood went to President Arthur C. Willard to ask that the university take steps to prevent the purchase. Sat 5-4-46

He said he would take no steps in a matter not directly pertaining to the university, and particularly steps which would affect and harm any of its students.

Alpha Kappa Alpha's sorority house is nearly a half mile from the campus. The house was obtained through the funds and efforts of the national organization, with the help of the late Anna M. Ickes, then a member of the university's board of trustees.

Two girls live in one of the university residence halls this year. They applied for a room there, and their applications were accepted.

There are no figures obtainable of the exact enrolment of colored students at the university, because neither the registrar's office nor the college offices asks for racial information.

Albert R. Lee, chief clerk in the president's office, who is colored, has tried to get these figures by checking addresses in the student directory.

Mr. Lee's estimate for last year was 148 students, including both undergraduates and graduates.

The problem has been admitted rather than ignored. Now University of Illinois students can fight it, rather than tolerate it.

He thinks the enrollment is larger this year, though he has no figures yet. Sat 5-4-46

There are at least 110 students, and probably more, with no organized houses in which to live, who are rooming with local colored families in Champaign and Urbana.

Dean of Women Helps

The NAACP is working now to get a house reasonably near the campus to take care of some of these students. Mrs. Leah Trelease, the acting dean of women, is giving the association her support.

With the housing situation as it is in Champaign-Urbana now, however, it is very doubtful that this work will meet with any considerable success for sometime.

"We have a fine group of students on our campus, and fine families in our town," says Mrs. Trelease. "At a tea given by Alpha Kappa Alpha, I was very much improssed by the ease of the student hostesses.

"It went off as smoothly as any party I have ever attended on the campus. The girls are poised, well-mannered, and considerate.

"Yet, they cannot take care of all the other girls going to school there, and they themselves cannot eat where they choose, nor sit where they choose in the theatres. But AKA is an example of what can be done."

She added that the Union building has done more, through eliminating personal prejudice of white students, and giving students a place to eat and to gather between classes, than any other single group or movement at the university.

Mr. Lee thinks that the election of a colored student to the student senate is a big step, and that the sooner he becomes more active in university activities, the sooner he will be accepted as a student first and as colored second.

His list of colored students includes members active in ROTC, the rifle team, theatre guild, language clubs, YMCA, veterans' associations, and Illini town meeting, as well as scholastic honoraries and sports. Sat 5-4-46

Though the situation at the University of Illinois is far from ideal, the existence of the problem has been admitted rather than ignored. The entire student body and the townspeople are being made aware of it.

Brought into the open, it can be fought, rather than passively tolerated.

Terms Race Hatred National Danger

CHICAGO— (ANP)—The gravity of national racism and intolerance was stressed last week by Noble J. Puffer, superintendent of Cook county schools, in letters to all schools in the county.

Admitting that he was alarmed at the outbreak of racial and religious prejudice in the schools, Puffer warned that "if this evil influence is allowed to develop, it will engulf our whole American way of life and destroy the very thing for which thousands and even hundreds of thousands of our boys have given their lives, their strength and their future to preserve for us."

Race Relations

Dear Editor:

The following letter was sent to the American Council on Race Relations by Gordon D. Hall, of Hollis, New York. It made such an indelible impression that I am taking the liberty of quoting it:

My choice for the Nation's No. 1 newspaper, New York's PM, recently devoted some space to your pamphlet *A Guide to Race Relations for Police Officers.*

I am a white ex-soldier, now taking my duties as a thoughtful and informed citizen very seriously. . . .

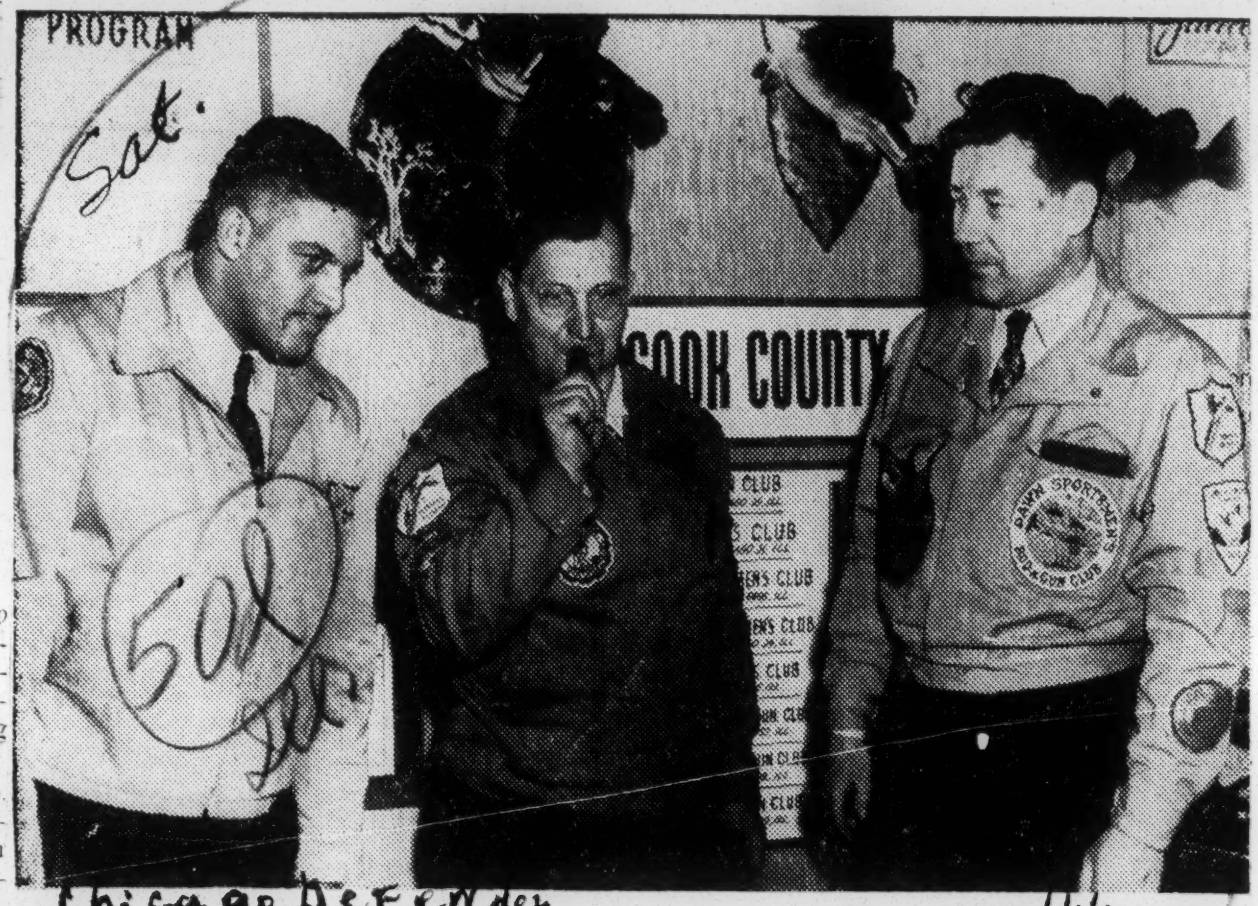
I spent two and one-half years in the Aleutian Islands, on small landmarks peopled by an equal amount of colored and white troops For the first time in my life I really came to know and understand my colored fellow Americans, so that now I am horribly ashamed of the attitudes and actions of some of my neighbors toward this minority group.

MRS. MARY-JANE GRUNSFELD
American Council on Race Relations
Chicago

Abraham Lincoln hotel serves first Negroes

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Living up to its proud name a little, the Abraham Lincoln hotel here accomodated its first Negro guests recently, during the convention here of the Illinois Federation of Sportmen's Clubs.

FIRST NEGRO JUDGE OF SPORTSMEN'S SHOW



Chicago City Patrolman Harold Carr, left, a member of the Progressive Rod and Gun Club, was named a contest judge during the International Sportsmen's Show which closed at the Coliseum Sunday. Carr, who is assigned to the Stanton Avenue Police Station, and Joe Roff, right, of the Dawn Sporting Club, a judge with Carr in the duck-calling event, demonstrate how it's done as William A. Buerger, Wells Park Gun Club, gives with a call to attract a plump mallard. In addition to the Progressive, the Universal Sporting Club, also a Negro organization, took part in the International Sportsmen's Show.

LINCOLN'S LEGACY IN SPRINGFIELD

Down in the home of Abraham Lincoln, they have finally discovered the Emancipation Proclamation and the Fourteenth Amendment. For the first time in its history the Abraham Lincoln Hotel in Springfield, Ill., has finally served Negro guests.

After mocking for 80 years the man for whom it is named, the Abraham Lincoln Hotel has finally recognized that Negroes will not contaminate the premises and agreed to serve three Negro delegates to the Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs convention.

Despite the victory it is a sad commentary on the lack of enforcement of state civil rights laws in the Illinois capital that the Abraham Lincoln Hotel has freely discriminated against Negroes all of these years without any action by the state authorities.

Negroes and white liberals have been satisfied too long to accept gratuities from white politicians who agreed to support laws which ostensibly would make illegal racial discrimination, but which are designed to give violators an opportunity to escape prosecution.

The Illinois State Civil Rights law puts the burden of enforcement on the person whose civil rights have been violated. The failure to date to make effective its provisions demonstrates the need for putting on state officials the obligation of seeing that democracy is more than a word in the state of Illinois.

Sporting Sportsmen's Show Names First Negro Official

Sportsmanship — the democratic kind—invaded the International Sportsmen's Show at the Coliseum here this week with the appointment of a Negro contest judge for the first time in the event's history.

The precedent-smashing appointee was Harold Carr, a Chicago policeman and member of the Progressive Rod and Gun Club, one of two Negro organizations which took an active part in this year's show.

Carr, a native of Guthrie, Tenn., and a graduate of Chicago's Central YMCA College, served with white judges in the Duck Calling Event held Sunday evening in the big amphitheater. It marked the first time that a Negro had served in a decision-making capacity at the annual outdoor sports exhibition. The father of one son, he resides with his wife at 5154 South Parkway.

15 Years A Sportsman

Typical of the many Negro devotees of outdoor life, who are rapidly coming into their own on the national sports scene, Carr has participated for approximately 15 years. He revealed that he had been a duck hunter for the past eight years but when questioned as to his favorite hunting, the Stanton Avenue policeman smiled and quietly answered, "Deer."

Carr was especially recommended for the contest judgeship by Terry Walton, outdoor sports editor of the Chicago Times, and William Tanner, representative for the Von Lengerke and Antoine Sporting Goods Store here.

The contest judge's brother, Joseph P. Carr, also a member of the Progressive Rod and Gun Club, was recently appointed by Gov. Dwight H. Green to the educational committee of the Illinois Junior Conservation Corps which meets in the state capital once a month and conducts a statewide program for conserving wild life and natural resources.

Another Negro group, the Universal Sporting Club, also took part in the International Sportsmen's Show with the Progressive Rod and Gun Club. Both organizations, co-members with 15 white clubs in the famous Pheasants Unlimited, Inc., project, had representatives at the Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs booth at the Coliseum.

White City Rink Race Ban Dropped

White City Roller Skating Rink long a holdout against Negro skaters officially dropped its racial ban Wednesday.

Negroes will be admitted on a par with whites, manager Robert Michel, 28, told Judge Jay A. Schiller in Municipal Court. Michel, who lives at 6125 Kenwood ave., was arrested Jan. 5 on charges of violating the city's civil rights ordinance by refusing to admit colored skaters to the rink.

The three complaintants were William C. Payne, 4415 Prairie ave.; Pinkner Hayes, 6447 St. Lawrence ave.; and Willoughby Abner, 423 Tremont st. Abner is a member of the Chicago Industrial Council of the CIO.

The charges against Michel were dropped Wednesday. Also dropped were disorderly conduct charges against 12 white and colored youths who were accused of causing a disorder outside the rink Jan. 17 when the Negroes were barred.

Children's Camp in Ill. Free From Racism

PALATINE, Ill. — (ANP)— An experiment in interracial summer camping is being conducted at Camp Reinberg near here as 96 youngsters of both races are enjoying a 10-day outing at the camp under the auspices of two Chicago community houses.

Supervising the outing is William Brueckner, 47, white head resident of Emerson House, who says "The children here, who mix well. They discuss their differences in color, but that's all it is to them."

Pattern for the United Nations

Chicago Project Demonstrates Democracy Can Be Workable

Pittsburgh Courier, Pa.
Sat.
C

NEW YORK—There is one organization in Chicago that is actually doing something of a concrete nature to solve problems of health, housing, infant welfare, juvenile delinquency and intolerance. It is the Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council, which has a store-front office at 4600 South Ashland. Helena Huntington Smith tells all about it in "We Did It Ourselves," an article appearing in the May issue of Woman's Home Companion.

"The part of Chicago known as Back of the Yards—meaning the stockyards, of course—was once a pestilential slum, with a perverted fame in realistic novels and sociological studies," Miss Smith writes. "Today, while still no garden spot, it is doing very nicely . . . Its people are solving their problems . . . They have done it through something known as community organization . . . The community council idea is like Christianity—it works, if people will only try it."

4-27-46

WORKING SUCCESSFULLY

The writer was so impressed by the project that she thinks other communities, even nations, should copy it. "On a small scale, here is a united nations organization already working successfully," she writes.

Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council is an organization of organizations—185 of every kind.

The change caused by this council is "like getting religion," says Miss Smith. "The enmities Back of the Yards were once fantastic. Its eighteen nationalities battled and insulted one another—that is, the plain folk did; the leaders simply didn't speak. The Poles and Lithuanians hated each other and the Slovaks quarreled with the Bohemians; the Irish looked down on all the rest as foreigners. Everybody pushed the Mexicans around and Negroes who crossed Packingtown to work in the yards were beaten up if they ventured off the main business artery."

WORKING TOGETHER

The community council idea was primarily the brainchild of Saul Alinsky, a young sociologist at the University of Chicago. His startlingly simple conception was that hates, prejudice and antagonism would disappear once people got to know one another through working together; and his very practical next point was that you could get them to work together by proving to them that it paid.

Chicago's fighting progressive Catholic Bishop, the Most Rev. Bernard J. Sheil, put all his force behind the idea. A tall Irishman, Joe Meegan, is now executive secretary of the council.

BEATS DOWN RACE PROBLEMS

Pa.

"While the council certainly has not abolished race hatreds, it has definitely made them unfashionable, and whenever a hint of racial trouble blows up, it is promptly and efficiently squelched," writes Miss Smith.

Saturday

Mr. Meegan, in explaining the start of the organization, said a school lunch program was one of the first undertakings. "The first thing they learned was to eat democracy," he declared. "At first, you'd have an Irish kid, for example, coming in and saying, 'I won't eat alongside of that Mexican boy.' All right, he didn's eat. Pretty soon, when he saw how good it was and that all the others were eating, he changed his mind."

RUMOR CLINIC 4-27-46

The community council has its own way of handling problems. A Negro, Peter Brown, is on the council's Fair Play Committee. When the rumor was put out that Negro children were being discriminated against at a camp operated by the Catholic Youth Organization, Mr. Brown and other members of the committee investigated. The committee found the rumor wasn't so. Another rumor that Negroes were pushing white people around on crowded street cars was investigated by six priests. They found that Negroes weren't pushing anymore than anybody else. Their findings were preached from all the Back of the Yards pulpits.

HAS OWN COURT 4-27-46

Now six years old, the community council has made it a policy of correcting bad health conditions. A committee sees to it that the sick receive proper care and that rundown homes are repaired by landlords. There is a court, too, which tends to correct teen-agers guilty of petty crimes.

Miss Smith writes that the community council has brought about a cooperation between church, labor and business. "This is the new civic pattern, the triangle on which the whole structure rests. You will hear more of it, because this neighborhood movement has spread to Cleveland, South St. Paul, Kansas City, Omaha, to mention a few. These other community councils are as different from Back of the Yards as one American family from another, but the pattern and spirit are identical."

White Mother's Protest Alters Mix's Radio Script

Afro-American

CHICAGO —(ANP)— Sponsors of the radio serial for children, "Tom Mix," upon protest of a Chicago mother, white, have promised to change the two stereotypes on the program, "Wash" and "Chloe."

The promised action followed the inquiry of Mrs. David Wallenstein, mother of two small sons who are regular listeners to the program, asking: "Must Wash and Chloe be quite so ignorant, so illiterate, so cowardly, so typically old time?" 6-8-46

Praising the attitude of the radio Tom Mix toward Wash as definitely in the right direction for betterment of race relations, Mrs. Wallerstein continued her criticism of the characterization of the comic with the observation:

Typed in Worst Way

Baltimore

"Why, then, must Wash, just to furnish comedy relief, be so overdone, and so typed in the worst way? Can't he be funny and still not so silly, so scared, so servile, so almost degraded at times? If you could give Wash a little more dignity and respect, make him a little more human and a little less 'Uncle Tom' or 'Black Sambo,' you'd be doing a real civic job." 6-8-46

The American Council on Race Relations pronounced Mrs. Wallerstein's letter one of the best examples of constructive criticism of radio from the point of race relations that had come to its attention, and commended the promise of the Ralston Company's advertising director and writer of the serial to improve the characterization of Wash and Chloe.

Roller Rink Bar Lifted by Court

Afro-American

CHICAGO—(ANP)—The White City roller skating rink agreed last week to admit all patrons on a par with whites through Robert Michel, manager, who appeared before Municipal Judge Jay A. Schiller on charges of violating the city's civil rights ordinance.

5-25-46

Michel was arrested last Jan. 5 after three persons had been denied admission to his skating rink. They were William C. Payne, Pinker Hayes and Willoughby Abner, the latter a member of the Chicago Industrial Council of the CIO.

Baltimore Afro

Judge Schiller closed the case by dropping charges against Michel and disorderly conduct charges, growing out of a demonstration outside of White City, against a mixed crowd of 12 youths, most of them students of Roosevelt College.

THEY'LL TRY DEMOCRACY INSTEAD

White Students Call Off Gary School Strike

Chicago Defender

GARY, Ind. — Peace settled over the scholastic front here when two young white leaders of Gary's anti-Negro school strikes met with Negro students this week and called a halt to plans for a third walkout.

White strike leader Leonard Levanda, whose bitter rabble-rousing tactics spearheaded two youth demonstrations, completely reversed his earlier stand when he joined with colored students in a statement condemning the general pattern of Jim Crow in Gary.

"Begin now to live the American way of life by deed rather than by word," the interracial committee warned their parents and city officials.

Contained in the statement was the recommendation for enrollment of all pupils, regardless of race or creed, in any school nearest their home.

White members of the committee also announced that they had dropped their demand for the ouster of Richard A. Nuzum, principal of Froebel High School, whom they had previously accused of being "pro-Negro."

City and school officials declined to comment, however, they expressed their gratification at the unexpected turn of events.

Joseph C. Chapman, executive secretary of the Gary Urban League, was responsible for bringing together the two groups of students. The American Council of Race Relations also made its influence felt.

On the committee were Leonard Levanda and Mary Balles, who led the white strikers from their classrooms at Froebel on two previous occasions. The Negro representatives were Ray Williams, Robert Miller, Evelyn Lawler and Emogene Henderson.

The statement, prepared in the conferences and presented to Mayor Joseph E. Finerty and Cloyce A. Bowers, president of the board of education, reads:

"We, the undersigned, representatives of the students of Froebel School, after a series of conferences, issue these statements, conclusions, and recommendations for your consideration and action.

"We accept the thinking that the strike procedure is undesirable and inapplicable to problems developing in school situations. Strikes encourage animosity, friction and unfavorable feeling among students, teachers and citizens. We pledge to support no more school strikes.

"We feel that a satisfactory solution of all problems at Froebel School can be affected through an organization of representative parents, teachers, students and citizens.

"We pledge our support of such a group, now being formed at Froebel School. Further, we express our confidence in its ability to cope with current questions. We are firmly convinced that the Froebel question is not isolated in all respects, but also is definitely involved in city-wide educational practices in Gary.

"We strongly urge the Board of Education to provide for the enrollment of students, regardless of race, creed or color, to attend whatever school is located within the zone of their residence. Further, we urge that the complete facilities and all activities, clubs and programs of all schools be made available to all students.

"Finally, we believe we have found the only democratic and just procedure for solution of our questions at Froebel School. To all Gary we say:

"Begin now to live the American way of life by deed rather than by word."

Negro-White Students Unite

Daily Worker

By CARL HIRSCH

GARY, Ind., March 19.—A Gary's Froebel High Schol this week a new amity and unity between Negro and white students was developing.

Remember that Froebel was the scene of six months of racist friction, climaxed by two anti-Negro student strikes.

Now Froebel student leaders, including Leonard Levenda and Mary Balles, one-time ringleaders of the anti-Negro strikes, have joined with Negro students in issuance of a joint statement, which says:

"To all Gary, we say begin to live the American way of life—by deed rather than by word."

They pledge opposition to the anti-Negro school strikes and urge full support of councils of parents teachers and students, Negro and white.

"We pledge our support of such a group now being formed at Froebel School," the statement declared. "Further, we express our confidence in its ability to cope with current questions."

The student leaders also urged the Board of Education to issue a statement of policy providing for the enrollment of all students, regardless of race, color or creed, to attend whatever school is located in the zone of their residence.

Instrumental in effecting the new understanding were the progressive organizations of Gary, the CIO United Steelworkers Union, the Parent-Teachers Association and other groups.

Students Sign 'No Strike' Pledge In Gary; Urge Unity

Chicago Defender

GARY, Ind. — A "no strike pledge" was signed this week by white leaders of the anti-Negro student demonstrations here after a strike set for March 5 had been called off when school officials vowed legal action against participants.

A statement, drawn jointly by Negro and white Froebel High School students, pledged themselves to live the American way and urged their elders to do likewise.

It was signed by strike leaders Leonard Levenda and Mary Balles and Evelyn Lawyer, Emagene Henderson, Ray Williams and Robert Miller in the offices of the local Urban League and was addressed to the mayor, the board of education and citizens of Gary.

Statement Issued

"We believe a satisfactory solution of all problems at Froebel school can be effected through an organization composed of representative parents, teachers, students and area citizens," the students stated.

"We pledge our support to such a group now being formed at Froebel School. Further, we express our confidence in its ability to cope with current questions.

"We are firmly convinced that the question is not completely isolated in all aspects but is definitely involved in city-wide educational practices in Gary. We strongly urge the board of education to issue a statement and policy providing for the enrollment of all students, regardless of race, creed or color, to attend whatever institution is located in the zone of their residence."

Ask Ban Removal

The colored and white students urged that all school recreational facilities be opened to all students. They called on all Gary to "Begin now to live the American way of life, by deed rather than by word."

Gary Citizens Form Interracial Group

Afro-American

Fight Jim Crow In Indianapolis

The Defender

Chicago, Ill.

CIO Backs Campaign Against Prejudice

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The CIO state Anti-Discrimination opened a drive this week to stamp out Jim Crow in all restaurants of this city.

Pat Riley and Walter Frisble, state CIO officials, were assured by the president of the city's Board of Public Safety and the chief of police that no "fake arrests for disorderly conduct" would be made by the police department.

The strategy of attack against the restaurants will center in the downtown area. Mixed groups will enter the eating places and ask for service. If refused they will leave quietly and proceed to file complaints against the waiters, waitresses and owners with the city prosecutor.

The "calling committees" will be participated in by leading ministers, liberals, and businessmen of both races. Attys. Fowler Harper, Willard B. Ransom and H. J. Richardson Jr., have volunteered legal services.

Richardson was the author of an amended civil rights bill in 1933 which forbids discrimination in public accommodations against any person because of race, color or creed. The offense is classed as a misdemeanor punishable by a fine up to $100 or a 30-day jail sentence.

100 White and Negro Residents Organize A Unity Council

The Call

Kansas City, Missouri

GARY, Ind.—(ANP) — An organized movement to curb the spread of racial bias was born here last week during the organization of the Gary Unity council, the first such body in the history of this city, by 100 white and Negro citizens, representing approximately 50 civic, religious and fraternal groups.

Plans were formulated to maintain racial understanding and to avert an expected third anti-Negro school strike scheduled for March 5. Walter I. Murray, a teacher at the all-Negro Roosevelt High school, one of the represenatives invited by Mayor Joseph E. Finerty to attend the gathering in the city council chambers, presented a resolution asking city and school authorities to establish and maintain firm policies of non-discrimination as well as suggesting proper disciplinary action to take against the strikers.

A committee of 20 community leaders, headed by the Rev. Kenneth B. Seeley, pastor of Central Christian church here, was named to draw up a constitution for the newly formed interracial group.

"In the beginning, God put a variety of people on earth, and all were created in one mold," he said. "They were meant to live together on this earth as a united family. This family unity can be destroyed when people refuse to work together. In our own city of Gary, we have an excellent opportunity to solve this problem, and there certainly is need for an organization to smooth out difficulties."

The resources of the American Council on Race relations was placed at the disposal of the body by Harry A. White, who served as adviser for the council.

The purpose of the organization is to "promote, organize and direct effort on the part of members and organizations represented to improve community life, encourage understanding, seek out and express unity for the community good." Mayor Minerty, who was out of the city, gave the gathering his official blessing by letter.

GARY WIPES OUT SPECIAL SCHOOLS FOR RACE KIDS

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

GARY, Ind. — (ANP) — Special schools for local Negro children will disappear with the opening of the 1947 fall term.

Announcement of the historic ruling that outlawed the long-standing policy of special schools for Negroes.

All children may attend schools in their immediate vicinity, which means that Negro children will no longer be compelled to go out of their school zones to attend Froebel, East Pulaski and Roosevelt to education into effect.

"Implementation of this policy under the jurisdiction of the Gary public schools shall will begin not later than Sept. 1, 1947," the board said.

The board's new anti-discrimination policy is a radical reversal of current policy that brought about a series of school strikes here by 1,000 white Froebel high school

TO END BIAS

"In pursuance of these demo-

students on Sept. 17, 1945 as a protest against the presence of 800 Negro students at the school. Charles D. Lutz, superintendent of schools, was ordered to put the new policy into operation gradually.

Gary School Policy Outlawed by New Democratic Ruling

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 9-14-46

GARY, Ind. (ANP) — Announcement of the historic move to banish Jim Crow from the Gary public school system by the board of education was made Sept. 3 in an unprecedented ruling that outlawed the long-standing policy of special schools for colored children.

All children may attend schools in their immediate vicinity, which means that colored children will no longer be compelled to go out of their school zones to attend Froebel, East Pulaski and Roosevelt schools.

League Project Issues a Release on Gary

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 11-23-46

NEW YORK — "Spotlight on Gary," the National Urban League's publication on its community relations project, written by Manet Fowler, public relations consultant, which pays tribute to Gary, Ind., as the city with the most outstanding accomplishment record of any visited by the project, was released last week.

The 32-page publication is designed to illustrate the principle "American Teamwork Works," and is the result of the project's first year of operation. The narration includes statistical references, history of the town, the character of its population, and emphasizes principles underlying American democracy.

The League launched its Community Relations Project, financed by the General Education Board, in 1944 to assist local community leadership in improving race relations and the welfare of the colored population as a means of avoiding post-war racial conflict.

50d 1946

In Dining Hall

College Lifts Racial Bans

Courier
Pittsburg, Pa.

EMPORIA, Kas. — Segregation and discrimination at the college dining hall and coffee shops at Emporia State Teachers' College against colored students have been lifted, according to word received by Dr. A. Porter Davis, president of the Kansas Conference of NAACP branches, recently. 2-9-46

When it was revealed last October, that the fifteen or more colored students, enrolled at the college, were victims of gross discrimination, the NAACP was promptly notified by officials of the organization and the students themselves. In turn, the local NAACP notified the State Board of Regents. After several months of discussion, the new non-discrimination policy was announced.

WHITE STUDENTS EMPORIA STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE DENOUNCE DISCRIMINATION AT STUDENT UNION

Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kansas
Fri 2-22-46

(Special to the Plaindealer)

Emporia, Kansas—Although segregation in the dining hall has been lifted here against Negro students, white students want the ban in the student union lifted also. "We will not be satisfied until full democracy is accorded our fellow colored students" one stated to this reporter.

Reviving an allegation of racial discrimination, first aired last fall when Negro students in cooperation with the NAACP sought to eliminate segregation in the dining hall and were successful; a student sponsored petition listing eight grievances, topped by allegations of racial discrimination and class distinction, was being circulated this week on the campus of Emporia State Teachers College.

Gene Byers, sophomore from Ellsworth, Kansas, and Joe Eigenbach from Lansing, Kansas, both white and described as leaders of the movement, said the petition was compiled by an independent student group, including representatives of most campus organizations. Both of the young men are world war number 2 veterans.

President MacFarlane Speaks

Altho President MacFarlane reserved extensive comment until he has received a copy of the petition, it is rumored that he is in sympathy with the petitioners and did say that: "the administration welcomes suggestions and it is a healthy sign that the students are taking an interest in the institution.

The petition also alleged that no movement has been sponsored for "an appropriate memorial" for former students killed in the war," among other charges. Fri 2-22-46

The NAACP is watching the developments of the case with interest and is ready to aid the students, if called upon, stated Dr. Davis, president of the state conference.

The student union, which houses many of the activities of the students here at State Teachers College is privately operated and many of the students expressed the opinion that this was the reason of the discrimination policy now of not allowing colored students as members.

The petition now being circulated urges that the building be turned over to the state to be operated as a part of the institution. The present policy, it said is "in violation of the theory and practice of democracy and equality."

Halt Jim Crow At Anderson Recital

Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Defender

WICHITA, Kan.—Efforts of Promoter Ben C. Truex to segregate Negroes at the Marian Anderson recital here March 8, were halted last week by the Wichita Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Kansas

Truex, charged with selling seats under a Jim Crow pattern, was informed that unless he discontinued sales under this arrangement steps would be taken for the cancellation of the recital to be followed immediately with court action.

The NAACP committee, composed of Charles S. Bettis, vice president of the Kansas Conference, NAACP; Rev. C. Albert Hanson, president of the Ministerial Association and William Smith, president, Wichita Branch, NAACP, told Truex that his policy was a violation of Kansas law and offensive to citizens of all groups.

After a hurried conference with his backers, Truex stated he would end his Jim Crow seating arrangement. Sat 3-23-46

He was advised that checkers would be on hand to see that the non-Jim Crow policy was carried out.

50d 1946

Kentucky

Listen, Louisville and state!

"LOUISVILLE and Kentucky satisfy me pretty well," states our Eighth Army master sergeant, explaining that he never yet has had to admit he was ashamed of his native heath—and certainly not during his war travels.

"The Government is not what it should be, but maybe we'll be in line for improvements as soon as we down dominating self-interest. Things will improve when, for example, the L. & N. goes before the Legislature and asks for increase in truck weight and load limits!

"Our biggest problems are schools—not in Louisville, but in the state. Teachers' salaries are a disgrace. I don't believe people know the interrelationship of town and country—there's too much suspicion between farm and city folk, but the schools could end this."

Filthy But Virtuous

"Louisville is the stinkingest, dirtiest town in the U. S.," shrieks another veteran. "I really had forgot, after three years away, how filthy it really was—and that's the greatest disillusionment I have suffered since my return. Otherwise, it has plenty of virtues and is a good place to live. We don't take advantage of the river for recreation—we blunder along, hemming and hawing until it's God's own wonder that we get anything done.

"One of the minor tragedies a veteran sees is the sight of his friends—some of them great heroes on the battlefields—now back in some local rut, pushing small projects and ideas around."

Said another returnee: "I am still very proud to have been born an American, and am ashamed of nothing."

"I love my homeland, all right, but I'd like to see Kentucky pay more attention to education; the parole system is criminal. In Louisville I was disappointed: The town is dirty, the police department is a joke; the City and County courts are too lenient, especially with drunken and reckless driving," said a former officer, just 25.

Fairness for Negroes

One had this gloomy view: "The people are too damned apathetic and won't do a thing to improve conditions except on a me-first basis."

"I would like to see more opportunities for the Negro—will Kentucky ever do anything about this?" asks a Wave.

"Kentucky should cleanse itself of race segregation and Jim Crow laws," said an infantryman. "Many Negroes agree that it is unwise to mix the races in schools, but they rightfully ask that as long as they pay taxes to support the State, it is morally bound to furnish equivalent teaching and facilities.

"Much of opposition to equality of opportunity stems from the fact that the white man is mortally afraid his own top position is insecure. He is utterly selfish."

"I am proud of Kentucky and Louisville, but I would be prouder if there was some way to slap down smart-alecks; squelch loud, gum-chewing high-school girls; stop vandalism, and the shocking habits of youth—drinking and gadding about. Maybe boys' and girls' clubs should be extended," adds a returnee.

White Hotels Admit Negroes First Time

The Informer
Houston Texas

LOUISVILLE — (ANP)—Negroes will be guests of a white hotel for the first time in Louisville's history in April when the Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace convenes here, bringing with it delegates from the National Association of Colored women, its only Negro affiliate organization. It was the refusal of NACW's national president, Mrs. Christine Smith, to send delegates to the convention under any jim-crow housing arrangements that brought the unprecedented change in Louisville policy.

Sat 2-23-46

The victory climaxes an unwavering fight waged by the newly organized Women's Action committee for justice toward delegates. Taking a stand against discrimination the committee once threatened to change its scheduled meeting from Kentucky to Ohio. This decision brought about a hurried meeting of the hotel association in Kentucky and an agreement with Mrs. Vera Whitehouse, national chairman of the committee, to accommodate the Negro delegates.

Representatives of the National Association of Colored women to the April convention will include Miss Jane Hunter, Cleveland; Mrs. Audley Moore, New York; Mrs. Jane Spaulding, West Virginia; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. L. B. Fouse, Louisville.

They Expect to Grow

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

I note that because Mrs. Amelia Ray and others of my friends and I insist on full justice now for Negro citizens, a certain critic through The Point of View dubs us boys and girls who lack maturity. Very well and good. As the Bible declares, "And a little child shall lead them." Moreover, since we still are boys and girls, we may expect at least to continue to grow in the wisdom and power of our demands, while those people who already have maturity, like our critic for example, may expect to continue to grow at the waistline only.

Louisville. Sat 5-10-46 FLOYD W. CRAWFORD.

The Negro In the South

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Kentucky

Since I've been in Louisville for the past few weeks, I've been shocked and horrified at the letters and special articles in the Louisville papers berating the South for the cruel treatment to the Negroes. I just want to clear your minds of such false reports.

The Negro is the most carefree, the happiest person in the world in my part of the country. If he wants to work and make money there are more jobs open to him than he can fill. He has greater protection from the law than the white man. If he commits a crime, the white man pays his fine, takes him home and turns him loose. Thur. 8-29-46

I'm glad to say we have very few bad Negroes down there. I spend many nights alone. I never lock a door or think of being afraid. If I should need a friend I'd as soon call on one of our Negro men as on a white man. We live in peace and quiet together. They have the same school opportunities that the white children have. The Negro teachers draw the same salaries as the white teachers.

We are funeral directors. We have two Negro men who do our work for the colored. (That's what they prefer to be called down there.) Their daughters are college graduates and teachers. Negroes can finish high school in the country, then go to college in Memphis if they like, and many of them do. Most of them are farmers and get high prices for their produce.

A family of four moved on our place last fall. They had raised and picked 15 bales of cotton, bringing them over $2,000. After buying everything for winter, they still have $1,000 in bank. They have four fine Jersey cows, six head of hogs and at least 100 pounds of meat killed last winter.

When I go to the bank I sometimes have to stand in line till several Negro men and women are waited on. Opportunity is offered to all who want to make good, except a few who chew the old Kentucky tobacco and use that good (?) old Kentucky Bourbon for a chaser. Remember, we are our brother's keeper and try to work for peace rather than for war.

Louisville. A SOUTHERNER.

Louisville's Answer To Panderers of Hate

The Courier Journal
Louisville, Ky. Sun. 11-12-46

THERE is a devastating answer to the un-American incitements by Klansmen and Columbians and their kindred spawn of ignorance, intolerance and hate. In its most effective form, it is provided by enterprises like Louisville's "inter-faith, inter-race" Community Clinic.

The clinic is an undertaking for study, discussion and analysis of the problems that arise of men's living together in a community. It was planned on the idea that the rules of democracy, religion, mutual contribution and equal opportunity should apply to this way of living, in our country as in no other. Experimental sessions last Friday and Saturday proved so fruitful that it is proposed to make the organization permanent.

This could well be. For it was demonstrated that there is practical profit to be had from the application of common standards for all the people in a community. Strengthening the facilities for one group—say in health services, housing, education, recreation, employment—means strengthening them for all groups. Discrimination and inequalities cannot exist in a community that is built with the thought of total improvement.

The clinic discovered many needs yet to exist. But it saw them as Louisville's needs—not the needs of whites or Negroes or any other special group. Happily, it discovered that artificial barriers which hold groups apart—and so which weaken the community—are being attacked. It found, for example, that not only organized labor but also large segments of management are moving perceptibly toward breaking down discriminations in employment. This means, conversely, that they are creating opportunity for more people, and thus are contributing to a better community.

These things, after all, are the ends of striving in America. That they are being recognized more widely means that we are getting along toward our destiny, in spite of the BILBOS and the TALMADGES. A great church holds them up as goals, when the National Catholic Welfare Conference pleads for equal opportunity. Louisville's Community Clinic is no isolated venture. It has spiritual allies in all who believe that democracy is as democracy does.

Conduct and Advancement

Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.

IN TAMPA, Florida, several weeks ago, a social and pleasure club known as the 20th Century Club which promotes dance attractions and entertainment, sponsored a "Good Conduct" week which had the approval of the mayor. A strenuous effort was put forth to make the entire population conscious of the fact that better public conduct is essential to good citizenship and good morale. The above mentioned group is to be commended for its wisdom in seeing the necessity of improving public conduct as a means of getting some of the things we want in our American way of life. The example of the 20th Century Club is one worthy of emulation by any similar local group in the Crescent City.

6-22-46

One of the greater hindrances to the progress of our race toward the attainment of first-class citizenship is the shameful and embarrassing way some members of our race conduct themselves in public places. So marked has been the display of poor decorum on the part of some Negroes, until shiftlessness, boisterousness, slovenliness, tardiness, and other characteristics of unwholesome conduct have come to be regarded by many whites as being innate attributes of Negroes. While we realize that such things are no more inherent in the Negro than any other individual, and that whites often exaggerate instances of improper conduct by Negroes, we must admit that all our social graces are indeed in need of improvement, and that until we improve them, they will serve as a barrier to us in our conquest for complete equality.

The colored man's effort to lift himself has been marked by laudable success, but the issue is just as Dr. Horace Mann Bond, famed educator, stated in a speech at the annual observance of Citizenship Week by the Atlanta Youth Federation. His words were: "Negroes are in a ceaseless war that goes on from the cradle to the grave for the right to be respected and for the right to be free. Unless and until we succeed in eliminating the fifth column elements, the spies and traitors, within our own racial ranks, Negroes cannot expect to realize a larger measure of citizenship rights and privileges."

6-22-46

Defining what he considers the most dangerous fifth columns threatening the security and advancement of Negroes at present, Dr. Bond enumerated "the slovenly who betray their race in the way they dress; the loud-mouthed who advertise us in public places and constitute a real enemy to our dreams and aspirations; the public clowns, the street dancers and sidewalk cutups; the filthy-mouthed, the violent, and the ready-to-fight brigade."

"Make no mistake about it," he warned, "these people are enemies to our progress and we must eliminate them or else we will not be able to attain the full ideals of American citizenship opportunities."

"You have allies," the speaker continued, "but you must depend upon yourself. So fight the good fight—in your home, on the streets, on the street cars, everywhere you go. Destroy these slovenly habits that betray us to our enemies; stop the loud-mouthed who bring shame upon us; destroy utterly these public clowns who mock us; put shame on the filthy-mouthed, the violent and the ready-to-fight brigade."

Louisiana Weekly

There is no reason for fifth columns of our own making to continue inhibiting interracial understanding and goodwill. It is, therefore, imperative that every Negro examine his conduct in the light of what society he considers becoming and institute a perpetual campaign of self-improvement. Furthermore, each should join in the crusades for improved conduct on the part of other colored Americans. Let's not tolerate and casually dismiss improper conduct in all-colored communities while frowning upon it when it occurs in the presence of whites. Instead of laughing at the drunkard, the zoot-suiter, the loud-mouthed, vulgar joke-cracker, the filthy-mouth man or woman, while they are in our neighborhoods, we should positively voice our disapproval of such things. Likewise, let's silence those colored individuals who are forever clowning for the benefit of whites at the expense of the entire race.

New Orleans, La.

New Orleans could well do without all of the disgraceful Sunday parades in which most of the participants are intoxicated and trying to see who can be the most indecent. Furthermore, all of the uncleanliness around homes; stomping of feet, loud talking and whistling in theatres; loud laughter, eating, gum-chewing, careless dropping of food, candy wrappers, and cigarettes, and uncleanliness of clothes and bodies in public places should be eliminated. **Respect and courtesy toward others should be displayed at all times.**

Actions speak louder than words. If we want freedom and equality of opportunity, we must accept the responsibility of working for them. The way to stop whites from calling us "boy" is to look and act as men do. Cleanliness, courtesy, and reliability on our parts will aid us in combating many of the false notions that whites have about us. By our own efforts, we can gain greater recognition and help to elevate ourselves.

Youths Learn to Know Each Other at Institute

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

65 Like Them at Youth Institute

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 8-31-46

By LULA JONES GARRETT

NORTHEAST, Md. — Sixty-five teen-agers settled down at Camp Chesapeake on Chesapeake Bay, here, last week, to think and talk about the world they live in.

They had come from all sections of the country and represented many of the racial groups of which the American population is composed. Sat. 8-31-46

There were sons and daughters of college professors, children of miners, youngsters from wealthy families and those from homes where pennies count.

Lessons in Democracy

They were eating, sleeping, playing and studying together, learning to know each other and to appreciate and accept any contribution any member of the group had to offer to their small community.

The occasion was the seventh annual youth institute on international affairs sponsored by the American Friends' Service Committee, directed by Spahr Hull, who was the first chairman of Pittsburgh's Youth Committee on Inter-cultural Education. Mr. Hull is the associate director of the Peace Section of the Middle Atlantic Area of the American Friends' Service Committee. He was formerly a teacher in Pittsburgh, and has only recently become a "Friend."

Mr. Hull

Camp Picturesque

I had picked the worst possible day for a visit to a camp. Driving up through a pouring rain, I had come to Camp Chesapeake, snuggled down between high hills on the bay and despite being thoroughly soaked had been thrilled at the beauty of the site.

The camp is owned by the Coatesville YMCA. Its seven cabins, dining hall and infirmary do not follow the modern camp plan of units, but are scattered over the site.

There are docks and pier for swimming and boating, and courts for tennis and softball.

Campers Set Program

The camp is run entirely by the youngsters, who make up their program, settle their play problems, decide what they want to discuss, and only use their staff members in the role of consultants.

I asked Mr. Hull the usual questions, beginning with, how many colored campers have you?.

He answered that he did not know—that unless one knew the camper individually there was no way of knowing his racial identity. Racial identity is not required on the application form.

Typical of teen-agers who attended American Friends' Seventh Annual Youth Institute at Camp Chesapeake in North East, Md., last week were these youngsters, Doris Fleming, Reading, Pa., left, and Lawrence Temple, white Carlisle, Pa., right. Some 65 youngsters of all races came from all sections of the country to discuss common problems.

Campers Leaders

How are the campers selected, I asked.

They come from college campuses, the majority of them being leaders in group activities, or from communities where they are outstanding enough to be given a scholarship, I was told.

What is the chief purpose of the camp?

Mr. Hull pointed out here that it is the hope of the committee to have these young people realize that the most profitable thing for America would be to accept people as people, and having reached that point, to carry this acceptance into their home community life.

Stimulates Independent Thought

The second aim of the institute is to draw them out and have them think independently ratherand Dorothy Washington of the than accept stereotyped dogmas. same city.

The third purpose, he said, is to have the campers build up factual information on the oneness of people, and thus dispel the fallacies of differences because of racial backgrounds.

Consultants Must Know Role

He pointed out that consultants are picked with great care, inasmuch as they play the role of doctors in a clinic.

This year's staff included Maurice Moss of the Pittsburgh Urban League and Miss Louise Young, who was a member of the work camp at Nashville, Tenn., and is a worker for the Friends' Service Committee in race relations.

After talking to Mr. Hull, I sat in on a staff meeting. The consultants were planning the evening forum, based on requests made by the campers. The discussion of the evening was to be centered around "Who's Kidding Who?"

Author Leads Discussion

Clyde R. Miller, author of "Process of Persuasion," and inaugurator of the type of education widely known as the Springfield Plan, was busy explaining to the group that the only way America had a hope of becoming the world's dominant nation was to be as good as Russia in the treatment of all her people, in the raising of standards of living and of abolishing forced labor.

Mr. Miller

To an argument advanced by another staff member, Mr. Miller pointed out that practically the whole of the 13 million colored Americans could be placed under the category of forced labor so long as present jim-crowism is practised.

He further said that the greatest threat to world peace is the constant stream of adverse propaganda against Russia as poured into the country by some dailies.

Peace Program Advocated

He also castigated the rank racial discrimination practised by nations of the world as against total acceptance as practised in Russia.

As a counteractive influence to war, he urged the acceptance of the theory that all the needs of the people can be supplied through science as against force.

After the meeting, I visited a group of campers who were having song practice, saw some of them taking time out for a swim, and another group having a lot of fun square dancing.

Among some of the campers about were Esther Clay of Myerstorn, Pa.; Killion and Rebecca Jenkins, Doris King and Elva Reaves of Baltimore, Richard Stanton of Carlisle, and Leroy

Massachusetts . . .

Dr. Liller's Antiprejudice Plan Wins Nation-Wide Recognition

By Arlene Wolf

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—(AP)—Seven years ago the city of Springfield, Mass. mobilized to fight racial and religious prejudices. Today, the now-famous Springfield Plan has spread across the country, and other communities have inaugurated similar programs of good will.

Trail-blazer for this nationwide movement is Dr. Clyde Miller, associate professor of education at Teachers College, Columbia University, and voluntary consultant to the Springfield school system.

As Springfield originated it in 1939, the plan is a concerted program of community action against prejudice which had its genesis in the public schools. In co-operation with the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the schools initiated an educational program emphasizing group co-operation. Carried out in adult forums, town meetings and the like, the plan is paying dividends in community harmony.

Full Schedule

Dr. Miller has made an average of 20 lectures and demonstrations a month since 1943 to civic groups interested in hearing more about such plans. An equal number have been made by his co-worker, Ralph Norton, secretary of the League for Fair-Play—non-profit organization dedicated to spreading good will through lectures on questions of public interest.

Since they started, they've seen such cities as Pittsburgh, Denver, Portland, Oreg.; Cincinnati, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, and Johnstown, Pa., begin programs of community good will. In addition, they receive so many inquiries and requests for information and lectures that they can't handle all of them as fast as they'd like.

Neither deliberately goes out and picks a spot for "conversion."

"We wait until we're invited," Norton says, "and then the people in the community get their own project under way."

Group prejudices that exist, he says, are caused by vocal minorities which manipulate the tensions of the majority. To end them requires the co-operation of every channel of communications—church, home, school, press, radio, and the like. Community projects to combat these prejudices sometimes originate in the school system, as in Springfield, sometimes among adult groups. Observances like brotherhood week, originated by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, help. Dr. Miller's aim is to make every week a brotherhood week.

Whatever the plans' origin, the goal is to "immunize against propaganda which carries the germs of contagious phobias," Miller says. The core of these plans is "conditioning children and adults to play fair—to have a feeling of togetherness," and to show the public the difference between opinion and fact.

Dr. Miller, a blue-eyed Middle-Westerner, has been working in this and kindred fields ever since he started the institute for propaganda analysis in 1937. He had traveled to Germany for a vacation, and found he had run into the "whole Nazi propaganda machine." Convinced that his job was the training of teachers to help children and others recognize evil propaganda techniques, he set up the institute.

In his talks around the country to school students, teachers, and clubs, and in his new book "The Process of Persuasion," Miller stresses how propaganda can distort statements like "some people are thieves" in "people are thieves." He carries it over into the fields of racial and religious prejudices.

The Springfield Plan, he says, has worked—better than anyone dared hope. "Techniques have been created which can be used anywhere to immunize people against harmful persuasion," he adds.

"It's not as easy as immunization against diptheria or typhoid," Miller concludes. "But it works."

Springfield Plan For Racial Amity Speaks

NEW YORK—The Springfield plan, originated in Springfield, Mass., seven years ago to fight racial and religious prejudices, today has spread across the country and inspired similar programs in many communities.

Founder of the movement, Dr. Clyde Miller, associate professor of education at Teachers' College, Columbia University, reports that the Springfield seeds have taken root and have grown into projects of community harmony.

As Springfield started it in 1939 the plan is a concerted program of community action against prejudice which begins in the public schools. In cooperation with the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the Springfield schools trail-blazed with an educational program emphasizing group cooperation. This was planned through adult forums, town meetings and similar programs.

PROGRAM HAS SPREAD

Dr. Miller, who has lectured on the plan on an average of 20 times a month since its inception in 1943, is assisted by Ralph Norton, secretary of the League for Fair Play. Their team work has seen the program spread to such cities as Pittsburgh, Denver, Portland, Ore., Cincinnati, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City and Johnstown, Pa.

PLAN'S GOAL

The plan's goal, says Dr. Miller, is to "immunize against propaganda which carries the germs of contagious phobias." This may be fought, he concludes, by conditioning children and adults to play fair, to have a feeling of togetherness and to show the public the difference between opinion and fact. The educator's interest in this field resulted in his founding the Institute for Propaganda Analysis in 1937.

Miller, whose new book, "The Process of Persuasion," stresses how malicious propaganda can distort statements, warns that immunization against racial and religious prejudice propaganda isn't as easy as immunization against disease. It can be done, however, as the Springfield plan has proved, he concludes.

DAR Presents Flag To Negro Veteran Post

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — The Daughters of the American Revolution chapter here has again shown that it can practice what it preaches.

Upholding Springfield's widely-hailed plan for racial and religious tolerance, Mercy Warren Chapter, DAR, this week presented an American flag to the newly formed Carl L. Talbot post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, a Negro unit.

The unprecedented move was hailed by Richard Snyder Jr., commandant of the post, as a "truly democratic gesture."

Carrying its fight against racial discrimination all the way, the DAR next month will discuss the question of joining a nationwide drive for the deletion of the "white artists only" clause of the national group.

Mrs. Fred C. Brigham, Region of the local chapter said the local organization would discuss the possibilities of backing a move by Representative Clare Boothe Luce of Connecticut to bring to an end the DAR policy of refusing to open Constitution Hall to Negro artists.

TEACHER BAN IS LIFTED

Cambridge Now Urges Work for Better Racial Understanding

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 3—The Cambridge School Committee has rescinded its order forbidding teachers to join organizations devoted to combating racial prejudice and has adopted a resolution urging them to work for better racial understanding.

The action was proposed by Bradley Dewey, former rubber administrator and a member of the school committee, who said his resolution was the result of recommendations by the Cambridge Civic Association.

Mt. Holyoke college has Negro May Queen attendant

MT. HOLYOKE, Mass. — Miss Gwendolyn Irish, of Philadelphia, voted one of the 7 most beautiful members of the senior class at Mt. Holyoke college for women here, recently served as one of the six attendants for this year's Holyoke May Queen, Miss Elizabeth Schultz.

Miss Irish is the first Negro student named to the court since the annual May pageant was inaugurated in 1901.

New World A-Coming

Springfield Plan To Fight Prejudices Spreads Over U. S

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The Springfield plan, originated in Springfield, Mass., seven years ago to fight racial and religious prejudices, today has spread across the country and inspired similar programs in many communities. Founder of the movement, Dr. Clyde Miller, associate professor of education at Teachers' college, Columbia university, reports that the Springfield seeds have taken root and have grown into projects of community harmony.

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Dr. Miller, who has lectured on the plan on an average of 20 times a month since its inception in 1943, is assisted by Ralph Norton, secretary of the League for Fair Play. Their team work has seen the program spread to such cities as Pittsburgh, Denver, Portland, Ore., Cincinnati, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, and Johnston, Pa.

Dr. Miller, who aims at having every week a brotherhood week, speaks to communities only upon invitation. Group prejudices, he says, are caused by vocal minorities which manipulate the existing tensions. To end them, he feels, requires the cooperation of every channel of communication—church, home, school, press and radio.

The plan's goal, says Dr. Miller, is to "immunize against propaganda which carries the germs of contagious phobias." This may be fought, he concludes, by conditioning children and adults to play fair, to have a feeling of togetherness and to show the public the difference between opinion and fact. The educator's interest in this field resulted in his founding the Institute for Propaganda Analysis in 1937.

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PHILLY GIRL ATTENDS MAY QUEEN AT HOLYOKE

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—Among the six most beautiful seniors at Mount Holyoke College, chosen by vote of the student body to attend the May Queen at her coronation last week, was Miss Gwendolyn Irish of 1719 North Twenty-first Street, Philadelphia. Miss Irish and her companions appeared before an audience of students, alumnae and parents at the close of a May Day pageant following a tradition which originated in 1901, the year of the installation of Dr. Mary E. Woolley, now president emeritus.

A member of the accelerated class of 1947-J, Miss Irish has also been elected to head the campus religious organization, Fellowship of Faiths, for next year. She has been vice chairman of the group this year and active on the planning committee for two annual conferences on minority problems, which have brought to the campus as guest speakers Mrs. Paul Robeson and Walter White. Miss Irish, a graduate of Northfield Seminary, is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. Theodore Irish.

Hats Off!

PM takes off its hat today to the Frances Sweeney Committee of Boston, a branch of the Friends of Democracy, and other progressive New Englanders. Their prompt protest brought action to prevent Mrs. Gerald B. Winrod from peddling intolerance in Salem, Mass.

A YANKEE RANKIN

Demand Ouster Of Solon Who Slurred Negroes

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A Yankee "Rankin" took a beating in Boston this week.

State Rep. John H. Taylor who denounced the famed Springfield Plan to teach tolerance as "nothing but an attempt to whitewash the nigger," discovered the difference between New England and Dixie.

Stirred was one of the strongest storm of demands for impeachment and dismissal ever to hit a Quincy Republican.

"Massachusetss has no room for a Yankee Rankin," declared the Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, editor of the Christian Register.

Taylor's "nigger" statement brought him a nightmare of denunciations from the pulpit, press and public groups who turned it into the heaviest push yet given to the state's fair employment practices bill.

Tirade against Negroes came when Taylor opposed a bill by Senator Ralph V. Clampit, a fellow-Republican from Springfield, which would establish in public schools courses designed to discourage discrimination because of race, color or creed.

He took the floor at a State House hearing as Clampit was speaking and stated, "I consider this plan nothing but an attempt to whitewash the nigger."

Startled, Clampit asked: "What?"

"I said white-wash the nigger—with two Gs," Taylor answered.

The committee room was silent for a few seconds and Coleman C. Curran, American Legion state department adjutant, jumped to his feet and shouted:

"I never thought I would see at a committee of this kind a situation I've seen in other sections of the country.

"Some of those who hold public office are inconsistent with our form of constitutional government. It ill behoves any of us to criticize any one who, through no fault of his own, is born one color or creed.

"This is America. This is no time for any public official to talk this, even if he is from a 'white' district.

"I'm going to suggest an amendment to this bill that we start out by educating those in public office to Americanism and the principles of the Constitution.

"This is a sad state of affairs. God help this country. I've seen what happened in Florida, and I hope to God those conditions won't exist here in Massachusetts."

While aroused public leaders condemned the Taylor statement, Speaker of the House Frederick B. Willis said he would confer with the joint rules committee on the possibility of taking action against the legislator.

Governor Maurice J. Tobin, labeled the affair "regrettable and unfortunate" but added, "I feel it will be a contributory factor to eventual passage of a fair employment practices act by this legislature."

Boston's Mayor Curley joined the storm of protest and stated:

"At a time when the whole world is endeavoring to create an observance of the Divine Commandment to love thy neighbor as thyself and when the President of the United States is calling upon all religious organizations to aid him in achieving a higher degree of love and respect for one's fellow man, it is most unfortunate that a member of the House of Representatives should raise his voice against a fellow American because of his color."

Meanwhile as more than 300 public leaders demanded the impeachment of Taylor, the Quincy politician formally apologized before the legislature.

Near tears as he rose to the House floor, Taylor said:

"I sincerely regret the remarks to which some people have taken objections. If this statement of mine has caused discomforts to the members of the House, or has seemed to cast reflection on this legislative body, I am also deeply regretful.

"I have never had any ill will for any Negro or for any member of any race, creed or color. I make this statement to correct any misunderstanding that may exist."

As Taylor apologized, the Springfield city council, acting on a resolution of Negro Councilman James H. Higgins, drafted a protest to Taylor's "un-American and un-Christian remarks," and demanded that he apologize to the city of Springfield and to all Negroes in the state.

The resolution will be delivered to the legislature since Taylor's apology was only directed to his colleagues in the House of Representatives.

Despite the apology, the Rev. Emory Stevens Bucke, editor of Zions Herald, stated:

"We feel that Massachusetts should be out to set an example for the nation in its absolute refusal to sanction the use of such remarks by a public official. We therefore ask to have Mr. Taylor appear before the house rules committee and show cause why he should continue in public office."

Attempts by the Rev. Kenneth Hughes, president of the Boston branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to have Taylor impeached, were negated by the apology, it was reported.

Bucke commented on the widespread publicity given the Taylor statement and said: "In my opinion, any man who will indict a race is not in any way qualified to serve a democracy. His vitrolic language is so uncouth and unbecoming a public servant that I will not repeat it.

"It indicates another reason why Massachusetts needs to enact the FEPC at once. When we have reached the place where elected officials express racial discrimination, then we can hardly expect that the masses of people seeking employment will ever get justice.

"Religious discrimination can follow quite readily in the logic of Mr. Taylor. We need legal protection against the race haters, and must see to it that persons who suffer discrimination because of race or creed are given a fair chance in a free society."

Veteran's Representative George H. Simmons, adjutant of Wm. E. Carter Post, American Legion, in Boston, declared:

"I have read with shame and disguest the pro-Nazi remarks of Rep. Taylor. Rep. Taylor has spoken for himself and does not represent the views of the residents of Quincy or of any other part of Massachusetts in the un-American remarks uttered on Beacon Hill, within a stone's throw of the monument erected to the memory of Crispus Attucks, a Negro who was among the first to shed his blood in the Revolutionary War, and whose aniversary was celebrated on March 6 by proclamation of Gov. Tobin."

From Rabbi Liebman of the Temple Israel came the statement that "It is unthinkable that in our America one of our lawmakers should forget the words of our founding father, George Washington, who said, "We must give to bigotry no sanction."

Methodist Speaks

Methodist Bishop Hartman condemned the Taylor statement with the declaration that "I am inexpressibly shocked and grieved to read in last evening's Traveler, in an account of a State House hearing on a bill that would help to discourage race discrimination, a remark alleged to have been made in disparagement of our Negro friends. That the slur should have been cast upon men of color in New England of all places is lamentable."

In a joint statement Frank E. Dunn, public relations director of the Mass. Council of Churches and Robert E. Segal, executive director of the Jewish Community Council, declared:

"If in March, 1946, an elected representative of people of many creeds and of different races will indulge in the use of such a hateful word as 'nigger,' it is certainly apparent that the forces of justice and fair play must swing with all their might for progressive legislation.

"It now becomes obvious that education for tolerance alone is a watered down and anemic adjective. We must get on the books of this commonwealth such legislation as the fair employment practices act, whereby the majesty and strength of our state government will move into the fight against bigotry.

"It is too late to talk in broad terms of brotherhood; the house is here for translating into law the will of the great majority of people, the will to root out discrimination wherever it exists."

House-To-House Canvass Tests Success Of Springfield Plan

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—To determine how much racial prejudice exists in this city after six years of the Springfield Plan, seeking to erase color lines, 50 members of Mount Calvary Community Association here went from door to door last week, seeking information.

With the aid of prepared questionnaires, the canvassers asked average householders, the following questions: **Are Negroes treated fairly by police? Are they treated fairly in public conveyances? Do theatres and restaurants practice racial discrimination? Are Negroes treated fairly in schools? Is there job discrimination in Springfield?**

Heading the canvass was Rev. Hames H. Hamer, outspoken pastor of Mount Calvary Church, and executive director of the community association.

"We can base reform measures to the legislature on the information compiled," he said. "And further break down interracial conflict. Our aim is to live harmoniously with one another."

SPRINGFIELD NEGRO HITS RACE INERTIA

Doctor in Massachusetts City Says This Holds Youths Back Rather Than Prejudice

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 27—Negroes who have resided in this area many years said today that "the tradition is good and there is very little outright meanness here, but somehow as a group we do not get going."

Dr. Howard P. Kennedy, a native of Worcester, Mass., a graduate of Howard University, Washington, and Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., has practiced here since 1931. Already a member of the general staff of the Springfield Hospital, he was appointed last January as one of six members of the City Board of Health.

He said that this city was badly in need of young persons with an education and "a stock of new ideas." It was not race prejudice but inertia which held back the Negro here, he said.

Of the large number which came into this area during the war 1,000 Negroes remained to increase the number to 4,500 in a city of about 160,000. Hundreds of others had settled in neighboring towns, Holyoke in particular, he said, "where employment is good in mills there."

Critical of "the old guard of Negro leaders," Dr. Kennedy declared that the city's greatest need was for "a young leadership that will have ability to open up businesses catering to everybody." The average Negro business here is limited by location to Negro patronage and is mainly in personal services, although there are two grocery stores, a delicatessen, a shoe repair shop and a cleaning and pressing establishment.

New Community Leaders Sought

J. Clifford Clarkson, a lawyer and former member of the City Council, also wants "new blood" and "new community leaders and much better followers." He said that the "Springfield plan among Negroes is endless bickering."

The city employs three Negro school teachers, all women. Miss Rebecca Johnson was born here but was graduated from Fish University at Nashville. After teaching at Columbia, S. C., for several years, she came here three years ago and is now assistant principal of Washington Grade School. She is acclaimed as an excellent teacher.

James H. Higgins, Republican, a City Councilman, and the Rev. Howard Moore, member of the Board of Public Welfare, are both Negroes. No Negro is employed here as a policeman, fireman or bus driver. There were no Negro social workers here in State or city employ, it was said. There is one letter carrier.

A State F. E. P. C. was scheduled to go into effect next month, it was declared. Forbes & Wallace, a department store, employs one Negro woman as clerk. There were formerly two. The new England Telephone Company once employed one Negro office worker. There have been unsuccessful efforts made to obtain the employment of Negro girls as operators. A few Negro girls are employed in some stores as stock clerks and wrappers.

Doctors Have White Patients

The three Negro physicians and the three Negro dentists all have white as well as Negro patients.

Dr. C. Otis Byrd, native of Battle Creek, Mich., graduate of Howard University, has practiced here since 1921. He said that in the past two-thirds of his patients had been white.

Dr. Adelaide Cromwell Hill teaches sociology at nearby Smith College.

Negro migrants were hired for heavy industry in most of the plants in this area. The Springfield Armory has for many years employed Negroes. Men are employed at the Fisk Tire Division of United States Rubber, Chicopee Falls; the Monsanto Chemical Company, the Chapman Valve Manufacturing Company, the Moore Drop Forging Company and others.

The effect of "the Springfield Plan" on the employment of Negroes in white-collar jobs is considered "negligible" by Negroes. The effect of adult education is viewed as "long range with uncertain immediate results" by others. Some declare that although Negro youth are "jammed" into the trade schools few are being employed in trades.

506 1946

Massachusetts

Famous Plan Surveyed

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 8-10-46

Race Inertia Blocks Springfield 'Miracle'

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—(ANP)—The effect upon race relations in this Massachusetts city where the famous "Springfield Plan" was inaugurated, has not been markedly beneficial, according to comments proferred by a number of prominent colored citizens here this week

The spirit in Springfield has always been rather decent. George Streator, writing in the New York Times last week said, Negro residents told him, "the tradition is good and there is very little outright meanness here but somehow as a group we do not get going."

The Negro population in Springfield numbers about 4,500 having increased about 1,000 due to wartime migration when Negroes came to work in the plants here.

The effect of the plan upon the employment of Negroes in white-collar jobs is considered negligible. The results of adult education as carried out under the plan would appear to be a long range effort with uncertain immediate results.

Dr. Howard P. Kennedy, a physician who was born in Worcester, Mass., but who is a graduate of Howard University and Meharry Medical College, has been practicing here for fifteen years. He has been elected a member of the general staff of the Springfield Hospital and was appointed last January as one of six members on the city board of health.

NEW IDEAS NEEDED

Dr. Kennedy thinks that what Springfield needs among Negroes is a group of young persons with a stock of new ideas. He says it is not race prejudice which holds Negroes back, but their own inertia. Dr. Kennedy would welcome a young leadership which had the ability to open up businesses catering to Negro patronage because it is located in an all Negro neighborhood. There are two grocery stores, a delicatessen, shoe repair shop and tailor shop.

J. Clifford Clarkson, an attorney and former member of the City Council, said that "the Springfield plan among Negroes was endless bickering." He wanted "new community leaders and much better followers."

STATE FEPC

There are three colored school teachers here but no Negro is employed as a policeman, fireman or bus driver. There is one letter carrier but no social worker. A State FEPC is scheduled to go into effect soon. There are no Negro telephone operators, although there was once a colored office worker in the telephone company. Forbes and Wallace, a department store, employs a colored clerk. Several other stores employ colored stock girls and wrappers.

James H. Higgins is a City Councilman and the Rev. Howard Moore is a member of the Board of Public Welfare. Mayor Daniel B. Brunton, 44, a Democrat, who won both the Democratic and Republican primaries, a trade unionist, says that there is "no outright stopping of opportunities against Negroes or anybody else." Meantime the colored people "just don't seem to get going."

Detroit Sits More Easily on the Powder Keg of Race Conflict

By Albert Deutsch: O.M. New York, N.Y.

The teeming, explosive city of Detroit nears the end of its great postwar wave of auto strikes with a happy avoidance of racial conflict that had been predicted in some quarters. What a difference between the General Motors picket line, with white and Negro workers marching side by side, and the hate-inspired, lily-white picket lines I saw outside the Packard auto plant during the "race strike" of 1943, called against the upgrading of Negro workers! That hate strike was followed two weeks later by Detroit's bloody race riot which resulted in 34 deaths. Mon 3-4-46

It appears that no large-scale efforts were made by the auto manufacturers to stimulate racial antagonisms as a strike-breaking weapon, as they did so effectively in the postwar strikes that followed the 1918 Armistice. GM officials are said to have tried to organize a strike-breaking corps of Negroes in Flint and one or two other auto towns, but were soundly rebuffed.

Yet Detroit still sits on a powder keg charged with racial tension, although no serious clashes have occurred since the tragic days of June, 1943.

"All the fundamental causes of the 1943 flare-ups remain unsolved," says George Schermer, youthful director of the Detroit Interracial Committee. This is an official group formed by Mayor Edward J. Jeffries, Jr., after the 1943 riots.

Race discrimination in industry has increased sharply since V-J Day. The Detroit Interracial Committee, an extremely cautious and conservative group, noted in its annual report released last week:

"Many of the wartime gains made in eliminating discrimination in employment were lost in the early stages of reconversion, when most governmental controls were relaxed. Until the present wave of strikes halted all hiring in manufacturing industries, discrimination in employment was at a high point. There are indications that this will continue to some extent after production is restored. In non-manufacturing employment, there has been a steady decline in the number of Negroes employed since the end of the war, while the total number of persons working in this field has increased."

The drastic curtailment of FEPC activities in this area has been a factor in the rise in economic discrimination against Negroes.

The local housing shortage, extremely grave in wartime, has worsened considerably since V-J Day. But there is no open racial tension now because there just isn't any housing for anybody; trouble is anticipated when the shortage at last begins to be relieved by new building.

Here's how the Detroit Interracial Committee explains the paradox: Mon 3-4-46

"The housing situation remains unsolved. Increasing tension can be anticipated as soon as the housing market begins to loosen up. At present, the situation is quiet, not because there is less need, but because the over-all shortage is so great that a kind of paralysis has settled upon those who need the houses.

"White and colored alike have doubled up with others in already overcrowded quarters. . . . The problem for the colored people is more acute in that the crowding is greater, the need more pressing, and the social costs more severe. The future is darker for the Negroes because there is no prospect of solution."

Little is being done to help prevent the expected racial friction over housing. Very few Negro (or white) families who moved northward to Detroit to get war jobs are leaving the area now. Only a few thousand public housing units have been planned for the immediate postwar period, and only a small fraction of these are earmarked for Negroes. Private builders have promised a total of 5000 units for Negro families when materials become available, but Schermer and other observers are skeptical as to whether even this very modest promise will be kept.

It is ironic that the worst recent incitement to race hatred in Detroit was made by the November mayoral campaign waged in behalf of Mayor Jeffries, who created the official Interracial Committee back in 1943. This fact is recognized in the Committee's own report, although it tactfully omits mention of Jeffries himself. The report condemns the campaign "appeals to racial bias and bigotry" as indicating that "there are still forces in the community which are willing to stir up racial discord as a means to an end. . . . The leaflets and newspapers in which such appeals to racial and religious prejudice were made constituted an act of aggression."

The United Auto Workers union is generally credited with doing the best anti-prejudice job locally. An effort to get a State anti-discrimination bill passed by the Michigan legislature failed last year when the bill was killed in committee. Mayor Jeffries, despite his own previous incitements to race hatred, supported the bill and also sent a wire to the Detroit delegation in Congress supporting a permanent FEPC. Mon 3-4-46

The local chapter of the National Lawyers Guild has drafted a city anti-bias measure which will soon be introduced in the Detroit Common Council. The Detroit Interracial Committee has succeeded in scotching some individual cases of race discrimination, but so far has done little to combat fundamental friction areas in employment, housing, recreation, and education.

"We think we have devised a formula for checking such outbreaks as we had in 1943," Schermer says. "But it's true that the underlying causes of race conflict remain unsolved."

Compulsory Segregation Ends At Michigan Federal Penitentiary

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. 2-2-46

MILAN, Mich.—(ANP)—The age-old color line at the federal correctional institution here was suddenly ended last month, bringing to conclusion a fight that was started by inmates several years ago against compulsory racial segregation.

Since 1942, when Charles Wellman, a conscientious objector, was deprived of privileges and later transferred to Chillicothe reformatory in Ohio for refusing to accept the segregation pattern, there have been literally scores of interviews with the warden and other prison officials. 2-2-46

WASHINGTON CONTACTED

Letters and petitions sent to Washington by both colored and white inmates and by interested outsiders brought no immediate results. Several other conscientious objectors, both white and colored, took action which resulted in loss of privileges to themselves because they would not cooperate in the racial segregation policy. Linwood Dodge, white, went to the "hole" several times for insisting on eating with his Negro friends.

Milton Kramer, white, was put in isolation, had one year of conditional release time taken from him, and later was transferred to Terre Haute penitentiary in Indiana for protesting the policy of the Red Cross in segregating the blood of Negroes and whites. 2-2-46

Joseph Guinn and Wallace Nelson, colored, and Roger Axford, white, spent months in isolation and were then transferred to Danbury prison in Connecticut, because they could not conscientiously eat in a jim crow dining hall. In spite of this agitation, the officials of the prison always stated that there would surely be a race riot if segregation were broken down.

INTERRACIAL CELL

However, on Dec. 4, five colored Jehovah's Witnesses, at their own request were moved into one of the two dormitories occupied by the rest of the Jehovah's Witnesses. The following day, a colored cell block invited white inmates to apply for permission to move in with them. Six men, five of them conscientious objectors, moved, making this an interracial cell block. Interracial eating also started in the dining hall.

U. S. Prison Abolishes Compulsory Jim Crow

Kansas City Missouri Call 2-1-46

MILAN, Mich.—(ANP) — The age-old color line at the federal correctional institution here was suddenly ended last month, bringing to conclusion a fight that was started by inmates several years ago against compulsory racial segregation.

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Milton Kramer, white, was put into isolation, had one year of conditional release time taken from him, and later was transferred to Terre Haute penitentiary in Indiana for protesting the policy of the Red Cross in segregating the blood of Negroes and whites. He protested in a letter he handed personally to a Red Cross doctor in the institution just before he donated some of his own blood. 2-1-46

Joseph Guinn and Wallace Nelson, colored, and Roger Axford, white, spent months in isolation and were then transferred to Danbury prison in Connecticut, because they could not conscientiously eat in a jim crow dining hall. In spite of this agitation, the officials of the prison always stated that there would surely be a race riot if segregation were broken down.

Racial Barriers Suspended

However, on Dec. 4, five colored Jehovah's Witnesses, at their own request, were moved into one of the two dormitories occupied by the rest of the "J.W's". The following day, a colored cell block invited white inmates to apply for permission to move in with them. Six men, five of them conscientiously objectors, moved, making this an interracial cell block. Interracial eating also started in the dining hall.

Although there followed the derogatory and even inflammatory remarks by certain inmates and certain officials usual to such a change, there was no violence of any kind. A number of men sent in a note of commendation to the warden for the progressive change in policy he had instituted. 2-1-46

On Dec. 31, this mixed cell block offered a party with an interracial talent program which was extended by men from all other living quarters and which effectively showed what perfect harmony can exist where racial barriers are wiped out.

UAW-Bendix Contract Bans Jim Crow Hiring

Chicago Defender, Ill.

DETROIT, Mich.—In cooperation with the CIO United Automobile Workers' Fair Practices Committee, the Bendix Corporation last week became the first major automobile firm to ban discriminatory hiring.

A recently negotiated CIO-UAW-Bendix contract contains a no-discrimination clause in which management agrees "that it will not discriminate in the hiring of employes."

Union officials point out that in no major auto contract negotiated in the past has there ever been a provision for non-discriminatory hiring. Although UAW contracts with the Ford, Briggs and Chrysler plants here have included no-discrimination clauses, they have been applicable only to persons already in the corporations' employ.

According to George W. Crockett Jr., of UAW's Fair Practices Committee, the contract also has the distinction of being the first major agreement in which the union's model no-discrimination clause is followed. The model clause, negotiated by George Addes, CIO-UAW secretary-treasurer, was approved by the International Union's Executive Board.

Chicago, Ill.

Bias-Free Promotions

The complete text of the Bendix's anti-bias clause provides that: "The company agrees that it will not discriminate in the hiring of employees or in their training, upgrading, promotion, transfer, lay-off, discipline, discharge or otherwise, because of race, creed, color or national origin or sex."

The Bendix contract also includes a promotion and transfer clause that states that employees with the longest seniority "shall be" promoted where "ability, merit and capacity are equal," and when openings occur. Claims of personal prejudice in such cases are subject to the established grievance procedure.

5-4-46

Commenting on this promotion clause, Crockett pointed out that "From the standpoint of our so-called minorities, the promotion's feature of the Bendix agreement has far less loopholes than that of the other national agreements. The Bendix contract makes it mandatory that job vacancies be given to the employee with the longest seniority provided ability, merit and capacity are equal. Our other national agreements only provide that in such cases "preference" shall be given to the seniority worker. It is one thing to give a worker preference; it is quite a different thing to give him the job."

Fort Pierce, Fla. News-Tribune
Sept.

'Little Harlem' Honors Hero

DETROIT — (AP) — Dimes and quarters from the pockets of Detroit's "Little Harlem" residents are rolling into a big pile for Steve Yako's fatherless kids.

Yako, a 36-year-old white auto plant worker, lost his life last July 4 in a futile effort to save two youngsters from drowning. Since then, "Little Harlem" has been showing how it feels about Steve.

A $3,000 fund for Yako's two children, earmarked "for their education," is nearly complete and those in charge say that it will be oversubscribed.

"We're trying to do what we can to show how we all feel about this," says Ulysses Boykin, editor of the Detroit Tribune, negro newspaper.

Contributions to the fund now total approximately $2,800. Boykin says donations will continue to be accepted after the $3,000 goal is reached.

The matter of managing the fund is simple. Boykin and the Tribune get the collections, which are to be turned over to Mrs. Yako. There's an unwritten understanding that she is to put the money in the bank for the children.

Yako, an ex-Marine, left his Leechburg, Pa., home to work in the Motor City. His death left his widow, Helen, alone with a boy, Steve, Jr., four, and a baby girl, Barbara.

Michigan Chronicle Detroit, Mich.

Wayne Students Crack Race Bias In Eateries

Sat. 11-16-46

As as result of independent action by Wayne University mixed groups in insisting on being served in several restaurants near the school, discriminatory practices in nearby restaurants have been smashed while complaints have been lodged against several others.

The university group, composed mostly of veterans and many liberal-minded girls, last week obtained eating privileges for all students, regardless of race or color.

Independent Group

Robert Thomas, Wayne student and spokesman for the group, admitted not having university sanction for the actions of the group, but assured this reporter that the group had legal advice and was lodging formal protest through police precincts and the prosecuting attorney's office.

Last Friday, the group chose the Wayne Coffee Shop, Third and Warren, as the site of operations. Several students entered the shop and waited to be served. Moments later the manager approached the students (both white and colored) and told them they would be served, but he did not know how long it would take.

Closes Restaurant

He then called the police and placed a "closed" sign at the front door—barring out scores of students waiting outside the shop.

Sometime later, the students inside the shop were served, and after the group left, the manager reopened his establishment for business. The group hearing of this action, returned to the coffee shop, and the manager again closed his shop. In the meantime, policemen stood by, refusing to admit anyone.

As the result of this concentrated action by this independent group, Negro students may eat in almost all of the restaurants in the vicinity of Wayne.

Establishments where racial bias has been smashed include Milo's on Woodward near Warren and Verne's on Woodward.

Observers of the efforts of the students to eliminate discrimination in the neighborhood restaurants, said that much of the problem has come because of the overall shortage of eating places near the university.

A Healthy Movement

It is generally felt by students and observers alike that the movement is a healthy one because it apparently is spontaneous and not the work of organized pressure groups.

Certain restaurant owners have elected to serve the mixed groups when they come into their places of business rather than have any trouble.

One incident is reported in which four youths, one Negro and three white, entered a restaurant and asked to talk to the proprietor. The proprietor is reported to have said, "I have nothing to say, do you want to eat?" He then served them without question.

Reliable sources say that certain groups who heretofore have goften donations for student social functions from the restaurant proprietors, are beginning to voice opposition to the campaign. Because of the nature of the student trade and the general lack of money among them, experienced observers say that the present drive is as much a result of an anti-student attitude as well as an anti-Negro attitude.

Detroit 'Melting Pot' Drama Shows Struggle Against Hate

Defender Chicago, Ill.

DETROIT — (ANP) — "International Night" held in Masonic Temple here Sunday featured a "melting pot" drama, designed to give citizens an insight on how the city has assimilated its 35 nationality communities within the metropolitan area and to show what progress has been made in the fight for good citizenship and reduction of racial intolerance.

The dramatization, in the form of a musical review, was sponsored by the International Institute and was under the direction of Seymour Simons, Detroit-born composer. Assisting Simons was Miss Lola DeGrill, folk arts specialist of New York City.

The pagent drew 350 of the best talents in stage, screen and radio, both professional and amateur, to its cast on a voluntary basis.

Sat. 12-21-46

In Chain of 40

The local International Institute is one of a chain of 40 such agencies in an equal number of cities across the nation. All are affiliated with the American Federation of International institutes, which has its headquarters in New York.

Detroit became a member of the federation in 1944, the year following a city-wide race riot in which 35 persons were killed. First "International" night was held last year, and created such interest that citizens rallied to the support of the movement. The local group terms its program as that of being a part of community recognition, instead of avoidance, of problems arising in a small geographical area of about 2,500,000 persons, 25 percent of whom are foreign born.

50d 1946

Minnesota

NEWS COMES FROM MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. of the election of the Rev. Benjamin N. Moore, Negro assistant chairman for the Minnesota State Pastors Conference in Plymouth Congregational Church recently following a speech made before the group by Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Wilberforce University, in which he warned:

"Unless human relations are rebuilt on Christianity instead of on nationalism and racism, the world is destined for another war." Christian brotherhood must be practiced if we are to have peace in a world of different peoples, Wesley continued, and pointed out that the world's population is comprised of more people of color than of people who are white. The church must learn to function among people culturally different and racially unlike," he said.

The Rev. Moore, pastor of St. James African Methodist Church, St. Paul, was chairman and elected to serve in the group for 1946, the first Negro so honored.

Birmingham News Ala
2-10-46

Race Relations Survey Is Welcomed

Letter Kansas City, Missouri

The race relations survey being made here by the National Urban League through the invitation of the Council of Social Agencies is a welcome step forward in this community. Even if the results are not all that we would like for them to be, the mere making of the survey denotes progress.

Perhaps the survey will be the motivating influence which will enable Kansas City to catch up with St. Louis in the improvement of race relations.

Our sister city on the east is marching on toward full citizenship for all the people. The sharp line which in former years separated people on a basis of skin color is disappearing—slowly but surely.

St. Louis has an interracial commission which really works. It did not give up when the going got tough as did a similar commission in Kansas City. It kept on plodding and now its results are being shown. 1-25-46

Incidents on street cars, attributed to racial differences, have been reduced from an average of 30 a week to about three. With the militant cooperation of the March on Washington Movement, the Interracial Commission is making it possible for Negro shoppers to eat at lunch counters in downtown stores. It is only a matter of weeks before the downtown theaters will follow the new trend of democratic living and open their doors to all the people.

For several years, the municipal auditorium of St. Louis has been free from the jim crow practices which still plague Kansas City music lovers and playgoers and sometimes even boxing fans.

When Marian Anderson sang in Kiel auditorium last Friday, her audience was truly democratic. Tickets had been sold on a "first come first served" basis and no "scheme" was followed in an attempt to seat all Negroes on one side and whites on the other as is the practice in Kansas City's auditorium.

Kansas City is far behind Missouri's eastern metropolis as far as race relations are concerned. It is no great big job for St. Louis Negroes to get Mayor Kaufmann to come in person to speak to a conference or convention. The number of times that Kansas City's retiring mayor addressed Negro audiences during his four years in office can be counted on the fingers of the hand. 1-25-46

Why should two cities in the same state operating under the same state laws be so different in consideration for their Negro citizens? We do not mean to say that all is well in St. Louis. Problems — big ones—are still there. But something is being done about them. Somebody is at work trying to make things better.

Forward steps in St. Louis are not being made automatically. They are not coming as a matter of course. Edwin B. Meissnerk, who heads the Interracial Commission, did not accept the job and then sit back and wait for the "time to get ripe" before he began work. This president of a million-dollar corporation had the conviction that all citizens have the same rights under the law and he took time away from his busy desk to do all in his power to see that they get those rights. He had the courage of his convictions. Thousands of Americans believe that Negroes should be treated like everybody else but few have the courage to do anything about it. 1-25-46

Negroes cannot do the job alone. They are enthusiastic. They are eager for full citizenship. They will work hard day and night for their rights but they cannot get results without the help of those in the majority group who are able and willing to lend their influence, their voice and their heart to this task.

Such a man is Edwin Meissner. He has made a big dent in St. Louis. Would that Kansas City were that far along. Would that Kansas City had a white citizen with a neck big enough to "stick out" for a principle.

The people of Kansas City are not so different from those of St. Louis that they would not accept changes in the racial pattern if they were brought about naturally and without fanfare. If the city administration will make the first step, the people will follow the lead. The Municipal auditorium, built and maintained by taxpayers' money, black and white, is the logical place to start. We have plenty of people with conviction in Kansas City, many white people whose hearts and minds are right. But they do not have the courage of their convictions. Their convictions are not strong enough to throw them into action. 1-25-46

They remind us of the favorite saying of the late Joe E. Herriford who in addressing N. A. A. C. P. meetings commented that Negroes got so mad about discrimination that it made their blood boil but that too often "it didn't boil a dollar's worth."

Kansas City has been standing still interracially.

We have been busy exerting effort to maintain the status quo while St. Louis has been spending its energies toward improving the situation. We hope that the race relations survey being conducted here this winter will help Kansas Citians to see themselves as others see them and then to do something about it.

Ban Record That Defames Negroes Issued by RCA

Saint Louis Argus, Mo. 3-29-46

The alertness of two salesgirls members of the COLORED CLERKS CIRCLE, resulted in the withdrawal from sales, last week of an RCA VICTOR recording containing the word N----R. The salesgirls, Mrs. Regina Stover, and Miss Heler Trice, upon hearing the recording, immediately notified their president, Mr. Frank M. Jones who, after making successful complaint to the manager of the store, brought the matter to the attention to Atty. David M. Grant president of the St. Louis Branch NAACP. Mo.

The following wire was sent to the National NAACP office by Grant: Friday

"A recording issued by RCA Victor Division of Radio Corporation, contains words defamatory to Negroes including the word N----R. Have stopped sales here where possible. Suggest intervention of National office direct to the company to withdraw from market." 3-29-46

David M. Grant,
President, St. Louis Branch NAACP.

Protest Halts Use Of Offensive Song Book In Schools

Chicago Defender Chicago, Illinois Sat 4-20-46

ST. LOUIS — Strong protests from St. Louis' Negro citizens this week halted the purchase of 8000 copies of a music book by the Board of Education.

The book which was to be purchased from the Boston Publishing Company for seventh and eighth grade pupils contained several songs and illustrations offensive to the Negro.

Among the songs to which objection was raised were "Ring Ring de Banjo," which contains the line: "The time is nebber dreary if the darkey nebber groans." Others were "Old Aunt Jemima," and "Shortnin' Bread."

The protest was contained in a letter to Superintendent of Instruction Philip J. Hickey by James A. Scott, a Negro director of elementary education in the public schools. Sat 4-20-46

The book, entitled "Sing," was recommended for purchase by a committee of principals and teachers.

St. Louis Negro Life Is Improved, Says Urban League

Defender Chicago Illinois Sat 4-20-46

ST. LOUIS—The general tone of Negro life in St. Louis shows decided improvement as a result of wide distribution of war wages, reveals the 1945 report of the St. Louis Urban League.

In a chapter on Favorable Social Justice Trends, the report points out that there has been proportionately lower death rate because of increased and better medical hospital service; decrease of conflicts on street cars and buses, because of better cooperation with Police Department and Public Service Company and responsible Negro leadership.

The report further states that "more and better homes" have been purchased and remodeled by Negroes and that there has been a "greatly improved atmosphere in Negro neighborhoods except for a dangerous invasion of liquor stores without the consent of Negro residents."

Pointing out the importance of the effective influence of the church in various neighborhoods, the report reveals that the hundreds of "store front" churches are rendering a "helpful service the masses less acquainted with city life and protecting them from exploitation by commercial vice which abounds in their areas."

The report states that during the war years, the league directed its program towards interracial misunderstanding and exploitations.

The league "submerged its more selfish objective — promoting the welfare of Negroes—toward helping to conserve Christian and democratic ideals in the world," the report shows adding that the agency made no small contribution in developing methods and techniques necessary for allaying irritations between different groups in the country.

The Industrial Department of the league reached its highest efficiency in the history of the Urban League branch working in cooperation with the United States Employment Service. In 1937 there were 8,129 male applications and 15,597 female applications on file against 1,228 male and 6,196 female in 1945. There were 495 male and 1,748 female placements in 1937 against 766 male and 3,491 females in 1945.

As a result of a survey made by the Women's Division it was revealed that there were 35,396 employes in 86 plants with 8,876 females. The total union membership in 14 labor unions was 18,279 with 2,334 Negro union members. Thirty-eight of these employers cooperated with the league.

There were 26 employers resistant to hiring Negro women in production and 21 who refused to hire Negro women. Six were forced by the FEPC to hire Negroes and 22 showed signs of there being a future opportunity for employment of Negro women, the report revealed.

Of the major strikes called in this area by the AFL, CIO and independent unions, the league report shows three for the AFL, one for the CIO and none for independent unions on the hiring of Negroes.

The report also points out the great assistance given veterans in the vocational counseling service; the work done in community organization plus organizational interests. The latter explains the work of the Urban League Tribute Fund which granted a loan last year to a worthy graduate student.

Mention is also made of the radio program of Brenton R. Grant, board member, who broadcasts each Sunday night, "The Urban League Reports," via radio station KWK.

In the final pages, the report pays tribute to the national program conducted in sections of the country where great masses of Negroes have migrated. Sat 4-20-46

John T. Clark is executive secretary of the St. Louis Urban League with Bishop William Scarlett, president.

First Negro enters St. Louis U. Law school

Pittsburgh Courier Calif. Edition

ST. LOUIS—First Negro to enter the St. Louis university Law school is Albert J. Groat, 26, Coast Guard veteran from Brooklyn, N. Y., who began his studies at the start of the new semester last month. He attended Morehouse college (Atlanta, Ga.) before the war. Sat. 3-23-46

Washington U.

CAMPUS POLL FAVORS NEGRO

ST. LOUIS — A last-minute announcement at press time by Student Life, campus weekly at Washington University, revealed that in a poll taken among the students, via mail, a majority favored the admission of Negroes to the school.

Returns from 226 of the 400 students polled disclosed 57.6 per cent in favor of such action, 37.6 per cent opposed and 4.8 per cent undecided. 5-15-46 Sat

Last week, many people were disappointed when the editors of the publication announced they would not make public the results of the poll because only 193 out of 400 ballots mailed had been returned.

An editorial in the weekly took the students to task for their apparent lack of interest and cooperation. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Later in the week, the daily press disclosed that a total of 1,700 signatures of students and faculty of the university had been obtained on petitions favoring the admission of Negroes to the institution.

Washington U. Student Poll Favors Dropping Racial Bars

Afro-American

ST. LOUIS (ANP)—Condemnation of jim crow at Washington University was expressed last week in a student poll as to whether colored persons should be admitted as students when 130 favored admission against 85 opposers and 11 who were undecided.

The poll was conducted by Student Life, campus newspaper, which sent ballots to 400 representative students of undergraduate classes two weeks ago. Poll findings were announced after the newspaper chided students in an editorial for their lack of interest which brought response from 226. 6-1-46

Dr. Arthur Compton, chancellor and atomic energy scientist, has been charged with abusing the school tax exempt status by refusing to admit colored students. The institution, supported indirectly by nearly 200,000 colored taxpayers, began 46 years ago to purge itself of all colored persons, who up to that time were enrolled in all the school's departments. Baltimore, Md.

He Refused to Move

The Afro-American

"The simple truth is that we found our neighbors to be individuals who conform to the same behavior patterns followed by white persons of comparable education and income levels," Robert A. Dunlap declared emphatically in his article "We Live in a Negro Neighborhood," in a recent edition of the Interracial Review. Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Dunlap stated that most persons would think that he lives on this street in St. Louis, Mo., because of the acute housing shortage, but he explains the truth is that he has lived here since 1920 and has no intentions of moving. Sat. 11-9-46

He is satisfied, he said, to sit in the shade of the trees planted by his grandfather. His young son knows no playmates besides those in the neighborhood which he hopes will help him to ward off vicious prejudice when he reaches school age.

Covenant Illegal

His wife participates in the neighborhood clubs and the only reason that keeps him from visiting extensively is due more to a lack of common interest than social distinction.

Mr. Dunlap traces the history of these three blocks in St. Louis from 1920, through the fight by whites to hold the property for themselves by restrictive covenants (which incidentally the courts declared illegal there).

He boldly admits that the only reason the property declined when colored moved on is because most were renters, absentee landlordism plus encroachment of commercial surrounding.

Now the neighborhood has been reborn with residents building their own homes, repairing houses which "were so old that the improvements were hard to justify economically."

He declares that "the new owners were imbued with the same pride of ownership displayed by the original settlers, and today the street looks better than it did at any time in the past 25 years I have known it."

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY ADMITS NON-WHITE STUDENT

ST. LOUIS (ANP)—Complying with the University's non-discriminatory policy of 1944 for the first time, St. Louis University recently admitted John Carter to its second year class.

50d 1946

Nevada

Nevada Fights Bias; Cancel Dixie Grid Game

Defender, Chicago, Ill.

(See Sports page for story on similar action by Penn State)

RENO, Nev.—Mississippi State College Jim Crow took a sound drubbing last week from an aroused University of Nevada, which won the praise of the nation as it unhesitatingly cancelled a football game with the Magnolia state school rather than subject its two star players to Dixie hate.

Nevada's action in upholding its western democracy was taken though it may cost the school $3,000 in forfeitures. The cancelled game was scheduled for Nov. 16.

Meeting at noon Monday, the board heard Mississippi's plea "for southern custom" and, despite the contract which demands that the defaulting team pay its opponent $3,000, framed a decisive reply to the arrogant message of White Supremacy received from Mississippi's athletic director, D. R. Noble.

William Bass, former All-American quarterback, and Horace Gillom, already seen as an all-American calibre, both veterans of World War II will not be left at home Nov. 16 nor will they be forced to enter the venom-infested Southland. Sat. 11-16-46

Upholding western opinion that democracy is more important than a football game, the board told Noble it was of the opinion that it would be "impossible to reach a mutual agreement."

Replying to Noble's wire and letter to Nevada Graduate Manager Joe T. McDonnell, the board unanimously cancelled the game.

Noble had written: "It is not the custom in the South for members of the Negro race to compete in athletics with or against members of the white race. I am sure you understand this traditional custom which Mississippi State college cannot under any circumstances violate."

Not understanding a tradition which sends Negroes into an army to defend the kind of democracy which includes such impudent overlordship, the board said in its cancellation text: "After due consideration and on receipt of legal advice," our board is of opinion impossible reach mutual agreement. Cancel game with no penalty to accrue to either school."

Nevada saw as possible mutual cancellation of the contract, making payment of the forfeit unnecessary.

50d 1946

New Hampshire

New Hampshire Ready For 100 Harlem Kids

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-22-46

By A. RITCHIE LOW

MANCHESTER, N.H. — Things are stirring on the New Hampshire race relations front, as 100 colored children from Harlem are expected to vacation here at the homes of white friends from Aug 1 to 15.

The children, who came 50-strong last summer, are selected and sponsored by St. Philip Episcopal parish in New York City, of which the Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop is rector.

Securing homes and signing up hostesses is again being undertaken by the Social Action Committee of the State Council of Churches with headquarters in this city. The "spark plug," the bringing the two races together, is the liberal and energetic Episcopal rector of Grace Church in Manchester, the Rev. Bradford Young, formerly of Brooklyn, N.Y.

In 4 States

"It's been fun having a part in this movement which is quietly making its way around New England," the Rev. Mr. Young told me. There is a lot of good will in the world, and it is up to the churches to make use of it.

This venture, now going on in Vermont, Connecticut, Illinois, and for the first time in Maine, will help bring the races together.

Last year the children were entertained in 14 New Hampshire communities. Railroad fares were underwritten by Father Bishop's parish. Some children were on farms, a few in the larger places but the majority were located in small villages.

The homes were secured through pulpit and radio announcements, and stories in the State newspapers.

Church Active

I asked the rector about public opinion throughout the State. Was there any opposition to bringing these colored youngsters from New York?

No, he told me, most people were greatly pleased to think that the churches were going to do something about race relations other than "deplore" and pass innocuous resolutions.

More people in the Green Mountains are now becoming increasingly aware of the limitations under which colored people live. The presence of the youngsters has whetted their appetite for reading books by Richard Wright, Ben Richardson, Clayton Powell, Du-Bois and Hughes.

The presence of the children in small villages has, the rector thinks, improved and strengthened the friendly attitudes of those who entertained them and this is bound to have beneficial and far reaching influences.

There will probably be ten or more children making a second trip to the homes they visited last year. The movement is new here and the committee is willing to accept repeats. In Vermont it has been found necessary to have the child's family or the host underwrite railroad transportation after the second visit. This will help more boys and girls have the experience.

Visit Returned

And the New Hampshire children have gone down to Harlem to be guests in colored homes there. The Rev. Mr. Young took a group of husky kids in his spacious beach wagon and set out for the big city last year. The white youngsters looked up some of the families of the children they'd entertained, and for two or three days they had a grand time seeing the sights. It made the trade even. More plan to go next time.

After the boys and girls had returned to Harlem last year, a quiet survey was made of the impressions and experiences of the hosts. The replies were surprisingly good. That the children had given a very good account of themselves, was the unanimous verdict. For example, a mother who lives in Pembroke, N.H., wrote:

"Peculiarly Fortunate"

"In answer to your questionnaire, I'd like to add a few remarks.

"I suspect we were peculiarly fortunate in the children who fell to our lot, for I couldn't have found two more satisfactory little guests.

"They enjoyed eating everything I served and that is a real pleasure.

"They were so spontaneous and responsive. For instance, my 9-year-old Peggy adores dressing up and dancing. They both followed suit and without any self-consciousness had the most delightful performance in our living room.

"They became really friendly to all the animals, although unaccustomed, and seemed to enjoy them.

"They were affectionate and craved affection. When they first came they solemnly answered me, 'Yes, Ma'am.' Soon it was 'Aunt Polly' at the suggestion of my girls.

"It was a fine way for our three children to know first-hand that the difference is only in the very superficial surface characteristics. When they are grown I can't conceive of their ever feeling anything except natural good will and friendliness.

"I had several experiences during the two weeks when I had to stand firmly by my color: One new friendship was abruptly stunted when she showed her true colors and I am grateful that it happened before I had learned to care for her.

"My mother had disapproved and worried a good deal, but my reports totally disarmed her. My husband's mother came while they were here and she, too, was won over by these little emissaries of good will!"

These two lads on the wagon were among the 50 Harlem children who were guests in New England villages list summer. This year some 100 kids are expected in New Hampshire.

From the Readers

Negroes at Princeton

Dear Editor:

I was glad to learn, through one of your recent letters on race discrimination in colleges, that there is another Princetonian who reads PM, and I am amazed to find he is in New Orleans.

My brother, now at Princeton, tells me that there are three or four Negro Princetonians at present—transferred from the naval unit there. Perhaps this is a start to elimination of all quotas on the basis of color and creed at Princeton . . .

ANTHONY HUNTER,
Philosophy Department,
Talladega College
Talladega, Ala.

Princeton opens doors to Negro

PRINCETON, N. J.—Breaking precedent, hoary Princeton university last week admitted a Negro, Mel Mitchison, a recent Navy dischargee, to its undergraduate department for the first time.

Not Too Far Away

Dear Editor:

Several months ago, Anne Brown, of "Bess" fame, was interviewed for your Sunday magazine section. Her closing statement impressed me greatly. She said: "I only hope that in some generation, perhaps my daughter's, when a colored woman appears at a door, it won't be said that there is a colored woman at the door, but that there is a woman at the door."

My 11-year-old son burst into the house the other day and excitedly told me about the excellent assembly program which had been presented at the school. A man and a woman, who were father and daughter, had played several selections on the piano and the violin. He was breathless with admiration at their art.

A few days later, a neighborhood child asked: "Mrs. Balis, did Charles tell you how well the Negro man and woman played at school?"

I would like Miss Brown to know of this incident and to believe, as I do, that perhaps that day of racial equality is not in the too-distant future.

Newark MRS. SARA R. BALIS

Convention Forces Letup of Jim Crow on Boardwalk

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. — Jim crow on the boardwalk of this convention city may not be completely overcome, but it has certainly taken a terrific beating during recent months, according to employees of leading hotels.

Countless hotels, heretofore lily-white, have been forced to lower their color bars and innumerable boardwalk restaurants have been forced to serve colored because if they didn't they didn't serve anybody, the story goes.

Mixed in Three Hotels

At the meeting of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO, here last week, delegates were mixed in at least three hotels.

Hotel Chelsea, official hotel headquarters for Sidney Hillman's group, accepted no less than thirty colored delegates.

The Milestone, a Pacific Ave. downtown hotel took numerous others and only a few of the "we ain't ready" schoool drifted to the town's five-street colored section.

Turn to Ghettoes for Meals

Interestingly, however, many of the delegates went ghetto-ward for their meals because of the high tariff in the boardwalk hotels.

One delegate pointed out bluntly that a $2 lunch was more than she could stomach.

Nevertheless, headwaiters in most of the convention democratized hotels express extreme pride in their colored clientele.

Condust Admirable

It was not they who sang convention songs until dawn, nor did they misconduct themselves in other details although they were often guests at mixed parties, dinners and banquets, it was revealed.

However, the headwaiters state that only once or twice have they had colored guests who did not come in with conventions.

It remains to be seen what will happen this summer, when the season begins here, should a colored person attempt to register at one of the boardwalk hotels where he was a convention guest.

Trenton Ends Segregation in Public Schools

Experiment in Integration Appears Successful as Parents' Protests Lessen

By Leonard Ingalls

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 28.—A blow against race discrimination has been struck with little fanfare in this historic city.

For more than thirty years Trenton's Negro children were segregated in a separate junior high school, although they were admitted to all elementary schools and to the central high school.

At the beginning of the present school year on Sept. 9, classrooms in all city schools were thrown open to Negroes and the separate Negro junior high school was abolished. This program of integration—as it is known among educators—has been accepted with only mild protests from parents, some of them Negro, according to Board of Education officials.

The second step in Trenton's effort to combat race prejudice through education of Negro and white younger generations in mixed classes was to assign Negro teachers to twelve of the city's twenty-seven schools. Of 536 teachers in city schools, thirty-three are Negroes.

Some attempts have been made by adults to obtain the transfer of their children from schools where there is a large Negro enrollment to schools attended by few Negroes. S. C. Wilson, assistant superintendent of schools, said. These efforts have been resisted by the board.

In preparation for the integration program, Mr. Wilson said, the entire school districting arrangement was revised to apportion students evenly among all schools. Trenton's population is 124,697, of whom about 15,000 are Negroes. Lines of school districts are rigidly observed, and in each there are some Negro children.

"We can't show a break by permitting transfers," Mr. Wilson commented. "If we do, we're sunk."

The move to abolish Trenton's Negro junior high school started three years ago when a group of leading citizens formed the Committee for Unity. Among the founders were Judge Philip Forman, of the United States District Court; James Kerney jr., editor of "The Trenton Times," and the Very Rev. Frederic L. Adams, dean of Trinity Cathedral, a Protestant Episcopal church.

Today the committee has grown to 2,000 members, including business and professional men, veterans and citizens of all races and religions. Their goal is the elimination of race prejudice in Trenton and they have chosen education as the best means of achieving the goal.

In 1944 the State Supreme Court upheld the right of children to be admitted to any public school regardless of religion, nationality or color. The ruling was made in a case brought by the mothers of two Trenton Negro students. The court's decision was of important help to the Committee for Unity in persuading the Board of Education to abolish the Negro junior high school.

50d 1946 New York

Rangy Texan Helps New York War on Race Discrimination

By Albert Deutsch:

It took a lean, lanky farm boy from the heart of Texas to reveal to cosmopolitan New York some of its grossest examples of racial and religious discrimination. The recent stir over the quota system in the big endowed schools of higher learning in this city, whereby Jews, Negroes and Catholics are admitted as students only on a rigidly enforced if unofficial percentage basis, was based on a report drafted by this man. The existence of this undemocratic quota system had long been rumored, but Dr. Dan W. Dodson's report, which somehow leaked out to the press, elevated the rumor to the status of an official fact.

Scholarly, bespectacled, modest, soft-speaking Dan Dodson has been doing a lot of poking-around into the race-relations problem hereabouts since his appointment in 1944 as executive director of the Mayor's Unity Committee. And he's been doing something about it, too. Suspected at first as a Southern outlander, he has gradually won the confidence and respect of individuals and groups fighting discrimination on the local front.

Dodson was born 38 years ago at Mt. Vernon, Texas (pop. 1200), the son of a sharecropper. He got his first three years of schooling in the local church, where the class sat in pews. The townspeople then built a real schoolhouse for their kids. Dodson worked his way through McMurry College, then borrowed enough money to take post-graduate work at Southern Methodist University. He intended to go back to McMurry to teach, but his girl, a Dallas schoolteacher (now Mrs. Dodson), persuaded him to plug on for a doctor's degree.

He managed to obtain, through a friendly professor at SMU, a teaching fellowship at New York University, where he got his Ph.D. in sociology and gained professorial rank in 1941.

"How did you become interested in race relations?" I asked.

"Well, you can't really study sociology without backing into the race problem at every turn," Dodson drawled. "I learned a lot from Dean E. George Payne (of NYU's School of Education), and from the late Prof. James Weldon Johnson (the famous Negro poet-teacher), whom I assisted when he ran a course on 'Negro Contributions to American Culture.' When Dr. Johnson died, I took over his course.

"I grew up with the usual prejudices that came out of my environmental background. Most of us accept current prejudices when we're not exposed to the facts on the other side. But I gradually dropped them as I learned the facts."

When Mayor LaGuardia, in response to public pressure, named the Mayor's Committee on Unity in June, 1944, to study and recommend action on race relations, he appointed Charles E. Hughes, Jr., as its chairman, and Dodson as its executive director.

One of Dodson's neatest jobs was his fast work in preventing the printing of 5000 copies of the notorious anti-Semitic forgery, *Protocols of the Elders of Zion*, a couple of days after V-J Day. Dodson got wind of the fact that Ernest F. Elmhurst, the pro-Nazi Jew-baiter, had ordered these copies from a Staten Island printer. Dodson visited the printer, told him what a disservice to the community would be done if he went through with the job, and talked him out of it.

The printer destroyed the type he had set up, as Dodson looked on. Elmhurst was infuriated, swore he'd have the *Protocols* printed elsewhere, but hasn't succeeded to date. Dodson persuaded the New York Printing Employers Assn. to adopt a policy against printing hate literature of any kind.

Members of the Mayor's Committee on Unity who conferred with Mayor O'Dwyer at City Hall yesterday. From left: Charles Tobias, Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., O'Dwyer, Edith Alexander, Dr. Dan W. Dodson.

Photo by Steven Derry, PM

Mayor to Back Committee Plan for State University

Mayor O'Dwyer will support a recommendation of the Mayor's Committee on Unity urging establishment of a non-discriminating State university with full professional faculties, it was learned today. The mayor met with the Committee at City Hall last night.

Charles E. Hughes, Jr., Committee chairman, made the recommendation public yesterday after premature release of what he called a confidential report embodying the proposal.

His statement preceded the hour-and-a-half conference with the Mayor, attended by Comptroller Lazarus Joseph, who, while a State Senator, proposed a measure setting up two State medical schools as a means of ending the quota system now in effect in various private universities against students belonging to minority groups.

The Committee's meeting with the new Mayor was described merely as providing an opportunity for them to meet—the body was set up by former Mayor LaGuardia—and in a statement afterwards Hughes said that O'Dwyer wanted the Committee to continue functioning as it has been.

Hughes refused to reveal details of the report drawn up by Committee members which declared that non-sectarian private and professional schools in the City and elsewhere have set limitations on the percentage of students admitted from New York in addition to discriminating against Jews, Catholics and Negroes.

The Committee particularly decried the quota system established in medical schools, although pointing out it is not absent in other faculties. Its report was the result of a year-and-a-half inquiry.

Establishment of a State university was described by the Committee, composed of 15 prominent New Yorkers, as "the most effective means of assuring to all persons in the State, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin, the full education opportunities for which . . . they may be qualified."

Meanwhile, various civic groups came out today with expressions of support for the Committee's report and suggested remedies.

Pointing out that some of the institutions now practicing discrimination solicit funds from the very same groups they discriminate against, the United Parents Assn. declared it would inaugurate a campaign to have such schools prove they have ended discriminatory practices before they appeal for funds.

"Racial discrimination among New York City college students is in large measure due to the failure of the City and State to provide adequate funds for the support of public higher education," asserted William Withers, vice-president for colleges of the New York Teachers Guild, AFL.

Deans of both City and Brooklyn Colleges confirmed the charge that their graduates find it difficult to gain admittance to medical schools.

Hats Off!

The Rev. Sean S. Reid, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of the Scapular of Mount Carmel, Tuesday said a benediction on the opening of Mayor O'Dwyer's term in office. He went on to advise the new Mayor to combat squalid poverty and "the poisonous propaganda of hate" in the fields of race and religion. "We must return to the principles of Christ," he said, in a democratic sermon which reaffirmed the highest ideals of the brotherhood of man. To Father Reid:

Hats Off!

Hats Off!

Florence Kaufman (left) and Beth Goldberg, the top ranking students in the class which graduated from Seward Park High School last night, have rejected medals awarded to them by the Daughters of the American Revo-

lution. I'm proud of them. Anything from an organization that discriminates, like the D. A. R.," said Valedictorian Kaufman. "I'm proud-er to refuse the medal than I would be to accept it," said Salutatorian Goldberg. Both girls said they thought the D. A. R.'s Washington Heights Chapter probably isn't in favor of Mayor O'Dwyer's moderate, but that they could not condone the national organization's Jim Crow policies.

Roosevelt's Friends Tell of His, Family's Neighborliness

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

By RICHARD DIER
AFRO Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK—Present at the Hyde Park dedication ceremonies last Friday were a mother, daughter and aunt, all intimate friends of the Roosevelt family. They were: Mrs. Mary Whited, formerly of Hyde Park and now of Poughkeepsie; her mother, Mrs. Charles Landrine; and her aunt, Mrs. Anna Barrian.

"We really lost a good friend when Mr. Roosevelt died," Mrs. Whited told the AFRO.

"As a matter of fact, the whole world did. Old Mother Roosevelt, as we used to know her, was a great friend of our family, and the Roosevelts and we attended St. James Church in Hyde Park together. 4-20-46

They Knew Family

"We have a plot in St. James cemetery, too. My mother knew Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's grandmother, Mrs. Hall, intimately, and my grandmother, Marina Henry, used to work for Mrs. Hall."

Mrs. Landrine lives at 981 Westchester Ave., Bronx., N.Y. She said she and her daughter both knew FDR as a senior warden at St. James Church before he became Governor of New York.

When Mrs. Whited's aunt, Mrs. Karl, died, the late President's mother came over to their house and offered her services, her car, and her chauffeur for the funeral.

Mrs. Landrine came up last year for the funeral services, too. "We have a personal attachment for the Roosevelt family," she explained. 4-20-46

Sinatra Bows In, Out

Mrs. Anna Barrian lives at 36 Union St., Poughkeepsie. A friend of theirs, Mrs. Gladys Rodriguez, who lives at 1274 Stebbins Ave., Bronx, was with them. She also made the train trip from New York to witness the ceremonies.

Crooner Frank Sinatra almost upset the proceedings by arriving unexpectedly. He got more applause than anyone present and, for a moment, I thought some of the Vassar girls present would swoon all over the place.

Frankie wisely went into the house and kept out of view of the crowd.

President's Arrival

President Truman arrived at 2 p.m. sharp, came out on the porch at 2:20 p.m., seated himself in front of a battery of microphones, and smilingly posed for photos. He was wearing a black coat, black shoes, blue suit and blue tie.

It was a cloudy day. The sun came out and went in all afternoon. Actually, the entire ceremonies took about a half hour.

The late President's scottie, Fala, was held by Mrs. Roosevelt on a leash. Truman bent down to stroke the dog once or twice.

Marian Anderson, seated in the same row as Mrs. Roosevelt, was dressed in a mink coat, brown hat and open-toed black shoes.

Singer Bans Autograph

From the left side of her hat two square tufts of green satin, each marked with a gold initial, M and A for Marian Anderson, were visible. Mrs. Roosevelt shook her hand when she came upon the porch. 4-20-46

Miss Anderson, flanked by two white men, repeatedly refused to give her autograph to clamoring Vassar and high school girls.

Chinese Numerous

A Navy blimp flew over the estate when Truman spoke. Mrs. Roosevelt, dressed in black, shook hands with most of the special guests on the porch.

There were numerous Chinese at the ceremonies. Leon Blum, French official who was feted at City Hall earlier in the day, was one of the special guests. A former Socialist Premier of France, he was in a concentration camp during most of the war.

There must have been as many FBI men around as there were guests, and State troopers and MP's were in abundance.

UN Delegates

United Nations delegates motored up in their official cars. The rubber on the tires of these cars is as thick as blocks of granite.

Vassar girls pedaled their way up to Hyde Park on bikes and returned the same way. Hot dog stands were set up near the house and did a rushing business.

Although bus transportation from the Poughkeepsie railroad station to Hyde Park, a distance of about seven or eight miles, was promised the press and public, it never materialized.

Inspection Fee

There were enough cabs going up to the ceremonies, which charged a dollar a head, but very fe wgoing back after they were over. Some people were stuck on the Hyde Park estate until long after sundown. 4-20-46

It costs 50 cents to see the house, beginning Apr. 13. That fee may keep out some of the children who climbed all over the place after the ceremonies and wrote all over the walls of the rooms inside the house during the inspection tour. 4-20-46

One kid wrote: "Joe Williams slept here" on the bedroom wall of the late President. Now, I wonder who is Joe Williams?

Some people pointed out that it was democratic of Mrs. Roosevelt to have a Protestant minister and a rabbi give the invocation and benediction, as well as to have a colored singer present. Could be!

ANTI-BIAS GROUP REPORTS PROGRESS

New York Times

Disposed of 178 Complaints in State During 8 Months—75 Cases Were Adjusted

New York N.Y.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, March 21—With only eight months' experience on which to draw, the State Commission against Discrimination informed Governor Dewey today that an adequate appraisal "of the operation of the State's pioneering anti-discrimination law could not be given, but stated wide progress has been made.

The commission stated that the law has opened new fields of opportunity in employment for minority groups without ruining the morale of other employes or driving business from the State. Fear that such situations might result were expressed while the law was in the process of enactment last year. The report continued:

"The commission is under no ilusion that discriminatory employment practices have been eliminated in New York State or that the relatively small number of complaints are indicative of the extent of such discrimination.

"It recognizes that the elimination of discrimination in employment must be the result of untiring effort, not only in the enforcement of the statute, but in a program of education directed to the minds and hearts of men that ingrained habits of thought may be changed and an increase spirit of cooperation and good-will developed."

The commission also reported that both employers and employes had cooperated and that conformity to the rulings of the commission in its conciliation proceedings has been general. It said it found that the law "has been demonstrated to be both wise and workable and—is effective equipment for combating discrimination in the field of employment." Fri. 3-22-46

The New York State experiment, approached only by a similar undertaking in New Jersey, is being closely watched by other States, the commission reported and stated:

"Our experiences will, in large degree, affect the action of Legislatures in other States in considering similar legislation."

As a New Agency, the commission revealed that much of its work to date has necessarily been of an educational nature, which began on a statewide level and is now being carried down to the community level. It stated, however, that it disposed of 178 complains from July 1, 1945, through Feb. 28 of this year.

Of this total, eleven were abandoned or withdrawn, fifty-five other dismissed on jurisdictional grounds and thirty-seven dismissed on the merits. In the remaining seventy-five cases, evidence of discrimination was found and adjustments achieved by conference and conciliation. Fri. 3-22-46

"Thus far, it has not been necessary to hold a single hearing or to issue a single order," the report said.

In its investigation of complaints, it found 47 per cent of discrimination based on color, 27 per cent on creed and 20 per cent on national origin, with the balance arising from miscellaneous causes.

Club Apologizes for J.C. Incident

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

By RICHARD R. DIER

NEW YORK — The New York Athletic Club, scene of a jim-crow incident last March 26, when a disgruntled board member attempted to eject two colored men attending a meeting held by "True" Magazine for its readers, has officially and publicly apologized to the men.

The club condemned the action as "the hasty act of one man and not of the club," the AFRO was informed this week.

This action followed a letter by James Egert Allen, president, New York State Conference of NAACP branches, to Frank S. Sieverman, Jr., president of the club's board of governors.

Club Challenged

Mr. Allen had challenged Mr Sieverman's beliefs in the ideals of democracy because of his refusal to take action or issue a statement on behalf of the club as to how it felt about the ejection of the two men.

Sieverman replied that he had expressed his regret and tendered his "sincere apologies to James Hooey and John Hunt who were involved in the incident.

"Our board of governors officially disapproved of and disavowed the regrettable actions and language of Hamilton C. Rickaby, and warmly approved the sentiments expressed in my letter of apology," he told Mr. Allen.

Points to Record

"Apologies were also sent to the club members who sponsored the function, to be forwarded by them to all who were guests that evening, and parties to the incident," Sieverman's letter stated. He asserted further:

"It is worth recording here that our club has a long and honorable record of friendly relationships with members of the colored race, hundreds of whom we have met as competitors in sports, entertained as our guests in our clubhouse, and honored as brave fellow citizens. 5-18-46

"A single unfortunate incident was picked out of this normally friendly background.

"I wish to point out further that an episode of this character is more highly prized in some quarters than a thousand incidents of friendship and co-operation.

"We hope that those with whom we have established cordial and friendly relations will be the first to recognize that this incident was the hasty act of one man and not that of the club.

"We hope to entertain colored persons as guests in our club in the future as we have so often done in the past."

Hunt and Hooey were the only two colored people present at the meeting, and everything went along fine until Rickaby, an attorney, came in and noticed them.

Lawyer's Insult

"You've got to get those damned stinking n---s out of here in five minutes, or we'll turn off the lights," Rickaby yelled.

A wave of indignation swept over the people present, and they turned to Hunt and Hooey and apologized for what happened.

Rickaby then proceeded to repeat his threat to switch off the lights, but those in attendance voted to continue the meeting in darkness rather than have the two men leave.

True to his words, Rickaby had an electrician switch off all the lights, leaving the place in total darkness.

Making use fo matches and cigarette lighters, the sponsors continued the meeting for two hours. Upon leaving, all the people expressed their regrets to the two men that such a thing had happened.

The following day, Rickaby refused to see reporters at his law offices, and the club refused to issue any statements about the incident, hoping it would be quickly forgotten.

That it was not, is a tribute to Mr. Allen's perseverance in keeping after Sieverman until an apology was received, ending in a victory over jim crowism.

Experiment Shows Racial Mixture Works In Bronx

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 8-17-46

NEW YORK—An experiment in interracial harmony for juveniles and adults, conducted in the hotbed of Bronx race violence, has turned out a success, declared James Robinson, director of the experiment, last week.

The test started a year ago, was sponsored by the Department of Community Education in two Bronx public schools.

During the day, the project involves boys and girls from 4 to 17 years old in a program of cultural and athletic activities.

In the evening, adults attend the center for sewing, furniture repair shops, health education and language classes.

"The most important trend I have noticed is that white and colored play together without any sign of friction," delcared the director.

Pointing to a ball game in progress on the school yard, he said, "One year ago they would have been fighting with each other. My best salesmen of goodwill and tolerance are the boys who return from an interracial camp. After two weeks together, they are examples of what we are trying to do here."

White Pupil Becomes Emancipated at Camp

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—Evidence of the effectiveness of education through contact between races was cited recently in the case of a high school pupil here who before attending a summer camp, had an antagonistic attitude toward members of certain racial groups.

"For the first time in his young life, he is awakening to the contradictions of our democracy, and is trying to do something about it," Fred Rosenberg, his teacher, said. Sat. 10-19-46

The lad, Vincent Cotugno, described his own conversion in a letter to President Truman, which read, in part:

Colored People Human

"Mr. President, I am a young American in the first term of high school, and I am worried about what I read in the papers. I refer to the South and its treatment of colored people. I think something should be done about it.

"Sheriffs refuse to enforce laws made to protect everyone. Is this what our teachers mean when they talk about the 'Future World? For the future world's sake, Mr. President, you should do something for all people are equally human."

50d 1946

MOTORMAN PUTS BRAKE ON INTOLERANCE

Angelo Custode Decorato at the controls of his trolley

MOTORMAN ENVOY OF RACE GOOD-WILL

New York Times

Trolley Operator to Receive an Award for 'Outstanding Services' in Ending Bias

1-28-46

The career of Angelo Custode (Pop) Decorato, 67 yeras old, motorman No. 1005 on the Broadway Kingsbridge Line of the Third Avenue Transit Corporation, was held up yesterday to other public servants as an example in tact, kindness and ingenuity.

As a climax to his thirty-nine years as a motorman "Pop" will receive on Thursday the annual award of the committee for the improvement of race relations of the Uptown Chamber of Commerce for "outstanding service in the field of race relations."

Yesterday, still elated over the news of the honor being bestowed on him, Mr. Decorato cheerfully told his story, interruptetd only by the many stops required in his regular run through the thickly populalted area from 125th Street and Third Avenue to 225th Street and Broadway. 1-28-46

Letters of Appreciation

But of the hundreds of letters of appreciation for his quick thinking and sound judgment that have been received by the Transit Corporation during his many years as a motorman, Mr. Decorato had little to say. He merely commented, "I like people and I like my job," as he opened the doors to let in some passengers.

"Hello, Pop. Your son home yet?" one of them asked.

"No. but he'll be home soon, and then we're going to celebrate. It's a good thing the war's over," came the reply as Mr. Decorato handed the man change for a quarter.

By his ready and good-natured wit, "Pop" has become noted for his success in laughing drunken passengers into silence. Operating through the center of Harlem, he has for years successfully enforced an edict against any slighting reference against race, color or creed in his car. N.Y. N.Y.

Tells of Son in Navy

As the car proceeded north on Amsterdam Avenue, Mr. Decorato related the story of a son, Frank, 29, a graduate of City College, and at present a petty officer first class in the Navy in the Pacific.

The trolley motorman, who came to the United States from Naples in 1902 unable to speak a word of English, talked with pride of his family—his three married daughters, Mary, Triestina and Louisa, all college graduates, and his wife, Josephine, who keeps house for him at 5 Sylvan Place, who he says is still the best cook in the world after thirty-eight years of married life.

"Look out there, we're going to go. That's the way to do it," said Mr. Decorato good-naturedly, as he let off a load of passengers, took half-a-dozen fares, and told of being promoted to Sergeant in the Italian Police Force after a victorious fight with a member of the Black Hand. Mr. Decorato still carries scars on his his face as a reminder of this engagement.

When Mr. Decorato was sick recently, and missed work for two weeks, fifty calls came in asking when he would be back, and how he was getting along, according to Peter J. Lee, Superintendent of Transportation for the Manhattan Division of Surface Street Cars.

"There's no other man like Decorato," said Mr. Lee. "The people love him."

As Mr. Decorato helped a little girl down the steps of his car, saying, "Take it easy now. That's the way," Mr. Lee's remark could easily be understood.

Carver School Receives Award

Amsterdam News
New York

The George Washington Carver School of 57 West 125th Street, along with the Institute for Jewish Studies, each received $100 cash awards on February 9 "for helping Americans to understand the Negro and Jewish problems in America."

Donor of the awards was the Lincoln Steffens Lodge (500) of the International Workers Order (IWO), which last year awarded Dean Dixon $150 in war bonds for his outstanding interracial musical work among youth. 2-16-46

William A. Goldin, vice president and chairman of the Affairs Committee of Lodge 500, presented the awards at Webster Hall, 110 E. 11th St., during an annual benefit dance and show for Camp Wo-Chi-Ca, N. J.,— — oldest interracial camp in existence (founded 12 years ago).

Miss Gwendolyn Bennett, director of the Carver School since it was established on October 17, 1943, and Morris U. Schappes, director of the Institute, received the awards.

The International Workers Order, now celebrating its 15th Anniversary, is a national interracial fraternal organization with a membership of about 175,000, of whom more than 7,000 are Negroes. Expressing full appreciation and support of Negro History Week, Feb. 10-17, IWO adopted a resolution urging its lodges and membership to participate in the national celebration.

Also, Local 500 is stressing the need for a Jewish History Week, which it hopes the award will help encourage.

S.W.G.

Social Agency Removes Bias From Job Form

Daily Mirror
New York, New York

All questions relating to race, color, creed or national origin have been removed from the application forms of the Social Work Vocation Bureau, the CIO Social Service Employees Union announced yesterday.

Removal of the questions came after the union asked the bureau to comply voluntarily with the State FEPC, from which social agencies have been exempted.

The union said that more than 100 agencies are now abiding voluntarily by FEPC regulations, but much further work has to be done. 2-16-46

"Many agencies," the union stated, "that do employ Negro workers still Jimcrow them in Harlem or other predominantly Negro neighborhoods, and Negro professional workers are assigned only to Negro cases. Discrimination against Jewish workers, while less obvious, is nevertheless still too common."

Radio Religion

Chicago Tribune
New York Times 1-21-46

¶ A Philadelphia professional woman: "Last year it was made clear to me that my husband had an affair with a married woman. . . . Please use some theme Sunday morning which you think would bear on the remorse and regret which will follow if homes are wrecked by such relationships."

¶ A Massachusetts nurse: "I looked to my minister for advice, but because the matter was so personal, I resisted asking him outright. Therefore I am writing to you."

¶ A South Dakota housewife: "I feel worried." 1-21-46

Each week 4,000-odd letters like these pour into the office of plain-speaking Dr. Ralph W. Sockman of the National Radio Pulpit. Rated by volume of fan mail, Methodist Sockman of Park Avenue's swank Christ Church is No. 1 Protestant radio pastor of the U.S.* Since good, grey, Congregationalist S. Parkes Cadman pioneered the field in 1923, radio religion has become a national institution, is preached to an estimated congregation of ten million.

Every Sunday morning at 10:00 (E.S.T.), NBC listeners are transported to a church of the air by the chords and tremolos of a studio organ, choristers singing such favorite hymns as *Fairest Lord Jesus*. After a simple prayer, well-groomed, grey-haired Dr. Sockman—who looks like a successful lawyer and talks like the man next door—preaches a sermon in everyday terms on subjects close to every listener: "Fears May Be Liars"; "How Easy Is Evil?"; "Does It Pay to Be Good?" 1-21-46

* Golden-voiced Msgr. Fulton J. Sheen, U.S. Catholicism's famed proselyter, pulls 3,000 to 6,000 letters a Sunday but is on the air only four months of the year.

Nationwide Parish. Though requests for copies of sermons make up the bulk of it, Dr. Sockman's record-holding letter haul contains enough on personal problems and perplexities to give him a bird's-eye view of his nationwide parish. On the current thinking of these parishioners, Dr. Sockman hazards these general conclusions:

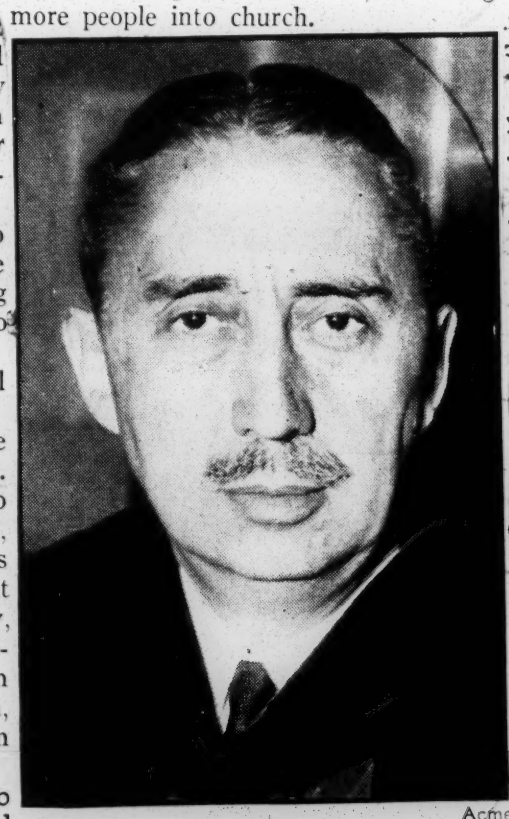
¶ "Many Americans, facing the atomic age and the multiplicity of postwar problems, have lost confidence in free will and their ability to control their destiny.

¶ "Under the pressure of mass living, maintenance of individual values has taken on new importance.

¶ "Laymen, increasingly impatient with denominational divisions in U.S. Protestantism, want greater church unity on high policy-making levels.

¶ "Americans as a whole—not only the minorities—recognize the need for greater religious and racial tolerance."

For Dr. Sockman, radio religion is no substitute for church-going. Says he: "Religion is like art, or music, or books. The more of it you get, the more you want." But radio religion, he believes, does nudge more people into church.



Acme

DR. RALPH W. SOCKMAN
He has found a way.

Pays $110 For Refusing To Shave Patron

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 5-18-46

NEW YORK—A Brooklyn barber has learned the hard way that race discrimination is costly.

Linwood Carrington, of 356 Hancock street, Brooklyn, a merchant seaman, last week collected $110 from the owner of a Nostrand avenue barber shop, who refused to give him a fifty-cent shave last month. 5-18-46

Carrington visited his neighborhood barber shop on April 16 for a shave. When the barber refused to accommodate him, Carrington called in a police-

ns 40 and 41 of this
illegal for anyone to
rve, or withhold the
a place of public ac-
n from, a person on
ace, color or creed.

shave. The barber still refused. The seaman brought suit in commodation from the Municipal Court, charging violation of the Civil Rights

New York's Anti-Prejudice Law Is Declared Success After Six Months' Enforcement

The Richmond Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va.

By Jean Meegan

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—(AP)—Six months ago New York State became the first State in the Union to put into effect a law making religious or racial prejudice in hiring employees a punishable offensive. *1-18-46*

The bill passed the legislature March 12, 1945, and went into effect July 1. It placed enforcement in the hands of a commission headed by Henry C. Turner, and provided a $500 fine or one year's imprisonment for violations.

In his first report, Turner described the law as a success.

The commission has worked on 189 cases of alleged bias based on race, creed, color, or national origin; 140 of them have been adjusted by friendly conferences; 47 are in the process of settlement and two are under investigation.

No Court Action

Not once has the commission had to go into court against violators; not once has it been compelled to resort even to a formal hearing to obtain correction of protested discriminatory practices.

More than half, or 148 of the complaints originated in New York City; 30 were in the vicinity of Albany; and 11 from Buffalo. Roughly 40 per cent were based on discrimination against color.

The five-member commission investigates conditions on its own initiative as well as considers the formal complaints. Complaints have been mostly of three types: employees of a minority group who were paid less than others doing the same or similar work; employees who were fired on account of color, race, creed, religion, or national origin; prospective employees who found application forms designed to ferret out information about religion, race, etc. *1-18-46*

"The commission does not believe". Turner announced, "that the number of complaints filed is any index of the number of cases of discrimination in New York State."

Hostility Decreasing

However, the commissioner adds: "There has been a lessening of hostiliy. The expected flood of complaints happily failed to materialize. Concerns are changing their personnel policies without pressure from the commission." *1-18-46*

Although it is contrary to the law to make inquiries on employment application forms about place of birth or religion, two special instances have arisen in which the commission decided those questions were proper.

A 100-year-old language school, which always hired foreign-born teachers to teach their native tongues, will continue to ask the place of the applicant's birth.

A Catholic organization hiring a secretary whose job it was to raise money for a Catholic benefit was permitted to inquire about the religion of the applicants. *1-18-46*

Eighth Unit Receives Plaque

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 17—(AP)—A meritorious service plaque was presented the Eighth Army's fourth replacement depot today as Staff Sergeant John E. Hartman, of Lebanon, Pa., became the 100,000th man to be processed en route home.

Report From New York

The Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va. 1-19-46

Staff Correspondence

Dr. Charles Drew, Carlton Moss, Paul Robeson, Sterling Brown, Dean Dixon, Ben Davis Jr., Jacob Lawrence, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Arnaud d'Usseau, James Gow, Pearl Primus, Canada Lee, Hilda Simms, Ferdinand Smith, Joe Louis, Duke Ellington, Frank Sinatra, Dr. Mary McCleod Bethune, and Malcolm Ross received awards Monday (Jan. 14) at the New Masses Dinner at the Hotel Commodore for their outstanding contributions to greater interracial understanding. *1-19-46*

ANTI-PREJUDICE LAW IS PRAISED

1-18-46 Birmingham Age Herald

BY JEAN MEEGAN

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A Catholic organization hiring a secretary whose job it was to raise money for a Catholic benefit was permitted to inquire about the religion of the applicants.

Cultural Awards Given To International Group

Journal & Guide, Norfolk, Va.

Staff Correspondence

NEW YORK—Eighteen Negroes and four whites received "Cultural Awards" 'for their contribution towards greater interracial understanding' on Monday, Jan. 14, at a dinner at the Hotel Commodore sponsored by the progressive magazine "New Masses"—a Communist publication.

Negroes, whose achievements in the arts, sciences and public life were considered major contributions toward greater interracial understanding, and as such were awarded accordingly, were: *1-26-46*

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune (education); Sterling Brown (poetry and teaching); Councilman Benjamin J. Davis Jr. (public life); Dean Dixon (music); Dr. Charles Drew (science —of blood bank fame); Dr. W. E. B. Dubois (history); Duke Ellington (music—who made jazz a reputable American culture); Jacob Lawrence (art—a young promising painter); Canada Lee (theatre); Dr. Alain Locke (literary criticism); Joe Louis (who was absent, for sports); Carlton "Negro Soldier" Moss (who was absent, for movie-script-writing); Pearl Primus (dance); Paul Robeson (who was absent, for being an outstanding citizen); Hilda Simms (also absent, for "outstanding actress of the year"; Ferdinand Smith (NMU labor leader); and Herbert Wheldin of New Rochelle, N. Y., and John Staggers of Charleston, S. C., (formerly of the 69th Division, who fought in a mixed regiment, and were awarded for mobilizing interest in mixed troops on the battle front during World War II).

FOUR WHITES HONORED

Whites who received the "cultural awards" were Arnaud D'Usseau and James Gow, creators or playwrights of the smash dramatic hit of interracial relations, "Deep Are the Roots"; and Malcolm Ross (FEPC's national chairman) and Frank Sinatra (for his courageous fight on behalf of all minorities). Ross and Sinatra were absent.

Howard Fast, author of "Freedom Road," and Mrs. Paul Robeson, author of "African Journey," were co-chairmen of the event, which secured the artistic services of Howard DeSilver, a star in the flicker "The Lost Weekend," who presented each award in a dramatic narration,' and which included a dramatization of a scene from "Deep Are the Roots."

Speakers at the dinner included Dr. Bethune; Dr. Dubois; Ben Davis; and Joseph North, editor of "New Masses." The last two mentioned gave special pleas for the "cause of Communism in America and the magazine 'New Masses.'

"THE POTTED PALM"

Editorial comments on the significance of the presentations were divided. "The New Leader," liberal weekly, pointed out that "handing out of 'public service' awards seems to be the Communists latest racket. First the American Youth of Democracy gave their Medal of Lenin to Frank Sinatra. 'The New Masses' now follows suit with . . . its potted palm." *1-26-46*

The conservative New York Herald Tribune lauded the honorees, saying "they have all taken very personally the responsibilities of citizenship in a democratic society. Whenever there was a question of fair play toward the anonymous and the humble, of whatever origin, (they) . . . have been ready to stand up and be counted. Their names have headed petitions and lists of speakers, and they have done the dull, organizational duties in groups with whom they have sought to end intolerance through such practical means as stopping discrimination in day-to-day relationships, especially in employment and education."

Mrs. Roosevelt not trapped yet . . .

Los Angeles Tribune

NEW YORK — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, whom many a southern demagogue has tried to trap into an unbecoming answer on the race question, isn't trapped yet. Queried on the delicate subject of social relations between Negroes and whites by a reader of the Ladies' Home Journal, Mrs. Roosevelt came off with flying colors in her answer, published in her Journal column for January. *2-2-46*

The question: "Your granddaughter, Miss Doll, is quite a young lady now. Are you contemplating encouraging her mother to have young Negro men present at her debut or any other of her grownup parties?" *2-2-46*

Answered the former first lady: "I have never contemplated interfering with what my children or grandchildren do. I would neither encourage nor discourage any plans which they had for social recreation, nor interfere in any way in which they wished to conduct their lives. Once your children are grown up and have children of their own, the problems are theirs, and the less the older generation intereferes, the better. I should hope, however, that like any other mature person, my granddaughter would know men and women of all races and appreciate them for what they are worth." *Cal.*

Lawrence College Wants More Students

Afro-American

BRONSVILLE, N.Y. — President Harold Taylor of Sarah Lawrence College for Women wants more colored students in exclusive white colleges under free scholarships. *Sat. 6-15-46*

Barbara Gonzales, first colored student ever to be graduated from Sarah Lawrence, which is located here, attended the school on a scholarship begun when Taylor became the college's head.

"Every college should try to give people who do not have 'white' privileges the opportunity of enjoying them. We want to have a scholarship fund with which to bring more colored students here," he stated.

Aid Needed

Stating that scholarships will enable qualified colored students to attend colleges otherwise outside their financial ability, Taylor has continued the practice at Sarah Lawrence.

A militant pioneer in liberal education, when he was elected to head Sarah Lawrence he influenced the appointment of Alain Locke to succeed him as philosophy professor at the University of Wisconsin. *Sat. 6-15-46*

50d 1946 New York

Miss America Is Beauty + Brains

Chicago, Dec

By EARL CONRAD
(Defender New York Bureau)

Chicago Defender

NEW YORK—I wondered what a beautiful woman might think about the Negro question, so I interviewed Bess Myerson of the Bronx, chosen recently at Atlantic City as "Miss America" for 1946.

I got the pleasant surprise that this 21-year-old beauty is better equipped on social issues than most men in Congress right now who are supposed to be making laws for the people.

You're entitled to know that I stood up Miss America once.

That is, I had an appointment with her which I failed to keep. When a toothache developed I forgot about everything in the world including the year's most beauteous lady, and never showed up. Miss Myerson, who has a very forgiving nature, did appear, and when we subsequently made an appointment for a week later, she showed up then too. Sat 1-19-46

Lots of Lines

"This was something," she explained, "that I wanted to make my views known about."

When we finally got together, it was in the office of her agent and public relations counselor, Claire A. Wolff, in the Empire State building.

We had to wait for Miss America to show up (she was keeping me waiting a little, this time) so Miss Wolff sent out for some sandwiches and coffee, and there on the 48th floor, we chewed our food as well as "the fat."

Pretty soon, a tall, dark-haired, blue-eyed girl rushed into the room, and, extending her hand, gave me a warm smile. She was really beautiful, too. I guess she was five feet and nine inches tall, maybe more, and, though dressing very simply, and with no effort to bring out her lines, you could notice the curves that, in a bathing suit, would help her to win a national competition.

Close Friendships

But Miss Myerson won the Miss America title on something more than her physical perfection. The award was made on the basis, not only of physical beauty, but also general characteristics like intelligence, talents, and lady-like carriage.

Miss Myerson, an accomplished musician, and a graduate of Hunter college, apparently had more of the necessary ingredients than her competitors.

What, I asked Miss Myerson, was the relationship between the white and Negro girl students at Hunter college? How did they get along?

Miss America was almost surprised to hear the question. She pointed out that there was no feeling whatever, that everybody there was the same, just a student, and people were valued for what they were as individuals, for their abilities, and their charm.

"There were close personal friendships between white and Negro, on all sides. We went to dances together. White and black danced because they liked to dance and they chose partners on the basis simply of personal preference and I feel sure that the Negro students experienced Hunter college as a fully democratic place. We had no time for anything else, no question about it.

Writes Lyrics

"Negro girls were very active in the dance groups, and we knew that whenever there was to be a function in which Negro girls participated, with their marked talent, it was going to be good."

Then Miss Wolff put in, "Didn't you collaborate with a Negro pianist in writing some popular ballads?" Sat 1-19-46

Miss America answered that she did. She had written some popular lyrics which had been set to music by Ollie Shephard, a Negro pianist. These hadn't been published as yet, but Miss Wolff spoke up with the observation that she was handling the music and expected to do something with it very soon.

Speaking of Shephard, Miss Myerson said: "He's very talented."

Then the beautiful young lady told me a story which reveals how, if we have fully integrated schools, integrated education, the whole business of discrimination could be knocked out in ten or fifteen years (if also, you had the same spirit of integration in government).

No Special Standards

"You see," this warm girl explained, "I went to the New York School of Music and Arts. This is a special school attended by people who are talented in music and arts. In such an environment as this merit is what counts. Negroes were among us and the same standard applied to them. They were students who aimed toward culture, like all of us, and the stench of segregation and discrimination was never among us.

"If a Negro girl showed up as a better actress, she was selected to play a certain part. Some of them were a lot better than we were, and our attitude was, 'Well, let's hand it to them.' We ate with them, talked with them, confided in them. We were already in an area of thinking and feeling that went beyond what the country officially accords the Negro."

Miss Myerson said she had a kid sister who was a junior at the Hunter college. Recently this sister had performed over Station WNYC with a Negro singer, Katherine Ward, who has just been chosen for the lead in an opera at the school.

"Katherine," said Miss America, "was always the girl who was surrounded by people because of her talent and niceness."

Draws No Lines

"Then besides," the New York beauty added, "in my family there has always been an atmosphere of closeness for all people and we were brought up not to draw lines of any kind about people anywhere in the world."

I asked her for her ideas on the broad social scene, on the relationship of the Negro to the democratic issue generally.

"Well, of course, it's a tremendous problem," she said, reflectively. "It's inconceivable to me how we can solve the world's affairs without having a proper relationship at home."

She changed seats, rather nervously, so as to look at me from a different angle, and resumed on the same idea.

"Because it seems kind of laughable when we think of solving our world problems while we have a kind of albatross—this Negro question—around our neck."

"What would you propose?" I asked.

Shocked By South

"Give them the same opportunities as everyone else has or is supposed to have," she said. "There's no difference. Just the fact that they are as good, that they are entitled to the same as people all over. Let them be with us in hotels, restaurants, residential districts, buses, trains, trolleys, jobs. What else should there be?"

It was the right stuff, coming from a beautiful girl and one who is only 21 years old. It made me feel the poverty of thinking that goes on in the minds of so many so-called "big shots."

Had she ever been down South?

She had, she said, recently, since she had been selected Miss America. Sat 1-19-46

She had gone to a marine base to appear before soldiers. While she was being served a dinner she noticed that only Negro men waited on table, that they were apparently used only in mess work, that no Negroes sat at the table.

"I hadn't come in that close contact with it before, and it was shocking. I mentioned it," she said, "but there was no answer, no discussion of it."

Views On Atom Bomb

What were her views about the atom bomb, and atomic control?

"It is something so big," she answered, "that we might not be able to cope with it. We are doing a good job of botching it up right now. It is again the question of a lack of fundamental faith among nations. We little people have a time trying to realize how tremendous this is, how to impress our leadership with what we want out of this. We have to reach a correct understanding with Russia about this, and there is so much hesitation among so many people about properly approaching Russia. People have preconceived notions that prevent us from having faith in other peoples.

"The atom bomb has done away completely with traditional ideas of military operations. If there's a war now it must be on a basis of surprise and ruthlessness. And here we are, the little people, caught in that. That is why we must find accord with Russia and control and outlaw the use of the atom bomb, and not pride ourselves on its 'secret' nature."

Miss Amreica is in favor of all such progressive legislation as the FEPC, anti-poll tax measures, and so forth. "Such legislation should be enacted, and most of all, upheld," she says. Sat 1-19-46

Hopes For Sudden Change

She hopes that change in the Negro's status, from second-class citizenship to first-class citizenship "will be sudden and soon."

"Certainly the war should have made us realize that we have to be together. I cannot tell you how terrible a thing I think it was that Negro soldiers should have been segregated at a time when they were supposed to be fighting for freedom. There is no way that one can describe the meaning of such discrimination."

Miss Myerson doesn't care to pose in a bathing suit, and doesn't like that understanding of human worth, even if it has focused attention on her nationally. She recently played in vaudeville for three weeks, but gave up vaudeville because she didn't like going on stage in a bathing suit. She has turned down motion picture offers because she wants to go there on her own merits in music and dramatics, not just as a "body beautiful." She has already had a piano recital at Steinway hall.

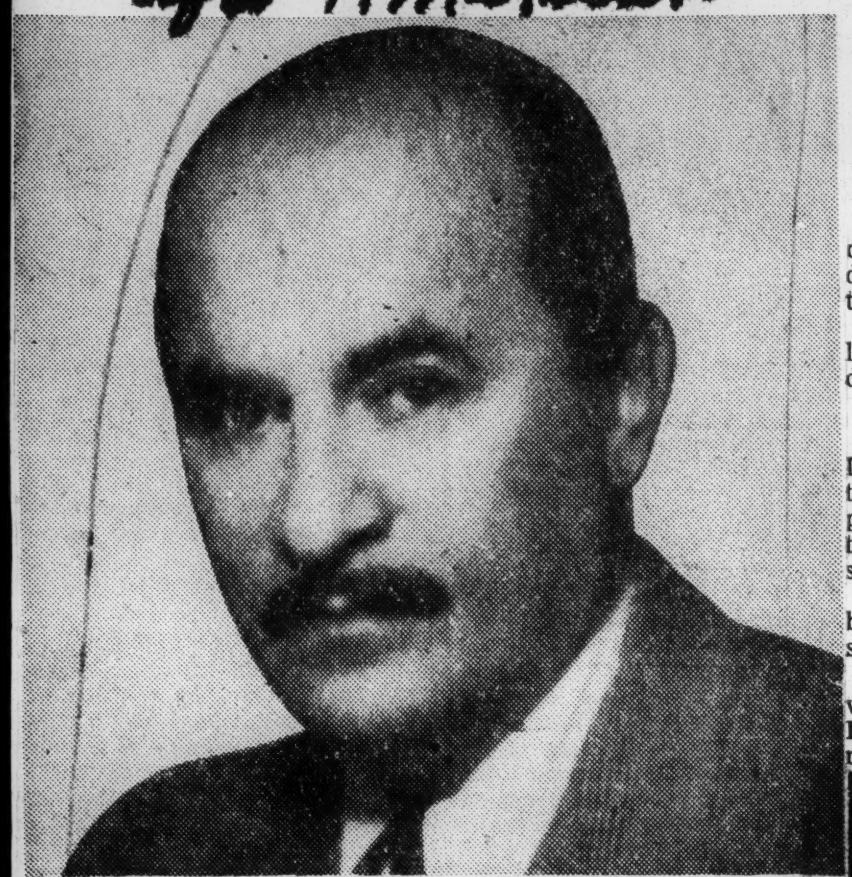
She is a thoroughly independent girl, knows just where she is headed, and is a rare combination of beauty and human understanding. I asked her whether, if organizations such as the NAACP, the Urban League or other interracial organizations, should get in touch with her to sponsor civil liberties and other progressive measures or movements, would she be willing to lend her name.

"Depending upon the organization and the issue," she answered, "yes."

BESS MYERSON

Fascist Fighter

Afro American



David Kay, president of Shell Products Company in New York.

Baltimore Md

BY RICHARD DIER

Race relations have never been a problem in the four factories of the Shell Products Co., where 1,000 workers of every race, creed and nationality are employed. Directly responsible for the non-discrimination policies of this million-dollar organization is David Kay, its president, who every once in a while pops up in the news by taking another pot shot at international and home-bred fascists.

His latest fling occurred March 11 when he bought a full page advertisement in the New York Post to take a slap at the reinstatement of May Quinn, school teacher, who was accused of disseminating anti-Jewish propaganda in her classroom. Brought to trial, Miss Quinn was found guilty of only one of the charges, for which she paid a fine of a few weeks' pay, and then was allowed to return to her school job.

In an exclusive AFRO interview at his offices, 450 Seventh Ave., in New York, Mr. Kay, a short, stocky man, declared that all groups would have to fight until the battle against fascism on the home front was won.

Sat.

I would like to see such conditions eliminated, especially, from the public schools," he explained, "because when you have people like May Quinn pouring poison into the minds of youngsters, what can you expect of the future? It's a disgrace to the City of New York. Actually, it's not Miss Quinn but the power behind her that has to be gotten rid of.

"Our school children are apt to absorb her anti-racial teachings, and this is very dangerous to our society."

He showed the AFRO stacks of letters he has received from civic organizations and individuals congratulating him on his stand and promising to stand back of him. They include telegrams from actors Canada Lee and Melvyn Douglas. The Protestant Magazine hailed his spirit and convictions.

Some letters contained checks from people who asked that he use the money to buy similar advertisements again and again. Mr. Kay said he would return the money to these persons.

May Buy More Ads 4-27-46

"This response makes me feel we should carry on. I haven't any plans as yet, but I may buy more ads, myself." The N.Y. Post ad cost him $500.

Shell Products Co. manufactures mother of pearl buttons for men's shirts, clock cases, cigarette cases, and compacts. Factories are located in Brooklyn, North Bergen. Union City and Rutherford, New Jersey.

Its employees include Italians, Germans, Poles, Russians, Jews Bohemians, and colored.

"We have colored people in our factories working in the same capacities as whites, as machinists and laborers," he continued. "They get along very well, and there are no disputes nor arguments. Salaries are the same for everybody."

Of the total force, only 20 are colored.

"The reason is because the pearl field is a new one for colored people, and they don't know much about it. Those whom we hired and who have been working for us many years are very satisfactory. I can safely say their work is just as good as that done by white employees.

"We don't discriminate at all against any race, creed or color, and hire without discrimination," he said emphatically.

Mr. Kay takes a personal interest in his employees. Every Satur day, 52 weeks a year, he visits each of his fourteen factories; and sit down and talks with his employees on a friendly basis, inquiring abou their welfare.

His insertion of the ad against May Quinn's reinstatement fo lowed his discussion of the case with employees, who asked that h do something about the situation.

From Poland to East Side N. Y.

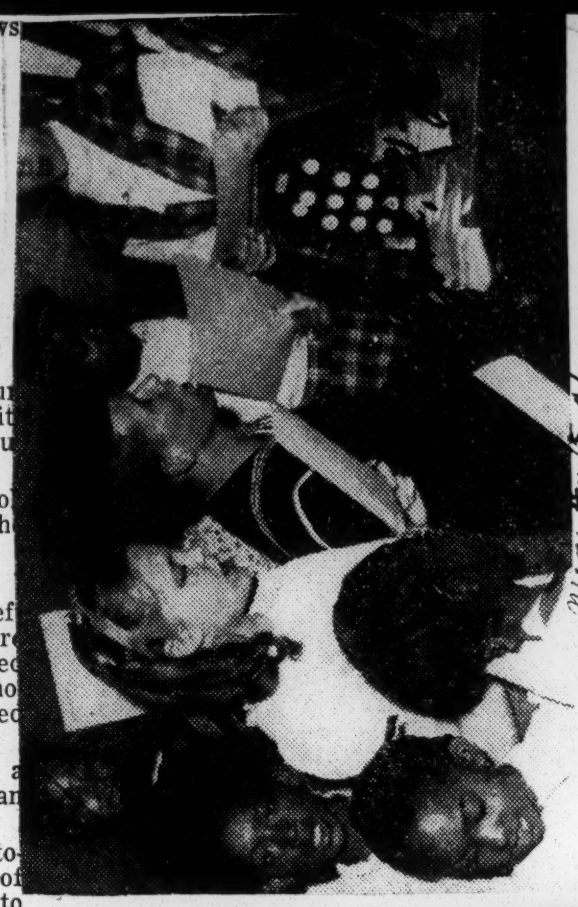
Forty-five years of age, Mr. Kay and several of his brothers lef Lublin, Poland, when he was a youngster and came to America where they settled on New York's lower East Side and where he attended public school. In his early youth, he developed a fondness for pho tography, which earned him a job in Hollywood, where he worked several years as a camera man for the silent screen.

Returning to New York, he launched his successful career as a business man. On Jan. 24, 1945, he offered $1,000 to the first Russian soldier or unit to enter Berlin.

4-27-46

He also offered at that time an extra $1000 to start a fund toward the rebuilding of Stalingrad. Soon after the Allied invasion of Paris, he offered a $1,000 war bond to the first American soldier to reach Paris.

This youthful choir from the Grace Faith Mission is a kind o junior United Nations, as you can see. They're rehearsing severa Easter hymns which they will present on the Mall in Centra Park this Sunday.



The children's choir of the City Park Center Chapel, slated for a featured role Thursday at the Albee Theater during Brooklyn Holy Week union services, turned out for rehearsal yesterday Channing P. Baxter, a Brooklyn bluejacket, leads the choir. The Holy Week Services are being conducted by the Brooklyn and the New Church and Mission Federation in co-operation with all Prot estant churches in the borough.

Afro American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 4-13-46

No Color Line in This Sunday School Class

The Rev. Everitt Sheldon, pastor of Brooklyn's City Park Chapel, reads a Sunday school lesson to a group of interested pupils. This church draws no color line and is the focal point of a united religious and social service effort in the Navy Yard-Fort Greene area sponsored by Protestant churches and the New York Mission Society.

Minority Problems

Dear Editor:

In your Letters column Mar. 10, one correspondent asked if anybody ever did anything to help in our country's minority problems.

Well, we don't know what everyone else is doing, but we do know what we here in Schenectady are trying to do—and that is the Interracial Club. The Interracial Club is a group of kids and older-than-kids (ages 16-21) who have decided that they, at least, will do something to help.

In the Interracial Club, the membership is about equally divided between white and colored. For example, of the two writing this letter, one is a boy, 16, white, Jewish, and the other is a girl, 20, colored, Christian. The club is like that.

What do we try to do? We figure this way: the very best we can do is by thrashing the matter out among ourselves, to make ourselves a little less prejudiced . . . We invite kids down to the club, and we send our delegations of kids to visit other clubs—and just talk about it to them. And, you know, this just talking has really done some good. . . .

LEONARD WOLFE
MARION JONES
Schenectady

MEMORIAL SUNDAY OBSERVED IN CITY

Legionnaires Go to Cathedral of St. John the Divine—Father Duffy Honored

The war dead of the nation were honored yesterday at patriotic and religious observances of Memorial Sunday, the Sunday before Memorial Day.

At the annual memorial service of the New York County American Legion in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, the Rev. Dr. Henry Darlington, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, declared that working for world unity was the last hope of preserving world peace.

"If the world is to be made a fit place in which to live, we must forget about conquest and defense and must work for world unity, universal peace," he said.

Dr. Darlington listed five things that the United States could do to aid in bringing about world unity: "Give up looking down on foreigners, give up the attitude of America first and the rest of the world be damned, give up the attitude that America should only sell to other nations and not buy from them, give up the attitude that it is none of our business what happens to people of other countries or none of their business what happens to us and give up the belief that the American way is the only right way of doing things."

John J. Lawlor, Commander of the New York County American Legion, describing an international society as "a natural society," said:

"For a model the United Nations need but look to the Government under which the forty-eight States, with their varying climates and domestic problems, meet in Congress through the representatives they send there to exercise delegated powers for the best interests of all. It can be done on an international scale. It must be done, if we are to outlaw war."

Before the service, which started at 4 P. M., 500 Legionnaires marched from Ninety-ninth Street and West End Avenue to the cathedral. Delegations of British, Canadian and Greek war veterans as well as the Military Order of the Purple Heart took part in the ceremony.

Father Duffy Memorial

The first Father Duffy memorial service since the end of the war was held at 12:30 P. M. by the Catholic War Veterans at Father Duffy's monument, Forty-seventh Street and Broadway. This was preceded by a mass in the Church of St. Paul the Apostle at Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue and a parade from the church to the statue.

Hugo Rogers, President of the Borough of Manhattan, addressed 300 persons at the monument. He said Father Duffy's formula for the preservation of peace "must come from the practice of Christianity."

Magistrate Maurice Simmons, past Commander in Chief of the United Spanish War Veterans and grand marshal of the parade, urged everyone to be on guard against racial and religious intolerance.

"In the South, West and even in our own State," he said, "the fiery crosses of the race-hating and Catholic-baiting Klu Klux Klan are once more aflame. Our halls of Congress are made unclean by the verbal vomitings of the Bilbos and Rankins. Their anti-Negro, anti-Semitic and anti-Catholic phobias unmask them as un-American and anti-Christian."

Mrs. Mary Bird, Father Duffy's sister, placed a wreath at the base of the statue.

Three trees in Central Park were dedicated to members of the Overseas Service League of the American Red Cross who died in the last year. Those honored were Miss Alice Hill Chittendon, Mrs. Norwood Gilder and Mrs. Oscar Straus.

No Bias Policy, Davis Told by Wallander

A significant commitment from Police Commissioner Wallander was won yesterday by Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Negro Communist member of the New York City Council when Arthur W. Wallander declared that "there exists no policy in the Police Department of this city that would deny any of our citizens the privileges of equal rights."

Wallander's statement was won only after Davis' insistent demand that the police department declare its policy in regard to Negro citizens who are found in areas outside Harlem during certain hours.

Forcing of the Police Departments policy towards Negro citizens arose when on May 7, about 1:45 a. m., Councilman Davis was stopped by two policemen, and his companions, one Negro and one white, at the intersection of 16th Street and 7th Avenue. The policemen searched the car and questioned the occupants as if they were criminal suspects.

In a letter to Wallander, Davis called the incident an "infringement of the rights of Negro and white citizens to go anywhere in the city they wish." He demanded the commissioner publicly repudiate any such undemocratic and anti-Negro policy by the Police Department.

Wallander ordered Inspector Mulholland, Third Division, to make investigation. The investigation produced nothing except a personal apology to Davis. Davis again demanded Wallander publicly declare the policies of his department in regard to citizens outside of their ghetto communities.

The full text of Wallander's letter follows:

"My dear Councilman:

"I have your letter of June 18 in which you request a statement from the Police Department that 'there is no policy to regard Negro citizens as suspicious simply because they are outside the Negro community after certain hours of the evening.'

"In this connection, you are assured that we regard all of our people in New York City as citizens thereof entitled to all the rights, benefits and privileges which the statutes set forth regardless of race, color or creed.

"There exists no policy in the Police Department of this city that would deny any of our citizens the privileges of equal rights."

NMU Yanks Lakes Crew For Barring Negro

Reaffirming its stand against discriminatory policies, the National Maritime Union has cracked down hard and fast against a crew that refused to ship out with a Negro.

The 17 crew members, yanked from the S.S. Meteor when they persisted in their refusal, are now up on charges in the NMU's Chicago branch.

Earlier, they were pulled from the ship under orders of the NMU national office and a new crew assigned along with the Negro originally sent for the job.

The episode, first of its kind in Great Lakes shipping since the NMU organized there, is revealed in the current issue of **The Pilot**, union organ.

The Meteor crew voted May 4 to adopt the discriminatory policy and to circularize crew of other tankers on the Lakes stating their position. They said shipping with Negroes would be "detrimental" to the union organizing drive on the lakes.

The NMU national office dispatched John Rogan, member of the national port committee and secretary of the union's negotiating committee, to intervene, after Chicago officials' efforts met with failure.

Rogan met with the crew, failed to convince them to reverse their stand, then met with the Meteor's captain and demanded enforcement of a union contract banning discrimination. It was at that point that the crew was yanked.

An editorial in **The Pilot** brands the anti-Negro action "a cleverly timed move" aimed to coincide with the San Francisco maritime unity convention and the general maritime strike call it issued for June 15. NMU members are now being polled on strike.

"The obvious desire was to disrupt the national unity moves and throw Lakes members off the beam in our present strike referendum."

Meteor arguments against shipping with Negroes coincide with those raised by "planted shipowner stooges" when the union was first founded, the editorial said.

It reaffirmed NMU rotary hiring of Negro and white, regardless of color and recalled that racial division was a Hitler technique as well as a "boss game of divide and rule."

The editorial further warned that as organizing progresses on the Lakes, ship owners would initiate other disruptive moves. It called for alertness against provocations and urged all NMU crews and ports to condemn the action of the Meteor as anti-union and a violation of the union contract and constitution.

Mixed Camps Prove Bias Not Inborn

NEW YORK—"The race problem is on the adult level. I remember from my own boyhood experiences in Harlem that youngsters have no inborn hate," the Rev. Harold S. Engel, director of youth activities of the Archdiocese of New York stated recently.

"I suppose it was then that I began thinking in terms of a camp where racial lines would not exist," said the dynamic 40-year-old Harlem-born priest, whose favorite project is the interracial CYO camp project. The project has two summer camps, one for boys and one for girls, covering 212 acres in Putnam Valley, nine miles from Peekskill, where New York youth spend vacations integrated on a fifty-fifty basis.

Alert, sandy haired, quick moving Father Engel, who also heads the Catholic Youth Organization and the Youth Activities Division of the Catholic Charities, disclosed that "Catholic Charities always hoped to start a camp where youngsters could go, regardless of their race or creed." The sites for the two camps originally leased from the Heckscher Foundation five years ago, were acquired outright by Cardinal Spellman a year ago, and now the camps have 200 boys and 120 girls registered for each two-week period of the summer season.

"We try to give these children a complete change in the out-of-doors," Father Engel, who conducts most of his affairs from an office in a converted residence at 35 E. 51st st., said. "For that reason we do not observe visitors' days for parents." He recalled an experience when he was serving as counselor at a camp 18 years ago, when two Negro lads arrived with a group of campers. Some parents who visited the camp, became alarmed and withdrew their children. The Negro lads remained, however, and after that there was not even the slightest manifestation of intolerance against them, the priest reminisced.

"The success of the experiment can be measured in two ways," he continued. "First parents send their children back to camp year after year, and many have noted the tolerant viewpoint this summertime experience has developed in them. Second, there has never been a hint of prejudice manifest in the conduct of either the boys or the girls.

"We are absolutely convinced there is no prejudice regarding races among boys and girls. Whatever prejudices are installed in our youth are put there, innocently or not, by adults, usually, parents," he concluded.

Father Engel, whose desk is covered with reports dealing with progress of the many activities he supervises, including the Boy and Girl Scouts, Catholic settlements, and Youth Counseing service, has had every opportunity to learn how prejudice develops in youngsters. He was born in Harlem 40 years ago, and began his education in P. S. 5. He is a graduate of Xavier High School, and Cathedral College, and prepared for the priesthood at St. Joseph's at Dunwoodie.

Wallander's Policy

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

POLICE COMMISSIONER Arthur W. Wallander declared yesterday that "there exists no policy in the Police Department of this city that would deny any of our citizens the privileges of equal rights."

Such a statement in itself should be no cause for editorial comment in liberal New York. Its significance lies, however, in that this policy commitment of the Police Department was won by Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, who was himself the victim of police intimidation against Negro citizens and minority groups in New York City in recent weeks. Also at issue was the right of Negroes and white to fraternize in New York, since Davis' companions were Robert Campbell, Harlem Communist Party organizer, and George Blake Charney, New York County Communist Party executive secretary. Wednesday

Wallander's statement is all to the good. It declares that the Police Department is committed to uphold the constitutional rights of Negro citizens in New York, wherever they may be. 6-26-46 Wed.

We urge New York citizens to learn this policy by heart, and to test its strength from now on, by observing the manner in which New York City police conduct themselves towards Negro citizens.

Mayor Promises N.Y. School Board Opening To Negro

Daily Worker

NEW YORK—A Negro will fill the first Manhattan vacancy on the Board of Education, Mayor William O'Dwyer pledged in a speech here Monday night. Saturday

The Mayor also stated he was 100 per cent for fair employment practices legislation "with no equivocation about it." He spoke at a dinner sponsored by the City-Wide Citizens' Committee on Harlem at the Hotel Roosevelt in celebration of the fifth annual city-wide Harlem Week.

O'Dwyer told the 500 guests that in the city housing projects "the spirit of the law will be enforced by me, and there will be no discrimination. Of course we haven't got them yet," he added.

Vet Housing Delayed 6-8-46

The Mayor said that the shortage of steel, due to the coal strike, was to blame for delay in veterans' housing. He stated, however, that 9,000 Quonset huts are to be set up by August.

On the national front, O'Dwyer said, "the gains made under the late President Roosevelt will not be twiddled away," and urged the audience to give careful consideration to developments in Washington. Chicago

Sen. Mead (D., NY.) reiterated his "strong support of a permanent FEPC and of the anti-poll tax bill" in a message to the dinner. He asserted that "if discrimination because of race, color or creed, contrary to our constitution, is not banished from the land, the victory for which our boys so gallantly fought and died for will indeed be a hollow one." Wednesday

Hits Racial Segregation

Another speaker, Dorothy Norman, said that segregation, which causes certain groups to be cut off from normal community contacts, "tends to freeze unsocial behavior patterns in a dangerous and undemocratic fashion." 6-5-46

Mixed housing projects are "finding that conditions improve when Negroes become tenants," contrary to "stereotyped" thinking, she pointed out.

Langston Hughes

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-19-46

Greenwich Village Negroes

WAY BACK in the 80's and 90's many Negroes lived in that now famous section of New York City known as Greenwich Village. Quite a number of the "old" New Yorkers of color were born in Greenwich Village before it became so thickly inhabited by poets, painters, and actors. Some Negroes still live in the Village who have no connections with the arts. But it is no longer a center of Manhattan Negro life as it was 50 years ago.

When I first came to New York in the 1920's, the only Negroes I met in the Village were the Harris family who owned a house in Joy street. And I do not remember many colored writers or artists living there in those days. But now a number of our folks till the fields of the arts or live the life of Bohemia in or near the Village.

Among the most famous of these is Richmond Barthe whose studio is on 8th avenue a bit above the line of the Village. There his sculptured figures that go all over the world are created. The former Chicago artist, Sebree, has a studio not far away, as does Ollie Harrington, creator of the genial Boot-sie of cartoon fame. In the heart of the Village live Charles and Betty White (the husband a painter, the wife a sculptor) who have just returned from a period of study in Mexico. Another painter, and a poet as well, who has become a Village figure is Bruce Nugent. And, when he is not in Denmark, the painter, William H. Johnson, whose fame is steadily increasing as a modernist, lives on West 10th street.

Village Streets

IN ALL the rest of New York the numbered streets, like 10th street, run straight and parallel. But in the Village they don't. They run every which a way, and even cut across each other. The Village is the hardest part of New York to find your way around in. But Claude McKay, great poet of the '20s, used to find his way around down there all right before he went to Russia and, more recently, before he became a Catholic and moved to Chicago. Of the younger Negro poets, Margaret Walker lived in Greenwich Village until her marriage a couple of years ago. Ben Carruthers, poet and translator, lives there now.

Winnie Mason, one of America's finest designers of exotic jewelry, is a Villager. So is Actress Ruth Attaway, sister of the writer, William Attaway, both gifts of Chicago's Southside to the artistic and literary life of New York. Jazz in the Village is well represented by Frankie Newton's trumpet. He lives near Downtown Cafe Society where he frequently plays.

Night life in the Village makes gay and frequent use of Negro talent. Hazel Scott and Josh White first became famous at the Downtown Cafe Society facing Sheridan Square in the Village. Many fine Negro artists have received their first real publicity breaks at this famous little night club. The Village Vanguard, too, has been a great little center of Negro entertainment, particularly of the folk-blues variety. The infectious piano playing of James P. Johnson came back to public attention in a big way by way of Village night spots in recent years. And the calypsos were given a push by the Village.

Village "Greats"

PAUL ROBESON'S first important New York concert was held in Greenwich Village. Charles Gilpin first played Eugene O'Neil's EMPEROR JONES there. The Fifth Avenue Theatre on the edge of the Village housed the earliest concerts of the Hall Johnson Choir. Just as many white Americans in the fields of the arts began their climb to fame in the Village, so did some Negroes start on the first rungs of the ladder of success in that section of New York. Richard Wright but lately left the Village for Paris. Thyra Edwards for many months lived just back of Mrs. Eleanor Roose-velt around the corner from Washington Square. That charming section of Manhattan with its curved and crooked streets has spelled Art and Life and Ambition with capital letters for a great many people, black and white.

Visitors to New York for the first time should surely include Greenwich Village in their list of places to see. The Arch and Washington Square at the end of Fifth avenue are beautiful. The little side streets are fascinating. The frequent out-door art shows offer paintings by little-known artists that might someday be worth a fortune—if you want to speculate in art instead of just looking at it. The Spanish and Italian restaurants of the Village offer the biggest meals in town at the most reasonable prices. And at night there's always Cafe Society Downtown, the Village Vanguard, or the newer Calypso Restaurant where one may while away the evening hours in pleasure.

Just be careful not to get lost in those funny Village streets that must have "just growed" before the City Fathers came to the conclusion that streets ought to run straight.

Youths Find Common Ground At Citizenship Encampment

Times-Union Jacksonville, Florida Sat 7-27-46

NEW YORK, July 26. (AP)—Something new in camps has brought 130 youths to the Fieldston School, Riverdale, where they are diving into the deep waters of social and economic problems—and having a wonderful time.

The "encampment for citizenship" has been established under the auspices of the New York Society for Ethical Culture for youths between 17 and 22 of varied races, creeds and economic backgrounds.

"We're not selling any economic, political or religious ideals," says Henry B. Herman, executive director. "We're seeking to have those attending exchange ideas and thereby help prepare young Americans for effective citizenship."

Youths of many races and backgrounds are living together—with separate dormitories for boys and girls—"the better to understand the causes and cures for intolerance," says Herman.

Among the groups which recommended candidates for the encampment, Herman says, were the National Farmers Union, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (CIO), the National Society for the Advancement of Colored People, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the 4-H clubs, the Boy Scouts of America, the YMCA.

Following a lecture on the development of labor unions by Dr. Morning sessions are devoted to lectures on social, political and economic issues followed by discussion groups. Typical was the discussion the other day of problems facing organized labor.

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7-27-46
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n if you worked
in the mines."

Janet Fitch, 21, Milwaukee, Wis., a senior at the University of Wisconsin

Oct 1946 New York

LOST FIRST $12,000 STICKING TO GUNS, BUT:

Josephson Wins Gamble on Racial Equality Experiment

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 11-16-46

NEW YORK (ANP)—A local night club owner has proved that night clubs can be centers of entertainment for all Americans without adopting Jim Crow racial patterns.

Barney Josephson, 44-year-old businessman and ex-shoe salesman, defied the practices eight years ago when he opened his luxurious Cafe Society Downtown and later Cafe Society Uptown by daring to mix all races on a basis of equality as patrons and as entertainers.

"When I opened Cafe Society Downtown in 1938, my friends thought I was balmy," he said. "But if that was being balmy I wanted to be that. I was sick of discrimination, had seen too much of it. Yes, my first year was tough. I lost $12,000, was flat against the wall, but I wanted to keep going, and in my own way."

Imbued by Mother

Jospehson's belief that people should live and play together as equals was grounded into him by his mother. He and his three brothers carried a picket sign back in Trenton, N.J., when he was 14, outside a movie house one rainy day because of its discriminatory policy. Fellow white students beat him up in high school for not selecting one of them as a debating partner.

But no punishment has been able to shake him from the ideals of racial tolerance imbued by his mother.

"I have never permitted any entertainment degrading to any race," he said. "I allow no outlandish clothes, no exaggerated dialect, no Uncle Tom stamp that has been their trademark so long. All I want is performers on exactly the same artistic footing."

Josephson is not only a crusader for racial equality, but a lover of art and music. Surrealistic murals hang on the walls of his two luxurious cafes and he enjoys Hazel Scott's Bach's Prelude in C-Sharp Minor and Eddie Smith's playing of Paganini's 24th Caprice in swing.

Josephson's prosperity is based on providing the best in clean entertainment for his patrons.

He employs such artists as Lena Horne, Josh White, Mary Lou Williams and Hazel Scott along with equally prominent and talented white artists but bars vulgarity, brassy allure and all emphasis on sex. No sex-appealing cigaret girls move from table to table in his cafes.

AN UNUSUAL BABY CONTEST: An interracial and international baby contest took place last week at P. S. 43, at West 129th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, in which the contestants were members of just about every race and nationality living in the Harlem area. A close study of the Rapid News Photo above reveals that these peoples of different backgrounds get along OKay together.

Amsterdam News New York, N.Y. Sat. 8-17-46

EQUALITY A PRIME NECESSITY'

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 11-23-46

--DR. HOVDE

By DR. BRYN J. HOVDE,
President, New School for Social Research

NEW YORK— A few weeks ago one of the members of the faculty of the New School received a letter from a former student, a Negro, now working in Flint, Mich. One paragraph reads as follows:

"In your class, and in our conversations you awakened me to not only new worlds, but also new thoughts. I came to the New School a bit prejudiced in regard to all members of the Caucasian race. I had almost lost my dreams of seeing a better America, a real democracy. Today, after having attended the New School, mingled with the student body, talked with members of the faculty, I am stronger in many ways. I can say sincerely that as I work here in Flint, I will be trying to understand the entire community, not just the Negro and our problems."

PREJUDICE RECOGNIZED

What makes these words worthy of quotation is not the compliment paid to the teacher and to the spirit of the New School. Their value lies in the fact that a Negro has recognized in himself and has decided to put it away. This Negro "will be trying to understand the entire community, not just the Negro" and his problems. He came to the New School probably to find the intellectual arms for his laudable struggle on behalf of his own people, and he departed to use them in a different and much more purposeful struggle on behalf of the entire community, recognizing that the advantage of his particular people lies in the advantage of all people. He came to an absolutely correct conclusion and a noble one.

Between those of us who would justify racial prejudice the Negro has the better right. God knows the Caucasian race (not always so very blond) gives him ample cause. The dominant white majority excludes the Negro from equal economic opportunity, condemning him to poverty and servitude. Equal educational opportunity is withheld except from a few who are promptly frustrated for lack of suitable employment. For his living space the Negro is shunted to the most wretched quarters on the land and in the city brutally confined so that, as in Baltimore, his 20 per cent of the population is alloted 2 per cent of the urban space. His life is made one long humiliation of jim-crowism. Since the perpetrator of injustice always fears his victims, the white man lives in terror of the Negro, organizing for his imagined safety against imagined vengeance into crude fascist associations like the KKK and the Columbians. Surely, it is the Negro who has cause for prejudice.

FULL EQUALITY PRIME NECESSITY

But here is a Negro who, having had a vision, has put prejudice away. He has realized that no good can come from preserving division in the community. He knows that even his own people, much as they have a moral right to demand special consideration for themselves to wipe out special injustice, must face the problems of the whole community and make its contribution to the welfare of all.

11-23-46

It may seem extraordinary that a member of a downtrodden group should be capable of such nobility. For the individual human being it is out of the ordinary. But consider how often in history the humble have taught greatness of character to the proud.

We are proud of our Western civilization. But without justice, without full equality, it ceases to be democracy and becomes mere gadgetry and imperialism.

Night Club Is Weapon To Fight Discrimination

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat, 11-16-46

NEW YORK — Thirty years ago when picket lines and fighting intolerance were not so fashionable, as they are today, a Trenton, N. J., cobbler's son paraded in protest in front of a movie house that would not admit his Negro buddies.

Now after a lapse of 30 years, he is still, figuratively, parading with a sign protesting discrimination in the entertainment world.

The man is 44-year-old Barney Josephson and his picket signs are his two emporiums of nocturnal entertainment—Cafe Society, Uptown and Cafe Society, Downtown in New York.

He opened the Downtown establishment in 1938 with the idea of presenting clean, artistic talent to appreciative night club audiences. But in doing so he determined to cling to the one principle that inspired him to picket the Jim Crow movie 30 years earlier.

No Race Consciousness

In his establishment, there would be no consciousness of color in the selection of talent, and his customers, white, black, red, or yellow would receive the same treatment.

As prosaic as this sounds, it was a revolutionary idea, so revolutionary, in fact, that Josephson lost $12,000 before night lifers could grow accustomed to seeing Negro performers in other than roles that ridiculed their race, and accepting a policy that did not give a man with a white face an advantage in seating and service.

But it's clicking now and Barney's doing all right. His specialty is presenting Negro and white entertainers on the same floor, in acts of equal dignity.

Set New Standards

Features in his Uptown establishment right now are a Negro songstress and a white dancer.

His presentations of Hazel Scott, Lena Horne, Josh White and Mary Lou Williams all set a standard not too familiar before his time along the gay white way.

He should be a happy man, for few are those persons who have seen their ideals in human relations realized.

"All I want," he said, "is performers, Negro and white, on exactly the same artistic footing."

Well, he's achieved that, and in doing so has blazed a trail that even the profit-conscious might find to their advantage to follow.

50d 1946

Asheville, N. C. Citizen
December 7, 1946

Negro Students Attend Meet For First Time

RALEIGH, Dec. 6. (AP)—With representatives from Negro colleges attending for the first time, the North Carolina student legislative assembly convened here today for its 10th annual session.

More than 255 delegates from 24 colleges of the state are attending the sessions which will be concluded tomorrow, and these included 27 delegates from five Negro colleges, Shaw university and St. Augustine's college here; North Carolina A. and T. college at Greensboro; Fayetteville State Teachers college, and Kittrell college.

A bill, introduced by the A. and T. college delegation, called for the establishment of a four-year medical school in the state, but the bill was passed only after it was amended to provide for the building of two medical schools, one for whites and one for Negroes.

Donald Shropshire of Winston-Salem, junior at the University of North Carolina, was elected speaker of the house, and Robert Meyers of Hickory, graduate student at the university, was named president of the senate. Douglas House of Beaufort, N. C., State college senior, was chosen speaker pro tem of the house.

Three of the legislative officers were Negroes. They were: Eunice Tucker of New York city ,a senior Tucker of New York city, a senior of the senate; Claudious Blackett of New York city, senior at St. Augustine's, recording clerk of the house; and Thomas J. Boyd of Brooklyn, N. Y., senate reading clerk.

Other officers: Clarence Barbour of Raleigh, Campbell college sophomore, senate recording clerk; E. H. Braswell of Rocky Mount, University sophomore, house reading clerk.

At a joint session, the assembly was addressed by Secretary of State Thad Eure and Chancellor J. W. Harrelson of N. C. State college.

N.C. Student Legislature In First Interracial Assembly

Defender Chicago, Ill.

RALEIGH, N. C.—For the first time in its 10-year history, the North Carolina Student legislature which meets annually for a two-day session in the Capitol building in Raleigh admitted Negro delegations from nine Negro colleges of the state Friday and Saturday. Sat. 12-21-46

The decision to include Negro tudents was made by the legislature last year upon the introduction of a bill by a student from the University of North Carolina. The move was opposed by at least one prominent state official.

Twenty-four institutions sent more than 225 delegates to the assembly, including 27 delegates from the Negro colleges. Thirteen of the 27 registered as house members, and 14 as members of the senate. Among Negro colleges represented were Shaw University and St. Augustine's college, Raleigh; A. and T. College, Greensboro; Fayetteville State Teachers' college, and Kittrell college.

The Negro students took an active part in the discussions in both houses and six of the 37 bills introduced were sponsored by them. No segregation was employed in the seating arrangements and Negro and white students mingled freely on the floors of both houses as well as in the galleries. Negroes had not sat in the general assembly of North Carolina since 1899.

Negroes were well represented on the list of officials selected in both houses—two being named to high positions in the Senate and one as recording clerk in the house. The three, all chosen unanimously, were: Eunice Tucker of New York City, a senior at St. Augustine's, who was named to the senate's second highest position, that of president pro tem; Claudius Blackett of New York City, also a senior at St. Augustine's who was elected house recording clerk; and Thomas J. Boyd of Brooklyn, who was chosen reading clerk of the senate.

Eight bills were passed at the initial three-hour session. Two of them were introduced by St. Augustine's and A. and T. college. The measure introduced by A. and T. and passed by the senate provided the only heated discussion of the day and an amendment was necessary to get it through.

50d 1946 Ohio

Oil Station Uses 'Lubricant' To Aid Racial Understanding

The Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa Thurs. 9-12-46

CLEVELAND, Ohio, (NNPA).—How a young college graduate took over the management of a gasoline station and besides developing a large business, also aided in bringing about a better racial understanding to the community is the success story of Herman D. Burrell, and his wife, Eleanor.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer, Ohio's largest morning newspaper, recently lauded the two Fisk University graduates who for the past year have been distributing news letters to customers and neighbors asking racial tolerance and understanding.

A few months before the Burrells took over the gasoline station in the Glenville area, the neighborhood had been the scene of a minor racial disturbance. Conditions were unstable as colored families began to move into the section.

Burrell aimed his advertisement of his station toward relieving this tension. In one news letter, he explained the work of the community's race relations agency; in another, he explained many of the Jewish holidays and celebrations; in another, he told about Brotherhood Week.

Todd Simon, the Plain Dealer reporter, began his article, "No oil company I bet ever thought of a lubricant to end friction between racial groups. But there is a young petrol and petroleum dealer doing just that." The article described Burrell's unusual but constructive publicity policies.

Burrell, formerly an OPA information specialist, an Urban League industrial secretary, a school teacher, a construction worker, a recreation worker, a first aid instructor, and a salesman, has a master's degree in Sociology from Fisk. He is is now planning to begin work on a doctorate in Sociology at Western Reserve University.

Seeks $10,000 Annual Budget

Youngstown Forms New Council To Spur Race-Amity Effort

Courier Pittsburg, Pa.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Youngstown, a "melting pot" industrial city of many minorities, including 14,650 Negroes in the total population of 165,000, continues to move ahead in its effort to assure race amity. With the campaign to raise an annual budget of $10,000 under way, the city movement to foster improved relations among racial, religious and national groups goes on a full-time basis this week.

The week is being celebrated as "race relations week" in the sixty-five churches affiliated with the Federated Churches of Youngstown. 2-16-46

TO ELECT OFFICERS

During the week, trustees of the newly founded Youngstown Intergroup Goodwill Council will elect officers as the first step in opening an office with a full-time staff of three, headed by an expert in minority group problems.

The trustees were recommended by industrial, commercial, labor and church groups, social service agencies, and women's and other civic clubs as leaders familiar with the city's social problems.

Council agenda includes promotion of improved conditions for minority groups in housing, employment, health, recreation and kindred fields. It will also encourage minority group representation in all community activities.

Dr. George E. Haynes of New York, director of race relations of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, formulated the program.

In the forefront of the movement is a group of business and professional men affiliated with the twenty-year-old Youngstown Interracial Committee, headed by William J. Gutknecht, president of the Youngstown Arc Engraving Company. 2-16-46

There is also a large Catholic population and about 7,000 Jewish residents, together with some thirty more nationality groups, principally from Central and Eastern Europe and Mediterranean lands who will likewise benefit from the efforts of this program.

The current movement dates back to the steel strike of 1919. In the six years following, colored workers were "imported" from the South to work in the steel mills In a colored section, known as "Monkey's Nest," a Negro ghetto, there developed high rates of disease and social delinquency.

To cope with the problem, the late John Chase, head of the Youngstown Playground Association, organized the Interracial Committee. Its president until the middle 130's was the Rev. Dr. William H. Hudnut, then pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, a wealthy congregation. His successor, and Mr. Gutknecht's immediate predecessor, was Bishop Schuyler Garth of Wisconson, who was then a Methodist pastor here.

YOUNGSTOWN SPURS RACE-AMITY EFFORT

Times New York 2-6-46 N.Y.

New Council Is Organized to Start Next Week on Full-Time Basis

By BILL LISSNER

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Feb. 5—With the campaign to raise an annual budget of $10,000 under way, the Youngstown movement to foster improved relations among racial, religious and national groups, of which this industrial city is composed, will go on a full-time basis next week.

The week is being celebrated as "race relations week" in the sixty-five churches affiliated with the Federated Churches of Youngstown. On Wednesday the thirty citizens who are trustees of the newly incorporated Youngstown Intergroup Goodwill Council will elect officers preparatory to opening an office with a full-time staff of three, headed by an expert in minority group problems.

Housing Will Be Included

The trustees were recommended by industrial, commercial, labor and church groups, social service agencies, and women's and other civic clubs as leaders familiar with Youngstown's social problems. The council they are setting up will work to promote improved conditions for minority groups in housing, employment, health, recreation and related fields. It will also encourage minority group representation in all community activities. 2-6-46

In the forefront of the movement is a group of business and professional men affiliated with the 20-year-old Youngstown Inter-Racial Committee, headed by William J. Gutknecht, president of the Youngstown Arc Engraving Company. The program it is inaugurating was formulated under the direction of Dr. George E. Haynes of New York, director of Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Youngstown is a "melting pot" city of many minority groups. Its population of 165,000 includes 14,650 Negroes scattered about in half a dozen neighborhood concentrations. There is a large Catholic population and about 7,000 residents of the Jewish faith. In addition, theer are some thirty more nationality groups, principally from Central and Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean lands.

Opportunity Given to Negroes 2-6-46

Over the years the religious and national groups have suffered only from isolated cases of discrimination which eventually were corrected. The inter-racial committee, in which business men, professional men and clergymen of all faiths and social service workers have collaborated, has concentrated on enlarging the economic and social opportunities for Negro residents.

The current movement dates back to the steel strike of 1919. In the six years following, Negroes were "imported" from the South to work in the steel mills. In a Negro section known as Monkey's Nest, there developed high rates of disease and social delinquency.

To cope with that problem, the late John Chase, head of the Youngstown Playground Association, organized the inter-Racial Committee. Its president until the middle 1930's was the Rev. Dr. William H. Hudnut, then pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, a wealthy congregation. Dr. Hudnut and his wife had been missionaries in Africa. His successor, and Mr. Gutknecht's immediate predecessor, was Bishop Schuyler Garth of Wisconsin, who then was a Methodist pastor here.

Ohio Crusade Held Anti-American Racial Bias Cure

Baltimore, Md.

One-Man Fight Expands to Attract Volunteers

CHICAGO.—A one-man crusade in Columbus, O., which has developed into a powerful organization of more than 1600 volunteers is extolled in the June issue of March of Progress magazine as "the cure of racial prejudice."

Founder of the movement, Ray Reinart, an advertising man, began his work during the war, asking everyone who would listen, "Aren't we stupid to let prejudice against the colored man and the Jew ruin everything that we hope to gain from the fight?" 4-27-46

His argument accepted, he then formed the Columbus Council for Democracy, an organization of all groups of citizens whose volunteer work has attracted the attention of reporters, sociologists, teachers and clergymen anxious to get a first-hand view of the results.

Action Taken Against Bias

Typical was the procedure which followed after a colored man was killed by several white policemen. Waging a successful fight against rising racial tension, volunteers enlisted the support of teachers, editors and speakers in decrying the violence and stressing the other side.

Then when election time neared, Reinart sent letters to all candidates asking whether racial discrimination would be a part of their campaign platforms. All, it was revealed, pledged good intentions and carried out their promises. 4-27-46

One Man In 1941, Columbus, O. Amity Council Now Has 1,600

Chicago Defender Chicago, Illinois

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Early in World War II, a Columbus advertising man planted a democratic "acorn"—himself— which today is a powerful oak of 1,600 Columbus citizens, all determined to wipe out race prejudice.

The "acorn" is Ray Reinart, who works just as diligently these days to make his dream of race amity come true as he did in 1941, despite the gains his organization, the Columbus Council for Democracy, has made. Sat 4-27-46

During the war, Reinart talked to everyone who would listen. "Democracy," he would say, "is a wonderful thing to fight for. But aren't we stupid to let prejudice against the Negro and the Jew ruin everything that we hope to gain from this fight?"

People began to see Reinart's logic. They organized the council which is made up of citizens, rich and poor, who think well enough of their home-grown democracy crusade to pay dues, pass out literature, and ring doorbells to talk with householders.

Racial Tensions Mount

When racial tensions mounted in the summer of 1945, following the killing of a Negro by several white policemen, Reinart called on the mayor and talked hard logic about the need for a better understanding of minority problems. Teachers were called on to discuss Negro problems with their pupils; newspapers editorialized the tragedy and speakers at luncheon clubs decried the violence and paid tribute to the war records of colored troops. Presently, the tension subsided.

But the Council didn't stop there, according to an article in the June issue of March of Progress Magazine.

When election time rolled around, Reinart sent letters to all political candidates, asking them point-blank, "Will you avoid arousing racial and religious hatreds in campaigning, and will you serve without preference or discrimination the people of all creeds and colors in this city." Almost all candidates hastened to assure him of their good intentions, and not a single instance of hate-peddling was noted in the campaigns that followed.

Numbers of reporters, sociologists, teachers and clergymen are visiting Columbus for a firsthand view of the results of the council's program. Reinart believes that the movement will grow. Says he, "If we had such councils in every town, we could be certain that our nation's future will be what free men desire it to be."

Ohioan Crusades for Decent Mental Care

C.M. New York, N.Y.
Sun 4-28-46

By Albert Deutsch

They have nicknamed him "God's Angry Man" in Cleveland.

The Rev. D. R. Sharpe—bald, wiry, almost Milquetoastish in appearance—doesn't look the part. You like this gentle soul on sight, unless you happen to be a public malefactor with reason to fear his terrible wrath. Sharpe gave up the pulpit long ago (he's a Baptist minister) because he got tired of railing at the Devil in church and decided to seek out and grapple with the Evil One in his favorite haunts.

Gov. F. J. Lausche
His Aid Is Sought

Dr. Sharpe, executive director of the Cleveland Baptist Assn., believes in *acting out* his Christian faith. He is associated with most democratic and humane movements in his town. He has fought for a permanent FEPC to ensure equal job opportunities for Negroes and other minorities, and headed the Greater Cleveland Citizens' Committee on Fair Wages and Prices, raising relief funds for the families of striking General Motors workers during the recent strike.

Sun 4-28-46

'Beyond Debate'

"Two things are beyond debate—a man's religion and his race," Dr. Sharpe says. "Nobody has the right to question a man's relationship with his God. That's private and sacred. Nobody has the right to question a man's race. God gave us different skin colors for His own good reason. To discriminate against a man because of his religious creed or his racial origin is a sin against God."

Dr. Sharpe is currently leading, in Ohio, one of the most inspiring crusades in behalf of the Nation's 600,000 patients of mental hospitals and the millions outside who need treatment but aren't getting it. I ran into this extraordinary man some weeks ago in Washington, when we both testified before a Senate committee in favor of the National Mental Health Bill, which would provide Federal funds for psychiatric training and research and for the establishment of mental hygiene clinics throughout the country. The listening Senators were deeply impressed by Sharpe's sincerity, soundness and complete absence of self-righteousness.

Headed Probe

Sharpe became actively interested in the mental hospital situation back in 1943, when inhuman conditions at the Cleveland State Hospital were revealed by a group of conscientious objectors serving there as attendants and by Walter Lerch, reporter of the Cleveland *Press*. When a County Grand Jury was ordered to investigate the institution, Sharpe was named its foreman. He drafted the unique Grand Jury presentment which characterized the "asylum" as "a Hell for the Sick" and indicted the whole community for tolerating it.

Dr. Sharpe is president of the Ohio Mental Hygiene Assn., formed last month at a meeting of 80 widely-representative leaders of Ohio. The Association, dedicated to the task of cleaning up Ohio's state hospitals for mental disorders and obtaining adequate mental hygiene facilities, is affiliated with the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. But it differs greatly from all other state organizations in this field. Included on its directing board are representatives of the AFL, the CIO, the Ohio Grange and the Farm Bureau, the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, the Ohio Consumers League and many civic groups, urban and rural, the OMHA comprises the broadest united front in behalf of decent care and treatment of the mentally sick.

Sun 4-28-46

Peppery Speaker

Dr. Sharpe, who peppers his conversation with forceful Biblical language and Lutherian expletives, told me recently in Cleveland why he got so wrapped up in the crusade for decent state hospitals:

"The treatment of our mentally sick brethren is the most reprehensible and damnable social sin in America. The conscience of no decent man can be calm in the face of the awful conditions existing in our so-called hospitals for the 'insane.' Why, our state hospitals are so low in the scale that their inmates have to look up to see the bottom side of Hell."

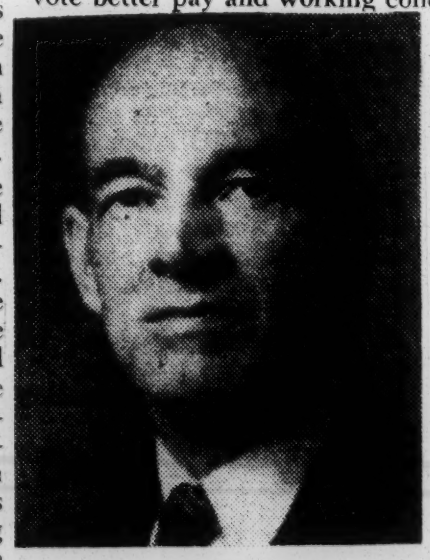
Sharpe is a down-to-earth man, who gets along with all kinds and conditions of fellow humans and is aware of the value of attaining humane ends through political pressure.

"We have an apathetic and penny-pinching legislature in Ohio," he says. "We won't get its members to support a decent mental hygiene program merely by preaching to them. We have to translate our ideals into votes. They understand and respect voting power.

Out for Votes

"The OMHA intends to poll all candidates for state offices on its program for better mental hospitals. We will actively support those who pledge active support of our program."

Sharpe is particularly interested in getting the Ohio legislature to vote better pay and working conditions for the low-paid, badly-housed and overworked state hospital attendants.



Rev. D. R. Sharpe
'God's Angry Man'

"We've got to get enough attendants; they're the backbone of any mental hospital system," he says. "We've got to offer them enough to attract high-quality people."

I thought of Sharpe's views as I was being shown through the State Institution for the Feeble-Minded at Columbus, Ohio. The superintendent, Dr. F. L. Keiser, pointed to one of the mentally defective inmates on one of the wards.

"That man," he said, "escaped from this place in 1943. He got a job as attendant at the Akron State Hospital, tired of it and got an attendant's job at the Toledo State Hospital, then at the Cleveland State Hospital. After working in these jobs for nearly three years, he finally wrote me and told me to come up and bring him back."

Hospital Head Cooperates

That's the kind of attendants that mental hospitals throughout the land are recruiting in their desperate plight, along with good-caliber people who are attracted to humane work regardless of substandard wage and working conditions.

Sharpe and his OMHA organization are working in close co-operation with Dr. Frank F. Tallman, progressive Ohio State Mental Hygiene Commissioner. Tallman is one of the rare mental hygiene officials who not only doesn't resent citizen groups formed to better state hospital conditions, but welcomes them and works with them. His pet project now is to establish receiving hospitals for mental disorders in key Ohio cities, where acutely ill psychiatric cases can obtain intensive treatment without having to be committed to state hospitals.

Sun 4-28-46

A close friend of Gov. Frank J. Lausche, Sharpe is striving hard to convert him to espousal of a far-reaching program of prevention, care and treatment of mental disorder. His movement may become a model for all other states to follow.

"This is a grass-roots movement," Sharpe says. "And the grass roots are on fire in Ohio."

COLUMBUS NEGRO SETS A CIVIC PACE

New York N.Y.

Ohio Insurance Official Says Race Provides Substantial Element in the State

Fri. 7-5-46

GOOD PAY HELD INCENTIVE

Employment Is Found Open in Heavy Industry—Transit Jobs Remain Closed

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 4—"Negroes in this city are the best employed, most substantial 'middle class' element in the State," an insurance executive of a local company said today. "We have our zoot-suit elements, but the weight of substantial property owners behind the scenes enacted in a few of our 'Burma Road' slum areas."

Forty thousand Negroes who reside here are about 10 per cent of the population, it was said.

A. P. Bentley, vice president and general manager of the Fireside Mutual Life Insurance Company, which was incorporated here in 1916, said that this firm and six other Negro companies which are incorporated in Chicago, Louisville, Atlanta and Denver, look upon Columbus "as the best indication in the State of what the Negro can learn to do for himself when he makes good wages."

Negroes In Heavy Industry

Negroes find employment in all of the heavy industry firms of the area, he said, and cited, in particular, the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, where Harry Alexander, a Negro, is the personal secretary to R. H. Jeffrey, chairman of the board of that firm. Mr. Alexander is said to have worked in the same capacity for the father of Mr. Jeffrey for many years.

Another Negro who has, in the eastern Negro's use of the phrase, "been integrated"—and without becoming a columnist—is C. W. Bryant, head of a company that bears that name, it was learned. This firm has for many years been a mover of buildings and heavy industry in the State. Mr. Bryant, during the conversion of many major plants to industrial needs in World War II, was a recognized leader in this field.

"All has not been rosy for the Negro in the laboring field," Llewellyn A. Coles, editor and publisher of The Ohio State News, local weekly, said today. "It is on the lower levels that the Negro recently arrived here finds his troubles," he said.

"Negroes are not employed by the Columbus and Southern Ohio Electric Company to operate trolley cars and buses. During the war there was a lot of 'buck passing' between company and union. The CIO Union has made a little headway here, but so far they have dodged the issue of Negro employment."

Fri. 7-5-46

Only Laborers Hired

Columbus has, in addition to the problems of street-car discrimination, "a policy of Jim Crow in the hiring done by department stores, class hostelries, and several small and public service employers," he said. "Our telephone company and our gas company, if they hire Negroes at all, hire common laborers. Our best opportunities have come from large firms who have employed Negro labor for many years. "Our hotels here employ more Negroes in proportion to their class than any other American city." Mr. Coles continued. "All the first

Portland Has Its Prejudices, but There Is a Good Side, too

afro American Sat 5-4-46
Baltimore, Md.

By ALBERTA HUNTER

PORTLAND, Oregon — There is a lot of prejudice and discrimination here, but there are many interracial groups doing a lot toward better understanding between the races.

Most of the churches have interracial choirs, and the boys and girls of all races take advantage of the recreational facilities provided for them. You do not see teen-agers hanging around on the streets.

As a whole, Portland has a lot to offer. In night life circles, some of the eastern bist ores and cabaret owners could learn a lot from these fellows. Sat 5-4-46

Fraternal Club Tops

I have visited the Fraternal House, a fine membership club run exclusively by colored and which is one of the best appointed in the country.

There are a number of other swell entertainment places operated by colored and others that cater to a mixed clientele where they are most courteous.

The Fraternal Club is operated by the Oregon Fraternal Association in its own spacious building. C. E. Ivey is president and George Scott, manager. They own several other buildings occupied by professional people.

I am stopping at the YWCA where they observe no color line, which attracts boys and girls of all races.

Improved Portland Plan Seeks Votes, Civil Rights

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 11-30-46

PORTLAND, Ore.—Bidding for a community mobilization to better the lot of Negroes here, the Negro Citizens' and Taxpayers' league here recently released a pamphlet reporting on the community status and calling for action which includes voting, extension of civil rights, and better education.

Based on a report by the NCTL program committee, the report was published by the Portland Urban league. Primarily a slap on the wrist for apathy, the report called for full group action to improve local conditions.

The report recommended a registration and voting campaign as the cornerstone of the 1946 program. Non-partisan, the campaign will consist of distributing printed materials and making house to house calls, acquainting citizens with their rights and responsibilities, as voters. The campaign will involve all church and community groups.

Calling for all out support of the FEPC, the report also demanded an extension of civil liberties often denied Portland Negroes.

Discussing employment, the report disclosed that prior to the war migrations, 90 per cent of Portland's Negro workers were, domestics, laborers, or railroad employees. It called for an educational program which will provide trained personnel and acquaint employers with their special abilities.

Seek More Education

Enlarging on its education program, the report called for fuller use of public training facilities, closer parent-teacher relations, and full use of the G.I. bill of rights by veterans. It also recommended publication of materials designed to inform non-Negroes of the race's achievements, along with better treatment by the press and radio.

Philly Hotel Apologizes For Refusal

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.

Sat 6-22-1946

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—(NNPA)—Counsel for the Benjamin Franklin Hotel apologized last Friday for a hotel employe's refusal to rent rooms to colored members of the New York University track team.

6-22-46

On behalf of the Benjamin Franklin Hotel Corporation they declared the action was unauthorized. They said there had been no previous discrimination and promised there would be none in the future.

That satisfied everybody. So Magistrate Joseph H. Rainey dismissed the charges brought by Maurice and Stanton Callender, co-captains of the team; Frank Dixon, Homer Gillis, Milford Parker and Alexander Jordan.

"I feel a great deal has been accomplished here today," Rainey said.

Sat. 6-22-46

FIRST PROSECUTION

The case represented the first prosecution of a hotel brought in Philadelphia under the state's "equal rights" law of 1935, and Rainey's office at 2406 North Broad Street was crowded for the hearing.

Defendants were former Mayor W. Freeland Kendrick, president of the Benjamin Franklin Corporation; Allen J. Levin, secretary and Michael T. McGarry, sales manager of the hotel.

McGarry was the only one on hand at the outset, which displeased Rainey. He told Morton P. Rome and Benjamin M. Golder, counsel for the hotel, he wanted an authorized officer of the Benjamin Franklin here, not just an employe." Rome promised to "have somebody here in 15 minutes," and the hearing got under way.

Daily World

The complainants' story was that the team made reservations early in April for the Penn Relays, but that when they arrived on April 26, they were told only white members would be accommodated.

6-22-46

Raymond Pace Alexander, attorney representing the complainants and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, presented only two witnesses—Saul Cohen, manager of the team, and Dixon.

Philadelphia Hotel Keeps Non-Bias Policy Promise

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 7-20-46

AFRO Representative Testing Pledge Receives Courteous, But Guarded Treatment

PHILADELPHIA

The Benjamin Franklin Hotel which last month disavowed a policy of racial discrimination in a letter to Magistrate Joseph H. Rainey, is keeping its word.

This promise was extracted from the hotel management after six New York University athletes, appearing before Magistrate Rainey, charged the hotel with racial discrimination for having refused them accommodations during the Penn Relays although their reservations had been confirmed.

Pledges to Ban Bias

Magistrate Rainey dismissed the case, saying its object was educational, after the hotel management pledged that it would not practice racial bias.

An AFRO represenative, testing this pledge last week end, reported that on the whole she received courteous treatment.

The represenative, Mrs. Irma Lawson of Wilmington, Del., said she was accorded one rebuff in a hurry when she entered the Garden Terrace, a club for dining and dancing.

Denied Club Admission

She was greeted, Mrs. Lawson said, by a headwaiter, who insisted that admission to the club was only by reservation, even for house guests.

She dined Sunday in the Coral Cafe. When she entered the head attendant ... flattering attention, promptly ushered her to a table in the rear.

Of a different kind, however, was her treatment in the Kite and Key Room, a cocktail lounge. With an escort, Mrs. Lawson celebrated informally her birthday there Saturday.

Praises Lounge Service

Service there was splendid, she said, with the head waiter and other attendants being very courteous.

Mrs. Lawson had arranged for her reservation at the hotel the previous week. When she arrived, there was a brief delay before her accommodations were confirmed.

The clerk, apparently after consulting other personnel, advised Mrs. Lawson that her room had been reserved. While there were other guests waiting, Mrs. Lawson said that she was the only one singled out for this ritual.

Room Service Normal

After being shown to her room, she said that the service she received appeared no different from that provided others.

On Sunday morning, Mrs. Lawson said she had breakfast in her room. A maid who brought the breakfast tray, however, remarked that it was strange to see colored guests. Colored hotel personnel include maids and elevaor girls.

As far as other guests were concerned, Mrs. Lawson said that her presence attracted no attention.

Interracial Center Opens

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

Philadelphia Gets $100,000 Building

Sat. 10-26-46

PHILADELPHIA—Dedicated to intercultural and interracial understanding, the $100,000, seven-story Philadelphia Fellowship building was opened here last week as a common headquarters for this city's progressive civic organizations.

Highlighting the dedication exercises was the speech of Judge Curtis Bok, presiding judge of Common Pleas Court No. 6, who told the audience that he could see no way of getting rid of prejudice other "than by facing the obvious differences and think them away, even at the risk of repeating the familiar arguments."

Bok attributed the lack of Negro cultural development to "poverty, enforced ignorance, lack of opportunity and discrimination." He further pointed to the phobias of some whites against Negro blood plasma by stating:

"People who shudder at the idea of a transfusion from a blood bank containing both Negro and Caucasian blood, on the theory that their hair will turn kinky and their skin the color of old molasses, will happily submit to inocculations for typhoid and diphtheria of serums derived from the blood of horses without being afraid they will begin to neigh or grow a tail."

The new headquarters will house the Council for Equal Jobs Opportunity, Fellowship House, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, International Institute, National Conference of Christians and Jews, the Church Race Relations Department of the Council of Churches, the Society of Friends Committee on Race Relations and the Jewish Community Relations Council, all of which had been widely scattered.

Afro Reporter Finds Philly Hotel Service as Promised

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 8-17-46

By JANE EGHART

PHILADELPHIA

The Benjamin Franklin Hotel, forced by a magistrate's edict to put into writing that it would not discriminate against guests because of race, is keeping that pledge.

At least as long as you have your reservations confirmed beforehand there is no difficulty in obtaining accommodations.

For the expressed purpose of testing the sincerity of the hotel management, I was assigned to spend a night at the 1200-room hostelry, Philadelphia's largest, located at Ninth and Chestnut Sts.

Reservation Assured

Reservations had been arranged two weeks earlier. When I arrived at the hotel about 5:45 p.m. (the reservation would have expired at 6 p.m.), I was courteously greeted by a room clerk.

I presented him a card which the hotel had sent me in response to my reservation request saying that a single room had been reserved.

While the clerk spent a few minutes checking for confirmation, I signed the registration slip for guests. As soon has he returned he said everything was okey and assigned me room No. 233.

Bellhop Assists

The clerk called for the next "front," and a bellhop (white) came up to get up my luggage and slip for the key to my room.

He ushered me through the lobby to the elevator stops operated by women (colored). I rode up to the second floor and followed the bellhop to the room.

The Franklin is air-conditioned. The bellhop did not bother about the windows, but he turned on the lights, checked the dresser draws and bath to see that everything was in order.

Then he asked whether there was further service. I said no, tipped him and he left.

$6-Room

The room I occupied at the rate of $6 per day was approximately 18 by 12 feet, with a narrow entrance of about 7 by 5 feet.

Neatly furnished, it contained a double bed, of mahogany construction, chest of drawers and mirror, lounge chair, desk and chair, luggage stand and carperted floors. A roomy bath included shower fixtures.

The hotel furnished three bath towels, five face towels, ice water, soap, but provided no morning and evening papers.

Each time I entered or left the hotel I used the elevator. In practically every instance I rode down with white guests, but detected no resentment on their part. I was just another passenger in the car.

Incidentally, during the overnight stay the Lions were holding their international convention here. By their conversations, many of the Lion guests at the Franklin were easily identified as being from the South.

Breakfast in Cafe

I did not have dinner at the hotel the night I registered, but ate breakfast the following morning in the Coral Cafe. The menu: iced melon, poached eggs, toast and milk. I received prompt and polite service. My breakfast cost $1, and I tipped the waiter 25 cents. I used the services of a bell boy twice and each time I tipped him 50 cents. I do not think these tips were overly liberal, nor were they too conservative.

Throughout the duration of my stay, I received service that seemed to me as the same attention accorded other guests, who were all white. Women clerks at the key and information desks were especially polite and prompt in answering all my queries.

Once Refused Colored

Public attention was forcused on the Benjamin Franklin's policies several weeks ago when it was revealed that the hotel refused accommodations to six colored members of the New York University track team during the Penn Relays.

Action against the hotel was dismissed by Magistrate Joseph H. Rainey in June after officials denied that the hotel practiced racial bias and agreed to write a letter affirming this policy.

Since then the AFRO has sent two representatives to test the pledge and both have been admitted as guests.

Penn State Cancels Grid Game When Miami, Fla. Objects to Negro Stars

The Call Kansas City, Mo.

Fri. 11-15-46

PENN STATE, Pa. — (NNPA) — Hurrah! Pennsylvania State college has announced cancellation of its football game at Miami university because of the presence of two colored players on the State squad.

The cancellation, said Dr. Carl P. Schott, dean of physical education and athletics, was in keeping with "the policy of the college to compete only under circumstances which will permit the playing of any or all members of its athletic teams."

He said the University of Miami after a month of correspondence told him "it would be difficult to carry out arrangements" for the game if Penn State played Wallace Triplett III and Dennie Hoggard, both of Philadelphia.

"We advised the University of Miami that the two colored boys are regular members of the Penn State football squad," Dr. Schott added.

There was no direct comment from Nittany Coach Bob Higgins or Triplett or Hoggard, but students and faculty alike joined with Dr. Schott in lauding the cancellation.

"It's fairly obvious the student body and the team are in accord with the action taken by the athletic authorities," said a college spokesman.

He said the cancellation involves no forfeiture of guarantee expenses money. "The break was very mutual," he added. "There was no pressure from any source."

The game was arranged a year ago, he disclosed, after several years of urging by Miami authorities. "Our Pitt game was usually the season's nightcap but we worked Miami in this year."

It was indicated no effort would be made to fill the vacant date.

Triplett, a former Cheltenham High athlete, playing on the varsity for his second year, early this season was shifted from tailback to wingback and has been the once-beaten Lions' offensive satellite in their last three games.

A reserve end and war veteran, Hoggard returned to Penn State this fall and played in every game until he injured his thumb two weeks ago.

It was the second time in two days that a college football game had been called off because of colored players.

50d 1946

The South

FORGOTTEN SOUTHERN LIBERALS

Defender

In the deluge of criticism heaped upon the South following each holocaust on the altar of race hatred, the inconspicuous but courageous deeds of a few articulate, staunch southern leaders are too often overlooked. Consequently, the South as a whole—including those who should be encouraged in their beliefs and actions regarding racial harmony—has resented the North and has glibly charged interference in matters which southerners stubbornly insist that they themselves can manage.

In the recent outburst of hatred and mob violence, the resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan, and the spectacular rise of the audacious Columbians, Incorporated, prominent white Dixie leaders not only firmly denounce these activities, but quietly and effectively worked to have the guilty brought to public shame.

Chicago, Ill.

Among the men in the South who risked their positions against traditional disdain of the Negro were: Ralph McGill, the eminent editor of the Atlanta Constitution; Dan Duke, assistant attorney general who is prosecuting a suit to revoke the Columbians' charter; Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond Times Dispatch; and Mark Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

If the liberals of the North are to help the South to realize democracy, they must learn to take cognizance of these men's valiant efforts. Theirs is a herculean task that cannot be performed by the indifferent waving of a magic wand. Particularly at a time when the post-war temper and attitudes of both Negroes and whites demand much of each other's understanding and sympathy.

Sat. 12-21-46

Southerners who have none of the endemic fears of timorous souls, but who are willing to incur the wrath of their immediate constituents and the threats of beatings and lynchings to demand publicly that democracy come to Dixie should be hailed as the vanguard of freedom to both whites and Negroes in that region.

The wise citizen cannot escape the conclusion that the destiny of America, in the final analysis, is inextricably bound up with the fate of the Negro. The oneness, the indivisibility of this nation with liberty and justice for all must be perpetually born in mind by white and black citizens alike.

National "Protest Jim Crow" Day Proposed

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (ANP) — Paul B. Newman, white, was so disturbed when a train conductor forced him to yield a seat in a coach where also sat Negroes while returning from New York a few days ago that he proposes a nationwide plan to end jimcrow.

2-2-46

In a letter to James M. Hinton, state NAACP president, this week, Mr. Newman proposes that the first Sunday in each month be set aside as a 'Protest Jim Crow' day. A non-work day, the Sunday could be employed to stay off jim crow trains and buses of all classes, special anti-jim crow programs and even picketing of jim crow railroad and bus stations.

For non-residents of the South, Mr. Newman would have nothern-ers and others sponsor identical activities against companies operating both in their sections and the Suoth.

2-2-46

Copies of the proposal are being submitted to all nationally operated progressive organizations, he said.

Anti-Jim Crow

The Nation

Dear Sirs: The sides are shaping up in Columbia, South Carolina, for the battle for the leadership of post-war Dixie. On the credit side there is the Progressive Democratic Party, a new, interracial third party. On the debit side there is the streamlined Youth for Christ movement, which seems to be attempting to sow the seeds of fascist bigotry behind a smoke screen of religious revivalism. Now a new sign of the birth of native, progressive leadership has come in the shape of the Columbia Anti-Jim Crow Committee.

The first move of the Anti-Jim Crow Committee has been to proclaim a national Sunday of protest against Jim Crow discrimination and segregation in transportation. In support of its program it demands that men of good-will everywhere stay off the Jim Crow trains, buses, and street cars the first Sunday of every month. Among the lines which practice Jim Crowism and which extend into the North are the following: the Greyhound Bus Lines, the Southern Railroad, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Queen City Coach Company, and the Seaboard Airline Railway. This protest is not an attack upon those lines except as they are the instruments of the old policy of divide and exploit.

Sat.

This movement is peaceable, but a challenge. It states its purposes in terms of true religion: "A new South is evolving before our eyes. In order for Negroes to help develop this new era in our Southland and take their rightful position therein, they must evaluate the strength that is in *unity*—unity not among their own ranks alone, but among the ranks of all those people of every race and creed who realize and wish to practice the true message of the Nazarene—human brotherhood."

N.Y.

3-23-46

PAUL B. NEWMAN

Columbia, S. C., February 21

Boycott Jimcrow Services for Day In Columbia, S. C.; Move Spreads

Daily Worker New York

Fri. 3-22-46

Special to the Daily Worker

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 21.—Under the slogan "Don't spend your money to fatten Jimcrow," Negro citizens boycotted segregated public conveyances and services in this state capital this week.

John H. McCray, temporary committee chairman of the Against Jimcrow Committee, reported that Sunday's action was successful. He stated that fewer Negroes rode city buses, while local cab companies reported twice as many office calls for that Sunday. Two Jimcrow movie houses reported a marked drop in Sunday night attendance. Several whites cooperating with the protest called for their servants in cars.

City authorities and daily newspapers admitted that there had been some cooperation by Negro citizens, but declared that the demonstration had not been successful.

3-22

While city and state officers had been alerted for possible violence, not a single instance of disorder was booked at the police station.

Plans are underway to extend the movement into a national activity, the committee announced, and groups in several Southern states have requested details of the demonstration. It is intended to repeat it one day each month.

Posters were displayed throughout the city, picturing a white man and a Negro man shaking hands, each with a foot across the dead carcass of a crow.

No Jimcro Sunday; Brings Good Results

People's Voice N.Y. N.Y.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Leaders of the Against Jim-Crow committee here are so overwhelmingly pleased with the results of its first demonstration against jim crowism on Sunday, March 3, that now plans are under way to put the program on a national basis. Already several other southern cities have written officials of the committee for details concerning operation of the demonstration, despite an attempt to minimize the effectiveness of "Jim-crow Sunday" by local daily papers and authorities.

3-16-46

John H. McCray, temporary chairman of the newly formed committee, said impartial reports from white and Negro observers indicated general cooperation among Negroes. Fewer rode city buses and spent money in jim-crow theatres. The local cab company reported an increase in its business as a result of the bus company's loss.

3-16-46

For Georgetown Colored

Issued Charleston, S.C. 6-11-46

In Georgetown a theater for colored people is planned. They ought to have it. The News and Courier hopes that it will be speedily built, well equipped and well managed. In this hope the white people of Georgetown will join The News and Courier. In that town relations between the white and colored races have long been excellent.

Alabama Press

Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.

COLUMBIA INCIDENT

Columbia, Tenn., recently was in the news nationally as result of racial disturbances there, and in fact remains in the news to a lesser extent even now because of repercussions from that clash. Sun. 5-25-46

Sunday, however, Columbia figured in the news in a different light, but the incident was not of the sensational type some of our left wingers like, hence it isn't likely to receive much publicity.

Sunday a group of white friends of Will Evans gathered at the Negro cemetery to see a granite memorial tablet these friends had erected to the memory of Will, who died of a heart attack last Summer.

For many years Will had been a professional guide and fisherman and was widely known and loved by sportsmen of Columbia and neighboring cities. Following his death, they decided to erect a granite memorial to him, and work was completed last Friday.

This instance of racial understanding, duplicated so many times in the South, will not cause any vocal outbursts in Congress. Recital of the details would make no votes for the radicals who harp upon racial disturbances in order to gain votes in heavily populated Negro districts in the North.—Decatur Daily.

It Can Happen Here

Call, Kansas City, Mo.

Mayor Kemp is keeping one of his pre-election promises—to follow a non-discriminatory policy in seating at the Municipal auditorium except in cases where the promoter demands a different policy. The mayor believes that the promoter of an event should be free to set the policy for his entertainment but that the city should take no part in discriminating against any group.

"When "Sugar Chile" Robinson played before a mixed audience Friday night, there was no attempt on the part of the auditorium management to segregate the white and Negro customers. The promoter, being a Negro, naturally insisted that his tickets be sold on a "first come, first served" basis. With a third of the audience white, there were no objections, no complaints because the out-moded system of segregation was discarded. Whites and Negroes sat where they pleased and enjoyed the show. Kansas City, Mo. 6-14-46

"Sugar Chile's" show demonstrated what can be done in Kansas City. It showed that all the doubts and fears in the minds of those who hesitate to move forward on the road to democracy are really unfounded. It proved that it is not the average citizen who insists upon artificial barriers based upon race and color, but those in authority. It bore out our oft-repeated contention that if those in policy-making positions would base their rules upon democratic principles rather than blindly follow the custom and habit of the past, segregation would disappear in short order. 6-14-46

Before Mayor Kemp took office, promoters had difficulty getting their desires regarding seating carried out. But under Mayor Kemp, there seems to be a change. The promoter is to be "boss." Tuesday 6-14-46

While this is not all that Negroes desire at the auditorium, it is certainly an improvement over the situation which we have had to endure the past few years. We will not stop fighting, however, until the city takes the stand that no citizen may be discriminated against in a public-owned facility, regardless of who leases it for a night or a week.

Minister Defies Mob; Saves Murder Suspect From Rope

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

NASHVILLE — (ANP)—A white Methodist minister was instrumental in preventing the lynching of a Negro charged with murdering a prominent white citizen early last month, according to a disclosure made here last week by the department of general church school workers, general board of education, Methodist church.

The report has it that early last November, a member of the Rev. J. D. McDavid's church was killed by a Negro. The killer escaped to a nearby swamp where he was captured the next morning by a civilian posse. No police officials were present and mob sentiment was strong for wreaking immediate vengeance. Sat. 12-14-46

Rev. McDavid joined the group when he learned of the capture, standing beside the car in which the suspect was held. With a few others, he managed to dissuade and stand off the would-be lynchers for 45 minutes until the sheriff arrived, to take him to the county jail, 30 miles away. The minister followed the sherriff's care for several miles, and being assured that he would drive safely with his prisoner, turned back to his home.

The name of the town was withheld at the minister's request, because "the community is now glad the threat was averted and I think it should not suffer the embarrassment of publicity about it," he said.

Professional Training For Negroes

Informer Sat. 6-22-46

The platforms of four of the likely contenders for the governorship of Texas include provision of professional education and university training for Negroes in the state. None of these concur with the incumbent's one teacher and a low book idea of preparing colored professional men. 6-22-46

White lawyers have expressed themselves as believing that Negroes should have provisions for legal training made by the state. At the recent meeting of the Texas Medical Society, the white doctors went on record, formally, for the development of a medical school for Negroes in the state. The gubernatorial candidates are not far ahead of public opinion in Texas. They, like the people, are divided on how professional training should be made available. The range of opinion is from granting entry of Negroes to the established schools at present serving only white students through the development of a new university center in the state, to adding some additions to Prarie View. Houston Post

Anyway, the principal candidates from among whom our next governor is expected are committed to the principle of university training for Negroes in the state.

Texans Form Active Civil Rights Group

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat.

HOUSTON (ANP) — A Texas Civil Rights Congress to protect the rights of labor and racial minorities was launched here last week, attended by 141 delegates from 21 cities when a State board of 50 persons was elected to carry out the program. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt sent greetings. 6-29-46

The resolutions adopted declared that the rights of labor and minorities are imperiled by the "antil-labor drive in Congress" and the reorganized Ku Klux Klan. Speakers warned that others would lose their democratic rights if they permitted these groups to be first victimized.

Texas Base Lifts Lily-White Ban

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Democracy got another hefty push forward here Wednesday at nearby Brooks Field when Cootie Williams's band played for a dance at the Officers' Club, thus putting an end to the lily-white entertainment policy heretofore in force at the southern military base.

In making the decision to inaugurate a new democratic enterainment policy, the men were largely influenced by the fact that the base had taken the name of a famed colored ace. Sat.

As one officer put it "not only have we just finished winning a war for the democratic ideal, but the army has shown us the way in honoring the memory of a colored hero; for us to cling to anti-democratic practices would be to ignore the principle for which Brooks died." 11-30-46

Harlem children visit white Vermont families and the doors of prejudice are unlocked from the inside. It is as simple as that.

VERMONT and HARLEM Team Up Again

(Afro American Baltimore Md.)

By A. RITCHIE LOW

A letter came in the mail the other day, a letter I'd been awaiting patiently. It was from Congressman A. Clayton Powell, minister of Abyssinian Baptist, one of the largest Protestant churches in America. This letter told me that back here in the hills of Vermont we could go ahead with plans for the coming summer, that Abyssinian would supply the youngsters if we'd supply the homes.

Back in 1944, when the Vermont experiment first began, there were 78 boys and girls who came from New York City to spend two weeks as guests in the homes of white people. Last year the number was increased to 89, but there still weren't enough to go around.

We'll know soon how many to expect this summer. I'm to spend a few days in Harlem going over the details with Congressman Powell's chairman of the Vermont project, Mrs. Laura B. Thomas. Her fellow worker last year was Mrs. Anna Newsome.

We must decide whether to allow the same youngsters to make the trip to Vermont year after year. 4-20-46

Some hosts want the same boys and girls back again. They have come to know them, to like and appreciate them; they've come to know their parents; and in some cases, Vermonters have even made trips to Harlem to visit the children's parents.

Friendships Ripen

Friendships have sprung up; Christmas and birthday presents have been changed; real ties between white and colored families have been forged.

Another item to be talked over this year is the number to be sent to the State YMCA camp as good-will representatives. Last year Clyde Hess, State leader of the Y in Vermont, invited three boys in our party ot the Y camp for two weeks.

They were splendid lads and made a lasting impression. Of the 200 campers, they were the only colored boys in camp.

Clyde Hess is enthusiastic about having the boys there. I gathered we were lucky to have Billy and Tommy Wills and Ronald Newsome as representatives.

There was only one mistake the Y campers made, remarked Mr. Hess in talking over their visit with me.

"The mistake we made," he said, "was in not having MORE boys come. It would have made it easier for those who ran the camp. 4-20-46

"Instead of three colored ads from Harlem, there should have been 28."

"Why 28?" I asked.

"Because that was the number of cabins in the camp."

When the boys got off the train at Abnaki, the whole group turned out to meet them. Later they were each assigned to a cabin, which was all right for the boys in the particular cabin they were in, but how about the others?

Proposed Rotation

The boys proposed that instead of letting the three colored boys each stay in a particular cabin, they be rotated so that the fellows in every cabin would get a chance to know them.

To some extent the suggestion was carried out. Several letters have come from out of state asking whether these young people come to New England to work on farms and in private homes.

I explain that these youngsters are too young to be out working; they are invited by white families to be their guests.

Ours is a venture in race relations. It is the Protestant church in action in the field of practical brotherhood. We want colored boys and girls to know us, and we want to know them.

Letters from below the Mason-Dixon line make me smile. In all seriousness I am asked whether the young Harlemites actually eat at the same table as their white guests. 4-20-46

"Lands sake alive, yes," I write back. "We Vermonters do not live by the idea that we are better than anyone else."

Before 1944, Vermonters hardly knew there was such a thing as the race issue. Having seen less than 500 colored people in the whole state, few had any conception of the limitations under which 13 million of their fellow citizens lived.

Today the picture has changed and they are becoming tremendously interested and concerned.

Surprised Readers

My own home is the only one in our town that receives the AFRO-AMERICAN and the Negro Digest.

Parishioners who come in, seeing them lying on the reading table, often pick them up, start reading the front pages, and wind up by asking we whether they may borrow them. 4-20-46

Some say they're surprised that colored people have newspapers and magazines of their own, and some tell me that they're even more surprised there are some smart enough to publish them.

I notice, too, since the coming of the boys and girls that our small town public libraries are putting more and more books and pamphlets on minority groups on their shelves.

Another interesting by-product is the opening up of Vermont hotels once closed to colored people. It happened in 1945; it wouldn't have happened back in 1940.

Public opinion is doing it—public opinion aroused through the coming of the children to our hillsides. They have awakened interest in a real, practical way.

Not every door is open, but we feel we have a combination that will gradually unlock them one by one. And from the inside!

Sorority Girls Defy Order To Oust Pledge

(Chicago Defender Sat 4-27-46)

BURLINGTON, Vt. — The University of Vermont campus was thrown into an uproar this week when the National Alpha Psi Delta Sorority suspended its Burlington chapter for "insubordination" after it pledged a Negro student.

Nineteen-year-old Crystal Malone of Washington, D. C., is the center of controversy. She lives at Redstone Dormitory where most of the girls are Alpha Psi's.

Only Negro co-ed at the university, Miss Malone is an excellent dancer, who is frequently called on to take part in school shows. Vivacious, she is outstandingly popular on the campus. The dean of women, Mrs. Mary Simpson, described her as "an average student of fine character." Sat 4-27-46

Asked To Join

No deliberate attempt to end racial discrimination was involved when the 18 girls in the Burlington chapter invited the pretty junior to join their sorority.

With more than 50 chapters to consider, including some in the South, the parent body sent out orders to break the pledge. The Vermont girls discovered that they had innocently grabbed hold of a lion's tail, but they refused to let go.

Mrs. Beverly Robinson of Washington, president of Alpha Psi Delta, referred all questions to a New York lawyer, David Embury, 53 Wall st. Embury said it was not a "matter of particular concern to the public at large" whether Alpha Psi Delta accepts Negro members or not.

Cites FEPC Sat 4-27-46

Asked why the organization does not openly state that it doesn't accept Negroes, he replied, "Shall I answer that bluntly? At the present time, there is a great deal of agitation of two kinds. In the first place, there are fair employment practices in the commercial field. Then there are certain agitators who are trying to carry them over to other fields. I believe you are trying to use this story for that purpose."

The issue remains unresolved but the students say they will fight it to a finish.

Vermont Sorority Pledges Negro Girl; Is Suspended

(Oklahoma City Black Dispatch)

BURLINGTON, Va. — (ANP) — Alpha Xi Delta, national sorority, last week announced a one-year probation sentence for the University of Vermont chapter because it had pledged Crystal Malone, of Washington, D. C., a Negro student there.

Miss Malone, 19, the only colored woman on the Vermont campus, was pledged to the sorority last November upon invitation of 18 girls who form the local membership. She was asked to join the sorority, Alpha Xi's say, not in any attempt to end racial discrimination, but "because she was liked."

Miss Malone, a junior, has been active in campus activities as a dancer and is described as vivacious, pretty, and outstandingly popular. The dean of women, Mary Jean Simpson, says she is "an average student of fine character." She lives at Red Stone dormitory where most of the residents are Alpha Xis, and was accepted as a pledge without question. Sat 5-4-46

When the national body learned of Miss Malone's pledge, orders were sent out to "break" it. The new pledgee offered to resign, but her would-be sorority sisters said a matter of principle was involved and they would stick by their guns.

On Jan. 25, in a page-one, bold-face box in the campus paper, the group announced that it had "withdrawn from rushing" since a question of policy has arisen as to whether the National Alpha Xi Delta will accept Negro membership." Sat 5-4-46

The punitive indictment of the national body on the local chapter hits the group hard because as one of the smaller campus bodies it will be weakened in membership during the 12 months in which it cannot pledge or initiate members.

Two courses are open to Vermont Alpha Xis, one member said, either yielding their charter and withdrawing as a unit from the national body or accepting punishment in the hope of getting back into good standing.

One member said, "We don't want to be considered completely irresponsible," and another said they belong to "a corporation and cannot sportingly dictate its policies.

The university has kept to a "hands off" policy. Dean Simpson said she admires the Alpha Xi stand, but can "see the implications from the national point of view." Any form of discrimination, she stated, is "un-American, undemocratic and un-Christian." Officially, however, she is reported to have taken no sides.

Fear has been expressed in fraternity and sorority circles that this issue may provide ammunition in the fight against Greek letters societies. Pan-Hellonic, which set the standards for all national fraternities and sororities is said to be hedging, disclaiming any knowledge of the case.

Mrs. Beverley Robinson, of Washington, president of National Alpha Xi Delta, referred all questions to a New York Wall street lawyer, David Embury, as the sorority's spokesman.

Embury said it was not "a matter of particular concern to the public at large" whether Alpha Xi Delta accepts Negro members or not. Eligibility, he declared, might be based "on scholarship or the rules might say only blonde girls who do not wear glasses can be admitted." Sat 5-4-46

Asked why the sorority does not admit it refuses to accept Negro members, he asked:

"Shall I answer that bluntly?" and stated "At the present time, there is a great deal of agitation of two kinds. In the first place, there are the fair employment practices in the commercial field. Then there are certain agitators who are trying to carry them over to other fields." He expressed belief that the Vermont incident falls into the latter category.

Vermont Sorority Chapter Penalized for Dropping Bar

BURLINGTON, Vt. — Because it "pledged" a non-white student Miss Crystal Malone, 19, of Washington, the chapter of the Alpha Xi Delta Sorority at the University of Vermont has been placed on probation for a year by the national body.

The action, made public only recently, was begun in November, when the local chapter, which has

CRYSTAL MALONE

denied any deliberate effort at tearing down racial bars, invited Miss Malone, a junior, to join the sorority.

The only colored co-ed at the university, Miss Malone, who is active in school theatricals, was described by Miss Mary J. Simpson, dean of women, as "an average student of fine character."

Action Called Natural

Explaining their action, the members of the sorority, declaring that the pledge followed naturally, Miss Malone living in the same dormitory with them, said, "We just liked her. She is one of us."

Ordered by the national body to "break" the pledge, the 18-girl chapter not only refused to accede to the parent body's wishes but also refused to permit Miss Malone to resign.

Policy Involved

Shortly thereafter, declaring that a question of national policy was involved, the chapter in a page-one, bold face box in the campus paper revealed that it had "withdrawn from rushing."

Apparently settling the question of policy, the national group, charging "insubordination," took final action against the group early in March.

Although Alpha Xi Delta, which was founded at Lombard College, Galesburg, Ill., in 1893, is one of the largest national sororities, having 57 chapters and over 19,000 members, the local chapter is one of the smallest campus groups.

Possible Action

However, although the suspension is held certain to diminish its strength on the campus, the chapter has remained adamant in its refusal to accede to the order of the large body.

Its members, nevertheless, admit that there are only two possible courses of future action, either yield their charter and withdraw from the national body or obey the parent group and hope to regain its status.

Meanwhile, neither university nor sorority officials have been willing to comment on the issue, the president of Alpha Xi Delta, Mrs. Beverly Robinson of Washington having first referred reporters to a New York lawyer.

Racial Angle Implied

Later, however, Mrs. Robinson, without revealing whether the sorority's rules include any concerning the race of its members, stated, "The situation is most unfortunate. We have so many Southern chapters, you know."

Miss Malone, who was an honor graduate of Dunbar High School in Washington, is the daughter of Mrs. Lillian Skinker Malone of 654 Girard St., N.W., Washington, principal of Stevens Elementary School there.

Mother's Statement

Meanwhile in Washington, Mrs. Malone, who celebrated her tenth anniversary last November as principal at the Stevens Elementary School, said:

"There are no colored sororities on the campus, and during 'Rush Week,' pledgees are accepted. The Alpha Xi Delta Sorority has never accepted any colored or Jewish membership.

"Crystal was accepted and went through all the preliminaries up to being accepted. At this point, the national president sent word that all chapters would have to pass on the pledgees.

Charter Bias

"There is a stipulation in the charter that the national chapters have a right to pass on the new members. All the other chapters held their initiation but Upsilon Chapter.

"Letters were sent even to the mother of each girl asking whether she disapproved of Crystal's becoming a member. All sent letters of approval."

Mrs. Malone said that Crystal was very calmb about it all. She made cum laude in her marks and is still very popular with the co-eds, and they are with her 100 per cent.

Expresses Regret

She expressed regret that the girls have to suffer so much embarrassment because of the unfortunate development.

Stanley Malone, her 21-year-old brother, prior to going into the armed forces, was a student in physical education at the University of Southern California.

He was with the 92nd Special Services and has the Purple Heart. He also played football with the 92nd's team.

Pledgee Undecided About Leaving Sorors

BURLINGTON, Vt.— Queried by the AFRO at Red Stone Dormitory of the University of Vermont, Miss Crystal Malone revealed that she had not decided whether or not she would tender her resignation from Alpha Xi Delta Sorority.

Miss Patricia Pringle, Utica, N.Y., who is president of the University of Vermont chapter, said: "The members have no intention of revoking the original pledge. The girls are proud to be a sorority sister of Miss Malone."

Action of Sorors Hailed in State

By A. RITCHIE LOW

BURLINGTON, Vt. — A most courageous action was taken last week by a group of white girls, students at the University of Vermont, who earlier had pledged Miss Crystal Malone of Washington to their chapter of Alpha Xi Delta Sorority.

Shortly afterward, things began to happen. Although the students are backing the sorority to the limit, but the national body in a letter informed the University of Vermont chapter of its suspension for a year.

Real Reason Denied

This suspension wasn't being brought about because the white girls dared admit a colored student to their sorority, explained Miss Winifred Robinson.

Instead, she added the suspension imposed was because the Vermont officers had failed to answer her correspondence! Everyone, of course, knew better!

What is interesting isn't so much the attitude of the officials of the National chapter. It was more or less expected and routine.

What is encouraging is the courageous attitude of the Alpha Xi Delta girls in particular and the same, sensible outlook of the young people on this campus.

Commendation for Group

In this instance, reportedly the first in which the race issue has ben raised in the old Vermont educational institution, the girls and the student body have acquitted themselves nicely. The test came and they have met it, survived it and stuck by their decision!

I said in a previous article as a result of the Harlem children's two-week visits in Vermont as guests in white homes, Vermonters have become more and more race conscious.

Through those contacts, through the reading of books and the delivering of addresses by men like Ben Richardson, Vermonters are beginning to realize that racially speaking, this is one country, that what affects one section affects the whole nation.

What happened last week proves this to be the case.

Students Adamant

Quick pressure from the outside has been brought to bear to make the 18 members of the local chapter change their minds. Each one, however, has stood by her decision to admit Miss Malone to their sorority.

"We are convinced we've done nothing wrong," said Helen Partridge, '46, of West Hartford. Conn. ttkt Bi Conn., told the Burlington Dail News reporter.

Regret Only Opposition

"It is unfortunate that this matter has arisen, but we are certain we are taking the right attitude and no one will be able to influence our opinion. Our sincere admiration and liking of Crystal is unanimous."

Echoing her sentiments were Misses Lois Linn, '47, of New Britain, Conn., and Marion Petterson, '47, of Willsboro, N.Y. "Our conviction that Crystal is to be one of us is stronger than ever," Miss Linn said.

There are a number of ex-soldiers on the University of Vermont campus and some of them were not slow in expressing themselves.

Vets Strong for Girls

"I've just returned from a war, a primary aim of which was to remove all forms of racial and religious prejudice," one of the veterans told his classmates. When I observe something like this occur, my blood boils.

"This is a wonderful and opportune time for the University of Vermont to lead the way and bury the ugly head of prejudice once and for all in this part of the country.

"I know I speak for the majority of the students when I say that we are in complete sympathy with the stand taken by the local Alpha Xi girls."

Personally," said another veteran, "I admire the co-eds for their courage and determination in taking a step that might result in permanent severance of their chapter from the national organization."

School Paper Neutral

The spokesman for the campus paper, The Cynic, was non-committal; he was neutral, he explained, not wishing to becoming mixed up in the affair one way or the other.

Likewise, the university officials have been reluctant to take a stand and because it wasn't something that had concerned the University but rather between a local sorority and its national officers.

Miss Malone Appreciative

But what about Miss Malone? What does she think of all the publicity that has been given the episode from coast to coast?

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Frankly, the quiet, studious Washingtonian is a bit bewildered and abshed that she should have caused so much commotion.

She just goes about her job of trying to be a good student, of assuming her responsibilities as one of the juniors, but she is by no means unappreciative.

"I think the University of Vermont is swell and I'm truly indebted to the girls," she told the Burlington Daily News reporter. "If I didn't like the college and the State," she added, "I wouldn't be in my third year."

Interested in Work

Now working her way through school, she is likeable, attractive and popular with the other students. Although quiet and studious, she is far from being a "grind." She takes part in extra-curricular activities, especially athletics and dancing.

Although she has had chances for dates, she says that none of them has appealed to her seriously because, after all, she is on the campus to study until graduation day comes along.

Her aim is to get a degree in business administration and then to seek out a position where she can gain a livelihood for herself and become a useful member of society.

Extolled by Publisher

The attitude of the average Vermonter is well summed up by Publisher William Loeb of the Burlington Daily News. In a front page editorial entitled "All Men Are Created Equal," Mr. Loeb had this to say:

"Not all heroes and heroines appear in war or in the face of physical danger. There are also the heroes and heroines of peace who deserve their medals for showing great moral courage.

Would Present Medal to Girls

"For heroines of peace who deserve medals, we nominate the University of Vermont girls who as members of the Alpha Xi Delta Sorority refused to be browbeaten but insisted on their right to ask anyone they thought fit to join their group regardless of race, color or creed.

"In 1946 they kept the faith of 1776. Whether they thought of it or not these girls, by insisting on justice, were carrying out the most magnificent tradition that this country has.

"All too often," Publisher Loeb went on to say, "the finest principles of American life are kept buried under beautiful phrases in half dead text books or are embalmed in handsome oratory in unpracticed speeches.

Sound Basis for Future

"But it takes guts to put them into shining practice. In this particular case the pressure to which the girls have been subjected for standing for what they thought to be right has not been pleasant.

"Considering their youth and femininity it cannot have been much fun to stand alone.

"The State of Vermone," concluded Publisher Loeb, "should be exceedingly proud to have among the students of its State university young ladies so principled and courageously determined. In such hands the future of America is safe."

Interracial Award Given Abyssinian Church By RKO

NEW YORK — For its eminent contribution to the work of promoting interracial harmony the Abyssinian Baptist Church of Harlem received a $1,500 award from RKO Pictures, Inc. last week.

The Rev. A. Clayton Powell, minister of the church, stated that the money would be used for Vermont Interracial Project to send 100 boys and girls as summer guests with farmers of the state of Vermont.

The award was the churchs share from a fund, provided from the Frank Sinatra film on tolerance, "The House I Live In," produced by the company. The next receipts from the picture, after deduction of expenses, were divided among several organizations for their use in spreading the "message of tolerance throughout America."

Among the eight other organizations who shared in the total award were the California Labor School, Boys' Town and the Bureau for Intercultural Education.

50d 1946

Virginia

Jim Crow Takes Licking in Richmond Conference

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.

RICHMOND.—Jim crow took one of its worst lickings in the past 88 years last week during the interdenominational and interracial conference of the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen in Second Presbyterian Church here.

A spirit of interracial harmony and mutual respect pervaded all of the sessions of the conference held in the church and the luncheon sessions in the Central YWCA, a white institution noted for democratic tendencies, not found in the YMCA. 3-16-46

Colored and white delegates to the conference from 16 Southern States sat around tables in the YW cafeteria, seated indiscriminately, twice each day during the sessions, the first time this has occurred in Richmond, according to reports.

Leaders on Their Toes

Reports are that some of the delegates were housed interracially, also an innovation in Richmond, but this could not be verified. The gathering has been hailed here as one of the most serious attempts ever made in the South to practice the democracy which Americans preach.

While some of the older persons evidenced inability to meet completely the challenge, according to reports, leaders of the group were ever on the alert to prevent any outward show of prejudice and to blot out any semblance of the pattern of segregation. 3-16-46

Small groups of church people, it is reported, have participated in interracial buffet suppers in some local churches, but local citizens agree that no gathering in this city has ever gone as far toward the goal of belittling the policy of segregation as did this one.

Greyhound Lines Drop 'Jim Crow'

Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Richmond, Va., June 19.—In compliance with the United States Supreme Court's decision invalidating the segregation of the races on buses in interstate travel, the Greyhound Bus Company announced last week that it will not require its passengers to ride in separate seats or sections of the bus hereafter.

The company's decision was announced here on June 5 by C. L. Major, president and general manager of the company. He said passengers will be allowed to sit wherever they wish. At the same time he added that the company would make no distinction between intrastate and interstate passengers since all of their buses cross some state line.

The company's head made the historical announcement after consulting Richmond and Washington attorneys. The text of the court's decision was also studied, and the official said he understood that the ruling affected any bus crossing a state line. 6-22-46

Meanwhile, Attorney General Abram Staples ruled informally that in his opinion the decision will apply to interstate rail travel. The court ruled against the Virginia Statute 4097DD requiring the separation of the races in transportation. Sat. 6-22-46

Railroad officials here said last week that trains running to Richmond would continue to segregate passengers by race until the court rules formally on the matter. However, Norman Call, president of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, said the company's legal department was studying the Supreme Court's decision and would probably advise the company soon on the subject.

Southern railroad officials took the position that the court's decision affected only interstate travel by buses and that consequently the Southern was planning no change in the separate of the races as passengers on its trains.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
July 17, 1946

Monument for a Minstrel

Through the instrumentality of the State's Lions Clubs, Virginia got around Monday to paying an overdue honor to James A. Bland, Negro composer of its State song—*Carry Me Back to Old Virginny.* He died in poverty in 1911. It took considerable research by the editor of the musical magazine *Etude* to run down his neglected grave in Merion Cemetery, near Philadelphia. It is neglected no longer. On Monday a delegation of Virginia delegates to the Lions International convention in Philadelphia dedicated a granite monument to Bland's memory. Governor Tuck joined them as orator of the day.

The dedication brought to an appropriate conclusion a movement begun several years ago by the Virginia Lions, under the leadership of Ellis Loveless, of Norfolk, to put an end to the State's neglect of the Long Island-born minstrel whose nostalgic song about Virginia became a kind of unofficial State anthem long before the General Assembly of 1940 designated it "as the official song of the Commonwealth of Virginia." It was a petition from the State's Lions Clubs that prompted the Legislature to this act. Since then the Lions clubs have been raising money for the Bland monument and preparing for Monday's dedication.

The dedicatory exercises elicited from the white ministrants warm eulogies of the 35-years-dead composer, and the kind of homilies about the racelessness of art and the graciousness of interracial amity that the occasion invited. Editor James Francis Cooke, of *Etude,* proclaimed that "there is no color line in music." The dictum stands despite its obvious flaw. It will mean to the Negro artist something important that is now lacking when it can be said also that "there is no color line in music halls."

To Governor Tuck the monument-raising seemed "to refute the malicious charge against our fair Commonwealth . . . that there is no mutuality of understanding, no tolerance, no co-operation and no love between the white and Negro races below the Mason and Dixon Line." We in Virginia, he said, intend to continue a centuries-old tradition of respectful association between the races, and will be successful in this objective "unless the seeds of discontent, of mistrust, of misunderstanding and even of hate, sown by perhaps well intentioned but certainly misguided persons alien to our Virginia and Southern way of life, should take root and spread."

The Governor called Bland's song about Virginia a "lovely nostalgic ballad." The ceremony at Bland's grave moved him to reflections on the origins of interracial tension and readjustment which were even more nostalgic. Not misguided persons "alien" to our "Virginia and Southern way of life" are the typical sowers of interracial miscontent in these parts, but misguided persons native to the region—the Bilbos and Talmadges who peddle racial hate for political profit; the native kluxers who traffic in it for money and sadistic gratification; and, on a higher plane, the home-grown councils, courts and legislatures which regularly and in conformity with our "Southern way of life," short-change the Negro in the distribution of tax-financed public benefits, and in the attribution of constitution-decreed individual rights.

The most promising way to continue Virginia's "centuries-old tradition of respectful association between the races," we suggest, is to get rid of the nostalgic notion that this interracial amity is a static boom which is endangered only by misguided aliens, and to accept the more reasonable thesis that it is a living and expanding trust the fair administration of which by the trustee is endangered chiefly by misguided and myopic natives. If we claim credit, as we regularly do, for our acts of interracial grace, let us be fair enough not to blame aliens for our own interracial infirmities.

Lynchburg Council Lifts Ban on Whites

Times-Dispatch
Richmond, Va. Fri. 8-30-46

LYNCHBURG, Aug. 29—City Council has lifted a ban imposed by City Manager Hart on white spectators attending Negro dance band engagements in the city armory, but has clamped down on proposed inter-racial athletic matches at the stadium.

The council also ordered Mr. Hart to prepare an "ironclad" contract for Negro bands' use of the armory, under which there would be "strict segregation" of audiences in the building.

Lifting of the ban came after the Amuets had protested against a "one-man ruling. The council told Amvet representatives that Mr. Hart had the power to make the ruling, but that it would be lifted with certain reservations.

Lynchburg Rescinds Ban On Whites At Negro Dances

The Black-Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

LYNCHBURG, Va. — (ANP) — The city council of Lynchburg voted to lift the ban issued recently by City Manager R. W. B. Hart, on white people attending dances promoted by Negroes at the city armory here. Hart, acting on his own authority, had decreed that whites could not attend such affairs. The council in revoking his ban decreed that a "strict segregation program" must be observed in future events.

The Council authorized Hart to draw up an "ironclad contract" which would guarantee that Negro and white spectators would be kept apart in the armory. The council issued an order at the same time, however, which refused to let promoters stage interracial athletic contests. Sat. 9-14-46

A white World War II veteran's organization sent a delegation to the council to protest against the ruling which Hart had issued. It became known that Duke Ellington had cancelled a show which was to have been given at Thanksgiving because of the Hart ban.

Birmingham Age-Herald

JAMES A. BLAND, composer of "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia," was honored at Philadelphia last week when Gov. William M. Tucker and a delegation of Virginia members of the Lions International formally dedicated a monument at his grave. Birmingham Ala.

Mr. Bland died in poverty in 1911 after a career as a minstrel in this country and aboard. In dedicating the monument to him, Gov. Tuck said: Tues. 7-28-46

"To me, this occasion serves to refute the malicious charge against our fair commonwealth, and against other of the Southern states that there is no mutuality of understanding, no tolerance, no cooperation and no love between the members of the white and Negro races below the Mason and Dixon Line. We, in Virginia, have a centuries-old tradition of respectful association between the races, dating back farther than in any other locality in the Western Hemisphere.

"We intend to continue this relationship of interracial harmony and we will be successful in our objective, unless the seeds of discontent, of distrust, of misunderstanding, and even of hate, by well-intentioned or certainly misguided persons, about our Virginia and Southern way of life should take root.

* * *

It was pointed out that Mr. Bland was not a native Virginian, but became so impressed with the "affection Virginia Negroes had for their homeland" that he was inspired to write the nostalgic ballad.

C. and O. Bans JC Interstate Trains

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

RICHMOND — The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway has ended segregation of interstate passengers by race on its lines, but continues to provide separate accommodations for intrastate passengers, according to Robert J. Bowman, president of the company. Sat. 11-23-46

This revelation was made recently in a letter to the editor of the Richmond AFRO by Mr. Bowman in reply to a communication sent to Carl E. Newton, former president, Aug. 16, asking that the company take such action.

While the C. and O. has no trains serving Baltimore directly, it provides through-passenger service from New York to Washington on Pennsylvania Railroad trains.

The C. and O. has three crack trains which operate in territory east of Washington daily. They are the "George Washington," the "Sportsman," and the "F.F.V." (Fast-Flying Virginian).

Besides Washington, the main cities and States served are:

Virginia — Norfolk, Richmond, Lynchburg; West Virginia — Charleston and Huntington; Ohio, Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo and Fostoria; Kentucky — Louisville, Lexington and Covington; and Chicago, Ill.

"It is the policy of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway to afford all patrons the best accommodations we can provide, and on all of our trains," the C. and O. president asserted. He added, however, that "you know, of course, that we must observe the laws of the States which require the segregation of intrastate passengers. To the best of my knowledge this arrangement seems to adequately meet the situation."

Similar proposals are under consideration also by the Southern Railway and the Seaboard Air Line, neither of which has indicated by correspondence whether favorable action on the request will be forthcoming in the future.

Other RR Action Expected

Similar action is expected to be forthcoming soon by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad as a result of correspondence and a

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

personal conference between officials of that line and the Richmond newsman. Sat-11-23-46

'Folks Like the Rest'

Times-Dispatch
Richmond, Va.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Several years ago as I was passing through Richmond on my way to a county in the western part of the State, where I was to work as supervisor of rural schools, I had an interview with a school official much interested in the Negro schools. He urged me to do all I could for Negro schools in the section to which I was going. When I asked him if he had any specific suggestion, he replied, "Help people to realize that Negroes are folks like the rest of us." Sat. 12-21-46

This official had won the hearts of the Negro people among whom he worked. They responded gratefully to his years of earnest labor for and with them. He used to enjoy telling of an introduction he had to an audience he was to address. The chairman, a Negro man, presented him thus: "This is our good friend, Superintendent D. He has a white skin but a black heart."

In this critical time when national unity and co-operation are essential to peace and progress, it is of the utmost importance that we realize that 10,000,000 Negroes in our midst are "folks like the rest of us." No one can know the great leaders, past and present, of the American Negro without a feeling of respect for their character and ability. No one can meet young people in Negro colleges without realizing that they will be a force to be reckoned with in the years ahead. And no one can know the sacrifices the parents of many of these are making that their children may have an education, without admiration and respect.

The Negro youth have gone abroad and in every continent and on every sea where the war raged have given their lives with their white comrades to save democracy. Shall we, to our eternal shame, make it necessary for them to fight for the simple rights of citizenship? Should there not be a glad and a unanimous and a prompt righting of the injustices which have persisted from decade to decade? How petty, how selfish, how stupid for a great State to wait for a Federal court to decide on points of civil rights that a group of seventh grade children could easily settle!

GEORGE A. JORDAN.

Hampton.

'All the News That's Fit . . .'

Times-Dispatch

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Your paper seems to be very democratic in its reporting of news. I wish to commend Max Ailor for his report of the Maggie Walker-Armstrong Negro High School football game November 30, played at Richmond's City Stadium. Richmond, Va.

You gave this game the attention due any game of this magnitude. Through your efforts other newspapers in our State may decide to be liberal and stop discriminating in athletic news because of race, creed or color.

In Hampton Saturday, Huntington High School, of Newport News, and George P. Phenix High School, of Hampton, fought for the State Negro high school championship. Reporters of the Daily Press were at the game, but no report—not even the scores—was published in the Sunday or Monday issues of that paper. Fri. 12-6-46

At this game there were about 6,000 persons. The spectators were very orderly, no better relationship could have been desired. I wish to commend the students and citizens of Newport News and Hampton for the display of sportsmanship. Let this be a sign to those who feel that harmonious relations between the two cities can exist. 12-6-46

W. LeROY JONES.

Hampton.

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Calif. Woman Wins Hotel Jim Crow Case

The Afro-American

SEATTLE—(ANP)—Mrs. Ines Malone, last week, won her damage suit against the Bellingham Hotel, which, last year, refused accommodations to the colored delegate from the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union auxiliary, CIO at the State CIO convention.

One strange factor in the trial is the fact that Frank Bayley Jr. the hotel's attorney, is a leading member of the Washington State Fair Employment Practices Commission. *Baltimore, Md.*

The civil action was taken on the basis of a State law which makes it a misdemeanor for a public place to refuse accommodations because of race, creed or color. Sam Levinson was Mrs. Malone's attorney. *Sat. 11-23-46*

50d 1946

Wisconsin

Class in Justice Popular at School

Kansas City Missouri Call 2-1-46

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — A class in interracial justice, was one of the most popular features of the Winter School of Catholic astion held here recently at the Marquettee university high school. More than 1,300 high school sodalists attended the two-day school.

Charles Madison, coach and professor at St. Benedict's high school, conducts the class. Outlining for his mixed audience the Negro's place and special problems in the modern world, Madison reiterated his people's rights to equal opportunities in every phase of human life. 2-1-46

The Negro "desires and deserves equal business opportunities and decent housing as well as use of the same recreational facilities as white people," Mr. Madison declared. "He does not want intermarriage, but he wants the opportunity to associate with those who desire to associate with him. He wants neither sympathy nor special consideration—rather equal opportunity and justice."

White Girls Elect Negro To Head All State Meet

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat - 6-29-46

MADISON, Wis.—Race prejudice was completely ignored this week when high school girls attending the annual Badger Girls "State" elected the only Negro representative at the meeting as their governor.

She is Mary Goggans of Milwaukee, who polled 189 out of a possible 224 votes.

Sponsored by the Wisconsin American Legion Auxiliary, the annual Girls State's objective is to give high school girls an opportunity to learn about their government by running mock governments.